The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1883—TWENTY PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

OUR PRICES DO THE TALKING!

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!

Remnants at 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, and 10c each; never before equaled.

Buttons! Buttons!

10,000 gross of Black and Fancy Buttons to be sold at 2, 3, 5, and 10c; worth triple.

500 doz. Ladies' Ribbed Hose at 5c.

Extra Heavy Silver Gray Blankets at $1.30 a pair.

Good Floor Oil Cloth, different styles, only 18c yd.

Gents' Hdkfs., full size and with fancy woven borders, only 5c; worth 15c.

Turkish Bath Towels only 8c.

Fine Quality Damask Towels, with knotted fringe, only 19c.

4-4 Turkey Red Table Covers only 25c.

60-inch Table Damask, with colored border, only 25c yd.

Nicely Embroidered Corsets at 45c.

Good Kid Gloves only 25c.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Stamp Dish Pans, holding 14 quarts, only 20c.

Patent Flour Sifters, no better made, only 15c.

Fire Sets, consisting of Fancy Stand, Shovel, Tongs, and Poker, only 68c.

Decorated Cover Dust Pans only 15c.

Solid Brass Preserving Kettles only 50c.

Good Whisk Brooms only 5c.

Good Bristle Shoe Brush only 10c.

Fancy Stand, with Checker tops, only 50c.

Large size Willow Hampers only 95c.

Extra Fine and Large Wax Dolls only 95c.

E. J. LEHMANN.

The Fair,

State, Adams & Dearborn-sts.

GRAND DISPLAY

THIS WEEK

IN OUR

Cloak and Suit DEPARTMENT.

This Immense Stock of Ladies' Fall and Winter

Cloaks, Dolmans, Ulsters,

Fur-Lined Circulars, Austrian Circulars, Jackets,

Was bought at such unheard extreme low prices, we have concluded to give our customers the benefit of this truly wonderful purchase.

Also to ever remind them our motto is "Never to be undersold."

Also our immense stock of Ladies'

SUITS! SUITS! SUITS!

In all desirable shades is now ready.

Read a few of our prices:

Black Silk Suits for $8.50, $15, $20, $25, $30, $40, $50, and upwards.

Rich and elegant color Silk Suits for $20, $25, $30, $35, and upwards.

Black Cashmere Suits for $8, $10, $12, $14, $15, $16.50, $18.50, $20, and upwards.

Colored Cashmere Suits, $8.50, $11, $12.50, $15, and upwards.

Children's Cloaks for $1.50, $2.50, $3.50, $4, $5, $6, and upwards.

CHILDREN'S SUIT,

ELEGANTLY TRIMMED.

Lot I—for $1.50, worth $3.00.
Lot II—for $2.00, worth $4.00.
Lot III—for $3.00, worth $5.50.

Ladies will please compare prices before purchasing.

Clothing Dept.

A full line of Men's, Youth's, Boys', and Children's Clothing just received, at such low prices never heard of before.

CHILD'S SUITS, $1.50 UP.
BOYS' SUITS, $3.50 UP.
MEN'S SUITS, $5.00 UP.
KNEE PANTS, 45c UP.

Call and examine our goods, which are sold at

OUR LOW AND POPULAR PRICES.

THE FAIR

OF

E. J. LEHMANN,

State, Adams, & Dearborn-sts.

BANKRUPT STORE,

184 & 186 State-st.

Fire! Water! Fire!

Goods Damaged by Water, Smoke, and Fire!

$200,000 Worth

Of goods to be sold

REGARDLESS OF COST!

On the road from New York to Chicago the 176 cases of Cottons, Linens, etc., were damaged by Water and Fire by a collision of two freight trains at Mingo Junction. We do not care, as we lose nothing. The freight company pay our loss.

The goods are mostly damaged by Water, and consist of the following, as below:

Bleached & Unbleached Cottons,
Linens and Crashes,
Silks and Satins,
Black and Colored Dress Goods,
Calicos and Ginghams,
Cloths and Flannels,
Hosiery and Underwear,
Gloves and Handkerchiefs,
Laces and Ribbons,
Ladies' Collars of all kinds,
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Millinery, Shawls and Cloaks,
Boots and Shoes,
Carpets and Oilcloth, etc.

REMEMBER!

This Sale commences Monday, Sept. 3, at 7:30 a. m.

100 AT SALESMEN WANTED

CALL EARLY AND AVOID THE RUSH.

BANKRUPT STORE,

184 & 186 STATE-ST.

S. SHIREK.

Gabler Pianos.

C. J. WHITNEY

Will receive this week a large consignment, embracing all styles of these excellent and popular Pianos. Also

CHICKERING and WHITNEY.

WAREROOMS,

182 and 184 Wabash-av.

M. A. VAN WAGONER, - Manager.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

68 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

Importer of Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Compasses, Drawing Tools, Transits and Levels, Electrical Batteries, &c.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS. Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.

☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

AVOID HIGH RENTS BY GOING TO

Morgan Park

And buying a lovely home on a small payment down and monthly payments, with low interest; convenient to Stations, Schools, Churches, etc.; 40 minutes ride to new Board of Trade Building; the highest ground within 12 miles of Court-House. HOPKINS SON & SILVA, 129 Dearborn-st., Agts. for the R. I. Land & Building Co.

CARDS. ראש השנה

IN GREAT VARIETY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MAX STERN,

Times Building, 84 & 86 Fifth-av.

YANK IT OUT

DOES

LLOYD.

Anything that gets in his way. A lot of

TABLE GLASSWARE

Is now hang in his way, and takes up the room he wants and must have to show

The Largest! The Choicest! The Most Select Stock

Of Curtain Laces, Lace Curtains, Cornices, Poles, Upholsteries, and General House Decorating Draperies ever offered at retail in Chicago. Big sales of 'em shortly, but not now, for

Glassware Is in the Way.

Tomorrow a Glassware yank. If you keep house, or ever intend to, stock up now with Glassware. 'Twill pay you big,

For Gaze at Lloyd's Little Prices

Only 2 1-2 cts. each is all Lloyd asks for Goblets that are sold at other stores at 5c.

Panel Pickle Plates 3c, worth 9.
"Diamond" Butter Dishes, with covers, 8c.
Large size Tin-Top Molasses Cans, 9c.
"Diamond" Tea Sets of six pieces, only 35c.
Floral Tea Sets 39c, formerly sold at 98c.
Frosted Celery Glasses 10c, worth 25.
Cruet Bottles 5c each.
Large size Engraved Pitchers 47c, worth $1.00.

And a whole host of other such like goods at prices purely absurd.

Anything the matter with the goods? Why, no!
Then why sell so cheap?
Well, they are in Lloyd's way, and that's why enough.

GLASSWARE YANK TOMORROW.

AT

LLOYD'S,

STATE-ST.,

5 Doors South of Madison.

COAL.

HARD AND SOFT.

By Cargo, Car Load, or at Retail.

ALL new Coal, under cover, clean and bright. 2,000 LBS. to every ton, and prompt delivery. Lowest market prices.

ROBERT LAW,

MAIN OFFICE,

143 Dearborn-st., Tribune Building.

YARDS,

North Pier, Eighteenth-st. Bridge, 21 East Division-st.

COAL.

By action of the Anthracite Coal Association the retail price of Anthracite Coal is this day advanced to

$6.75 Per Ton

For Grate and Egg sizes,

$7.00 Per Ton

For Range and Nut sizes.

FOR SALE.

A Splendid Brewery,

In one of the best cities of Ohio; malt and ice houses attached; best and latest improvements, excellent shipping facilities, and doing a good business. Terms easy. Apply to H. B. PAYSON, 71 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

WATERBURY,

Room 1 Tribune Building,

Has just received a full stock of fresh

FALL SUITINGS,

All styles, for gentlemen's wear.

CHICAGO SCALE CO.

2 Ton Wagon Scale, 636.2 lbs., $36.
2 Ton Scale, Beam Box Enclosed, 246 lb. FARMER'S SCALE, $60.
The "Little Detective," 24 cs. to 24 lb., $3.
300 OTHER SIZES. Send for Price List Free.

FORGES, TOOLS, &c.

Best Forge Made for Light Work, $12.
25 lb. Anvil and Kit of Tools, $10.
2 Persons can do as much work as 3 ordinary blacksmiths. Agents Wanted. Vises & Other Articles at Lowest Prices. WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

No woman in America should fail to accept this offer.

WOMAN AT WORK

The best Magazine in the world for women, published at $1 a year, will be sent on trial till Jan., 1884, for only 25c [coin, stamps, (7d) or 25c.]. Accept now. (Mention paper.) Very best terms to Woman at Work, Battleboro, Vt. AGENTS

"The Famous" MODEL DEPARTMENT STORE,

210, 218, 220 STATE-ST.,

1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, & 17 Quincy-st.

NEW GOODS.

GENUINE BARGAINS

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

IN THE

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

We have the latest novelties of the season at lower prices than can be had elsewhere.

We Trim Hats Free of Charge.

We have bought an entirely new stock of

BOYS' CLOTHING,

And are selling these goods at one-half the price others ask for them.

IN BOOTS AND SHOES

We keep only the best of goods at prices which cannot be matched. We are selling

Infants' Kid Button Shoes at 75c, real value 50c.
Children's Grain School Shoes at 85c, real value $1.25.
Boys' Grain School Shoes at $1.30, real value $1.75.
Misses' Goat, Side-Lace Shoes for 75c.
Children's Spring Heel, Button, Solid Shoes, $1.00.
Ladies' Pebble Grain Lace Shoes, $1.00.
Ladies' Pebble Grain Button Shoes, $1.25.
Ladies' Pebble Grain, Button, worked button-hole, $1.50.
Ladies' Kid, Button, worked button-hole, solid, $2.00.
Men's Solid Working Shoes, $1.50.
Men's B. Calf Button Boots, $2.
Men's French Calf Button Shoes, $2.
Men's Embroidered Slippers, new style, $1.25.
Our own make Famous Ladies' Kid and Goat Button, in Opera and Common Sense, every pair warranted, at $2.25.

BARGAINS IN OUR

LINEN DEPARTMENT!

Towels at 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, and 50 cents.
Marseilles Quilts at 75c.
Better Marseilles Quilts at $1 and $1.10.
All-Linen Toilet Set at 10c yard. Better at 25, 30, 35, and 50c.
Embroidered Table-Covers at $1.
Crash 3c a yard. Better Crashes at all prices.
Gents' All-Linen Handkerchiefs, 10c.
Children's Printed Border Handkerchiefs, 2c.
Corsets at 50c. Corsets at 65c.
Corsets at 75c. Corsets at 95c.
An immense line of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Underwear, Gents' Underwear.
Initial Pins, all letters, at 5c.

An immense stock of

JEWELRY

At one-half the regular jewelry store prices.
Silver-Plated Ware of every kind and quality.
Castors at 88c. Berry Dishes, 38c.
Butter Dishes, 88c. Cake Baskets, 88c.
We carry a large stock of these goods and make the lowest prices.

Ladies' Shopping Bags, Toilet Sets, Perfumery Cases, Portemonnaies, Combs, Brushes Baskets, etc., etc.
Trunks at 50c up to $12.
Traveling Bags, Toys, Dolls, Musical Instruments, etc.

We are now occupying an entire three-story house for our

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS DEPT.

We are offering extraordinary Bargains.
Gilt-Edged, Moss-Rose China Tea-Sets, 56 pieces, $6.95.
Decorated Dinner Sets, 130 pcs, $10.
French China Decorated Jardineers, $1.
An elegant stock of Lamps.
Glass Fine Lamps at 85c up to $12.
Hanging Lamps, $2 up to $8.
Tinware, Woodenware, Hardware at less than manufacturers' prices.
We guarantee satisfaction. Orders promptly filled.

KRAMER & FRIEDMAN,

Cor. State and Quincy-sts.

HAZELTON PIANOS

For Style, Tone, and Durability Are unequaled.

Root & Sons MUSIC CO.,

CHURCH & LEE, Managers.

Cor. Wabash-av. & Adams.

Pianos tuned, and repaired, and moved at reasonable rates, and satisfaction guaranteed.

To Master Masons, Carpenters, Steam-Fitters, Slaters, Plumbers, Painters, etc.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & WESTERN INDIANA R. R. CO., CHICAGO, Aug. 28, 1883.

Sealed proposals, directed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for passenger station work, etc.," will be received at this office on or before the 10th day of September, at 12 o'clock m., for the mason work, carpenter work, iron work, slating, steam-heating, painting, plumbing, etc., for a new passenger depot to be built for this company at the corner of Third avenue and Polk street, Chicago. Proposals are to be made for each branch of the work enumerated above, and are to be accompanied with bonds in two sureties each to one-half the amount of the bid.

Said sureties are to guarantee that the bidder will enter into a contract if he is awarded to him; and further, that the bidder will perform the contract to its completion in accordance with his agreement and the plans and specifications. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the architect, No. 94 Washington street, Room 8, from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m., from the 28th day of August until the 10th day of September.

The undersigned reserves the right to set aside any or all bids.

H. H. CALLAWAY, President.

Waukesha Mineral Rock Spring Water

Is the purest and best ever sold in Chicago. We deliver it in 10-gallon cans at 15 cts per gallon from Brink's express, 69 Washington-st. Orders by postal card or telephone will be attended to the same day.

C. C. OLIN, Manager, Waukesha, Wis.

HATS.—FALL STYLES Gentlemen's Silk, Cassimere, Stiff, and Soft Hats, finest qualities, lowest prices at BARNES' Hat Store, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

FALL!

Remember, begins with September.

THIS FALL,

The low prices at present so tempting,

'TWILL BE-FALL

Will not Fall; but with appalling certainty, and producing too much of most awful profanity.

NO FALL AT ALL

Will befall, but Fall coldness will start all Fall, prices advancing, so

FALL INTO SEA'S NOW.

SEA'S

Thousands of cases Fall Dry Goods containing

FALL IN!

Newest Fall Fabrics and Shades, all entrancing.

FALL IN!

Many men are kept busy in all this unpacking.

FALL IN!

Fall prices are tumbling. Dry Goods are falling.

FALL IN!

FALL INTO SEA'S

FALL UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY

Now daily arriving.

A SPECIMEN BARGAIN!

Indicative of the "price falling."

Early Fall Hosiery,

18 CTS.

50 dozen Full Regular Made, Full Fashioned, Extra Long

Ladies' Imported Hose,

Lot 1—Fancy Striped.
Lot 2—"Two by Four" Stripe.
Lot 3—"Hair" and "Pin" Stripes.

OTHERS ASK

40. EIGHTEEN

To Wait Means to Pay More.

EARLY FALL NOVELTIES IN LEATHER

Fall is coming on by

SEA'S PRICES

Seem ridiculous when compared with others. Sometimes it pays to be ridiculous. We are now showing

"PLUSH,"
"SEAL,"
"ALLIGATOR,"
"ANTIQUE,"
"JAPANESE,"

And other novelties for Fall of '83. SHOPPING-BAG ETIQUETTE, a deservedly popular convenience. Pocketbooks, Bill Books, Card and Letter Cases, Kid and Plush Purses, Cigar and Cigarette Cases are all to be had at

SEA'S POPULAR PRICES

FALL NEEDS!

We're all arriving home from summer jaunts. We all find something needing in

HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE

And we all replenish at SEA'S.

15c Wire Broilers for	5c
15c Jap. Dust Pans for	6c
10c One qt. Tin Pail for	5c
15c Two qt. Tin Pail for	7c
10c Insect-Guns for	5c
10c Tin Cups for	3c
20c Jap'd Cuspadors for	9c
25c Jap'd Tea Tray for	12c
50c Jap'd Crumb Tray for	24c
30c Large Tin Tea Pots for	19c
81 Set of Knives and Forks for	59c
50c Tea Kettles for	29c
25c Dish Pans for	13c

Fall into Six Great Floors at

SEA'S

SEA'S FALL ACTIVITY

Now Commences with a Vim.

A CHARACTERISTIC SALE

BEGINS

Tomorrow at Ten!

150 DOZEN

Children's Lace, Embroidered, and Cuipure

COLLARS!

All of them are imported Collars, well worth 50c to $1.25 each, yet, regardless of intrinsic value, the choice of all is offered at

25 cts.

See them

At Ten Tomorrow.

FALL BARGAINS!

2,000 YDS.

Black All-Silk Spanish Lace,

Four Inches Wide, at

19 CTS.

Five Inches Wide,

24 CTS.

Millinery, Silks, Velvets, Satins,

Just received from the European Buyer for these popular branches of our business.

RIBBONS,
TRIMMINGS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
NOTIONS.

FALL NOVELTIES NOW FALLING IN.

ANY ONE IN THEIR

Seven Senses

Must Surely Know that

Fourteen Cents(es)

Is nearly (perhaps quite) low enough for

Infants' Button Shoes.

They are Kid Shoes, in delicate tints.

Infants' Newport Ties, 29c.
Children's $1.25 Button Shoes for 59c.
Children's Cloth Top Kid Button, 59c.

LADIES' GOAT BUTTON BOOTS,

Worth $2.00. 98 CTS. Worth $2.00.

Ladies' Kid Opera Slippers, 95c.

FALL INTO

SEA'S

Weaver, Daniels & Co.,

MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF

PITTSBURGH STEAM AND GAS COAL.

Special attention given to the shipment and prompt delivery of RAIL ORDERS.

CHICAGO DOCKS AND OFFICE:

South Halsted-st. Bridge.

Telephone No. 8,367.

A. M. JOHNSTON, W. A. LUCAS,
No. 110 La Salle-st.,
Room 3, Union Building.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between A. M. Johnston, Geo. H. Smith, and W. A. Lucas, under the firm name of Smith, Lucas & Co., is this day dissolved.

COPARTNERSHIP.

We the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of Johnston & Lucas, for the purpose of transacting a general commission business in Grain, Seeds, Provisions, etc.

A. M. JOHNSTON,
W. A. LUCAS.

Chicago, Aug. 31, 1883.

Real Estate and Loans.

W. D. KERFOOT & CO.
90 Washington-st.
ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS.
References in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, Louisville, Baltimore, and Canada.

MONEY TO LOAN

At lowest rates on improved real estate.

WM. V. JACOBS,
Basement Portland Block,
120 Dearborn-st.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company

In connection with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, is prepared to receive and forward with promptness and dispatch freight for Portland, Salem, the Dalles, Walla Walla, Albany, Astoria, Corvallis, Eugene City, Independence, McMinnville, Oregon City, Pendleton, Roseburgh, Umatilla, Dayton, Goldendale, Kalama, New Tacoma, Olympia, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver, Victoria, and all points in Oregon, Washington Territory, Idaho, and British Columbia, to or reached via the Northern Pacific Railroad and the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company.

Business for the territories named will have as prompt and efficient handling at terminal stations, and as quick and safe transit via this line as has always been given by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company to California freight via Council Bluffs.

The well-established reputation of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway as the best route for California business is the warrant for satisfactory guarantee to shippers that freight for Oregon, Washington Territory, Idaho and British Columbia, consigned to its care via the new route, will be handled in the most expeditious and advantageous manner.

The Chicago & Northwestern and Northern Pacific Railroads will make the same rates from Chicago to Portland, Salem, The Dalles, Walla Walla, and all other terminal points, west of Lake Pend d'Oreille, as are made from Chicago to San Francisco, Sacramento, and other terminal stations on the Central Pacific Road in California, and will guarantee to protect the special contract rates of the Central Pacific Road to points in the territories named.

Freight should be delivered at North Chicago Station, Kinzie-st. Bridge, or at South Branch Station, corner of Jefferson and Meagher Streets.

For rates or other information apply to Mr. J. S. Baillie, Contracting Freight Agent, No. 69 Clark-st., under Sherman House.

WILLIAM B. MELLEN,
General Freight Agent.

HENRY C. WICKES,
Freight Traffic Manager.

Barber, Hartman & Co.,

206 STATE-ST.,

THREE DOORS SOUTH OF ADAMS.

OPENING TOMORROW!

BARGAINS FOR THAT EVENT.

HEAVY CORD OTTOMAN SILKS,

Street and Evening Shades, at 45c per yard; worth $1.25.

OTTOMAN SILKS,

21 inches wide, all silk, cost $1.65 to import, retailed now on State-st. for $2.25—our price 97c per yard.

BELLON BLACK SILKS,

"BEST IN THE WORLD."

At $1.43, $1.62 1-2, $1.47. Values that are sure to make a favorable impression, and we know will save you money.

SILK PLATED HOSIERY

At 99c per pair, all colors.

Ladies' Hemstitched All-Linen Colored Bordered

HDKFS.

At 11c each.

HDKFS.,

All silk, colored borders, at 19c each.

BUTTONS

At 25c, 35c, and 50c, that are one-half the price asked by the old dealers.

LADIES' EMBROID'D COLLARS

At 10c, worth 25c.

TOWELS.

You must not fail to see the Towel we are making a loss on at 10c and 15c.

Prices Always Guaranteed.

Not an Old Style or Color in the House.

MONEY REFUNDED OR GOODS EXCHANGED IF NOT SATISFACTORY.

EVERYBODY INVITED.

COME—IT WILL PAY YOU.

BARBER, HARTMAN & CO.,

206 State-st.,

THREE DOORS SOUTH OF ADAMS.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

OFFERED TO BUYERS OF

FURNITURE!

PARLOR SUITS in Plush, Raw Silk, Cloth, and Terry.

CHAMBER SETS in Mahogany, Walnut, Cherry, and Ash.

BOOK-CASES, SIDEBOARDS, FOLDING BEDS, everything in the line of FURNITURE.

Moresque Carpets,

In Body Brussels, Velvets, Tapestry, and Ingrain.

COOK and HEATING STOVES

At low prices for cash, or on easy weekly or monthly payments, at

P. & J. CASEY'S,

147 & 149 West Madison-st.,

COR. UNION.

OPEN EVENINGS.

To the Ladies!

You can make half-earnings prices by having your Furs, Fur-lined Garments, Seal Cloaks made, altered, repaired, relined, and cleaned by a thoroughly competent lady. Cashier address BAZAAR ADAMS, 57 Monroe-st.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL INTER-STATE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF CHICAGO

WILL OPEN WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 5,

And Close Oct. 20, 1883.

Admission---Adults, 25c; Children, 15c.

Open Every Day and Evening (except Sundays) without intermission.

As a Grand Display of the Products of Industry and Art this Exhibition has

NO RIVAL IN AMERICA

It is especially rich in WORKING EXHIBITS illustrating novel, interesting, and attractive processes of manufacture.

The finest Orchestra in this country, 32 pieces, including eminent soloists, Musical Director, Prof. H. LIESEGANG. Promenade Concert every evening.

The Art Halls are filled with the choicest examples.

The Railroads and Transportation Lines have reduced fares to visitors to the lowest rates. Don't fail to come early and often.

Boys' Clothing

FROM

Forced Auction!

500 Children's Suits

At $1.49, $1.75, $2, $2.25, $2.39, $2.49, $2.50, $2.75, $3, $3.25, $3.50, $3.75, $4, $4.50, $5, $6, $6.50, and $7, 50c on the dollar.

300 Boys' Suits

At $2.39, $3, $3.75, $4.50, $4.75, $5, $5.50, $5.75, $6, $6.75, $7, $7.50, $8, $9.50, and $10.

HALF PRICE.

300 Boys' Kilt Suits

At less than half price.

500 Yds. Brocade Silks,

Warranted all silk, at

39c, worth 75c.

1,000 PIECES

Colored Dress Goods

At 3 1-2c, 4c, 8c, 10c, 12 1-2c, 18c, 20c, and 25c. Immense slaughter.

300 Samples

Vienna Tidies, Stand Covers, painted, embroidered on plush, silk, and tinsel. Also 50 Jute, Tinsel, and Wool Table Covers, samples, at

One-Third Their Real Value.

Buying all goods strictly for cash and in larger quantities than any other house in our line enables us to offer many cash bargains unapproachable.

All goods marked in plain figures. One price for all.

Money refunded at all times if goods are not satisfactory.

Boston Store,

118 and 120 State-st.

Orders by mail and requests for samples promptly executed.

NAILS.

Have reduced the price for this week.

A. W. WHEELER,

141 Lake-st.

LOVERS

OF THE

FRAGRANT WEED,

ATTENTION!

We opened yesterday a large assortment of our DIRECT IMPORTATION

Havana Cigars

By Steamer City of Alexandria, comprising the following brands:

"Henry Clay."
Reg'a Comme il Faut.
Concha Especiales,
Bouquets.

"Aquila de Oro."
Reina Victoria,
Reg'a de la Reina.

"La Flor de Cuba."
Exquisitos, Panetelas, Conchas.

"La Carolina."
Conchas,
Reg'a de Paris, Favoritas.

Villar y Villar.
Principes.

La Comercial.
Damas, Reg'a Especiales.

El Equator.
Princessa.

La Venus.
Conchas Especiales.

La Meridiana.
Conchas, Londres finas, Reg'a Chica fina.

High Life.
Reg'a de Conchas,
Reg'a Favorita.

These goods are selected with great care by our agent in Havana, and we respectfully commend them to smokers of Fine Cigars.

C. JEVNE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,

110 & 112 Madison-st.

Boys' and Children's SUITS

AT THE

BEE HIVE

174 & 176 State-st.

(Opposite Palmer House Entrance).

To introduce the above Department to the POPULAR TRADE we shall offer TOMORROW a few

BARGAINS

Which speak for themselves.

100 Boys' Suits, fancy mixture, sizes 4 to 10 years, at $2.00 a Suit; fully worth $3.00.

50 Boys' Suits, fancy mixture, sizes 4 to 10 years, at $3.00 a Suit; cheap at $4.00.

75 Boys' Suits, fancy mixture, sizes 8 to 12 years, at $4.00 a Suit; good value at $5.00.

75 Boys' Fancy Cassimere Suits, all wool, sizes 8 to 12 years, at $6.50 a Suit; fully worth $8.00.

50 Boys' Fine Tricot Suits, in black, blue, brown, and green, sizes 4 to 12 years, at $7.00 a Suit; fully worth $10.

Kilt Suits at $6.50; cannot be manufactured NOW to sell for less than $10.

OTHER BARGAINS AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

MORGENTHAU, BAULAND & CO.,

174 & 176 State-st.

FALL TRADE '83.

The Thrifty Housekeeper

Will not fail to memorize these quotations.

There's Money in It!

"CASTLE MILLS"
Superior White Winter Flour, per brl.....$6.50

Highest Grade Granulated
Sugar in lots to suit, per lb....9c

NEW SARDINES,
BOX. HOX.
Penavros, quarter boxes, direct importation.....$1.60 14c

NEW SARDINES,
Lambert, half boxes, direct importation.. 2.40 22c

AT

JEVNE'S.

"Our Provision Boom."

Phillips' Hams, per lb.....15c
Armour's Hams, per lb.....15c
Phillips' Beef Tongues, each....75c
Phillips' Boneless Breakfast Bacon, per lb.....16c
Muenster Cream Cheese, per lb.....10 to 18c
Herkimer Co., Pennsylvania, and Sheboygan Co.

CHEESE,

AT

JEVNE'S.

STAR LOBSTERS,
Per doz.....$1.75
(Will soon be higher.)

Deviled Crabs & Crab Meat.

FRENCH MUSSELS,
Tins, per doz., $2.75; each, 25c

SPICED MUSSELS,
Glass, per doz., $3.75; each, 35c

Fry's Cocoa Extract,
Per lb.....58c

CUBA MOLASSES,
Per gal.....30c

CUBA MOLASSES,
In 5 gal. lots, per gal.....25c

The best Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Cracked Wheat, Farina, Graham, Hominy, and all other Farinaceous Goods

AT

JEVNE'S.

Fancy Messina and Palermo Lemons, per box, 300.....$6.00
Fancy Messina and Palermo Lemons, 360, per box.....$6.00
ALL OTHER FRUITS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

New Mackerel, extra mess, per kit.....$2.75
Extra No. 1 Shore Mackerel, per kit.....1.95
Best Flake Tapioca, per lb.....5c
Best Pearl Tapioca, per lb.....6c
Best German Sago, per lb.....6c
Best East India Sago, per lb.....6c
Etc. Etc. Etc.

Regular Daily Routes to all parts of the city.

All Goods delivered Free of Charge. Weekly, semi-weekly, and daily deliveries to Evanston, Ravenswood, Lake View, Irving Park, Avondale, Oak Park, Ridgeland, Austin, Lawndale, Hyde Park, Englewood, and Normal.

Telephone No. 35.

C. JEVNE,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer,

110 & 112 Madison-st.

St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY

FOR PAIN.

Relieves and cures

RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia,
Sciatica, Lumbago,
BACKACHE,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
SORE THROAT,
QUINSY, SWELLINGS,
SPRAINS,
Soreness, Cuts, Bruises,
FROSTBITES,
BURNS, SCALDS,
And all other bodily aches and pains.

FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.

The Charles A. Vogeler Co.
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.)
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

LEAN LADIES may speed it become stout by using Hoxsie Cream. Particular Dr. Wilcox Specific Medicine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FIRE!

Water! AND Smoke!

IS THE

Cause of Our Misfortune!

THE FIRE

AT THE

PARIS STORE

LAST SUNDAY NIGHT

Damaged Fully One Hundred and Eighty Thousand Dollars' Worth

OF

DRY GOODS!

ALL OF WHICH

MUST BE DISPOSED OF FORTHWITH!

The insurance is fully adjusted, and the work of marking down the entire stock has so far advanced that the sale will positively begin Monday, Sept. 3.

The damage is principally from Smoke and Water on the immense stock of Fall and Winter Goods stored in the basement.

Those in need of

Dress Goods, Silks, Trimmings, Millinery, Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, Flannels, Housekeeping Goods, Laces, Shoes, Suits or Cloaks

Will do well to attend this sale. Many goods are marked

At One-Fourth Value!

And nothing to exceed one-half. Sale begins Monday, Sept. 3.

PARIS STORE.

238, 238, 240 STATE-ST.,

Corner Jackson.

THE TREASURY.

Statement for the Month of August.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—Following is the statement of the public debt:

Three and one-half per cents	$ 21,404,550
Four and one-half per cents	250,000,000
Four per cents	737,610,550
Three per cents	305,370,020
Refunding certificates	554,950
Navy pension fund	14,000,000
Total interest-bearing debt	$ 1,329,879,970
Matured debt	6,004,130
Legal-tenders	346,731,017
Certificates of deposit	12,140,000
Gold and silver certificates	255,944,729
Fractional currency	6,907,796
Total without interest	$ 541,727,672
Total debt	1,876,989,523
Total interest	11,553,327
Cash in Treasury	35,5 3,986
Debtless cash in Treasury	1,536,518,795
Decrease during August	6,671,451
Decrease since June 30, 1883	14,572,442
Current liabilities:	
Interest due and unpaid	$ 7,047,357
Debt on which interest has ceased	6,583,195
Interest warrants	208,347
Gold and silver certificates	173,641,721
United States notes held for redemption of certificates	12,145,000
Cash balance available	134,720,460
Total	$ 351,593,986
Available assets:	
Cash in Treasury	$ 251,593,986
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroads, interest payable by United States—Principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued not paid	991,000
Interest paid by United States	30,521,605
Interest repaid by companies	
By transportation service	17,009,223
By cash payments 5 per cent net earnings	924,198
Balance of interest paid by United States	41,587,670

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

The Controller of the Currency says he does not expect to treat as liberally as usual the finance questions in his report. There has nothing happened during the year to call for this. The bank charters have been renewed and the National system has been extended for another period of twenty years, and during this year the only noticeable incidents that happened are the failures of the banks at St. Albans, Vt., and at Indianapolis, Ind. He has hopes that the St. Albans failure will be less disastrous than expected. The complications of the Indiana bank are now being unraveled by an agent of the bureau. There is a rapidly-increasing demand for the silver standard dollar. Treasurer Wyman thinks that this is due to the fact that they are needed for small change to move the crops.

DELAYED KNIGHTS.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 1.—The Union Pacific train from the West was several hours late again this morning, as usual, and the De Molai Commandery, of Louisville, missed the morning connection east. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road and the Paxton Hotel are entertaining them here during the afternoon. They will leave for Chicago on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road about 5 o'clock, arriving there tomorrow afternoon. An effort is being made to have them remain in Chicago until Monday evening, and they will probably do so.

CABLE CHRONICLES

Gossip of London Scribes Prepared for Chicago Breakfast-Tables.

A Brilliant Triumph Scored by Mary Anderson at the Lyceum Theatre.

The Young Actress Repeatedly Called Before the Curtain—A Genuine Ovation.

Parnell's Last Speech One of the Ablest Efforts of His Public Life.

Tories and Conservatives Alike Seeking New Leaders—Bribing the Home-Rulers.

Affairs on the Continent—Queen Victoria Weeping at the Grave of John Brown.

MARY ANDERSON.

HER IMPRESSIONS OF LONDON.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—[Special Cable Letter to The Chicago Tribune.]—THE TRIBUNE correspondent called on Miss MARY ANDERSON at her hotel this afternoon and was warmly welcomed. Miss Anderson looked a little pale and somewhat thinner than usual. Hard work had evidently had its effect, and, combined with the natural anxiety of a prospective first appearance in a strange land, had tended to give rather a careworn look to a countenance which was usually prepossessing. Miss Anderson was dressed for the street, and was evidently on the point of going out, but she offered a chair and took one herself, her manner indicating that she was prepared for all kinds of questions, and ready to give any information which might be of interest to her friends at home. Her dress was unique, one might almost say regulation, as it was the same as she has nearly always worn in public since her arrival. A Gainesborough hat, with dark, drooping feathers rested gracefully on her well-shaped head. A close-fitting black velvet dress, with little or no ornament, save a bit of old lace at the neck and wrists, enveloped her stately form. She wore a rather heavy gold collar and one or two rings, but her whole appearance conveyed an impression of quiet, but not over-confident, repose, and there was a lack of that flashiness of style which too often is the accompaniment of prominent actresses of the day. After the usual explanations and assurances Miss Anderson was asked:

"How do you like London?"

"I am charmed—charmed with nearly everything I have seen here, and particularly places of historical interest like Westminster Abbey. They impress me beyond my ability to tell. I went with the crowd to the Tower the other day, and while in that dingy old place experienced feelings which I don't believe I understand myself. The study of my profession adds a double interest, and I sometimes regret that I put off so long a visit so full of pleasure and instruction."

"Don't you find the place dull and dingy? Our atmosphere here is not what it might be."

"I miss the blue skies, of course, but despite the smoke I like London, if it does give one the blues at times. It also has its picturesque side. St. Paul's, for instance, would not look half as well were it not for the light and shade so beautifully marked on its walls by the smoke and rain. Yes I must say that, smoke or no smoke, I like the city—even much better than I expected."

"Do you not find it rather quieter here than in New York?"

"Yes, very much. New York is all bustle and excitement. People there are always in a hurry. The repose here is absolutely seductive after New York's nervous throb."

ACTORS AND ACTING.

"You have visited a great many of our theatres; what do you think of them?"

"For some things I like them very much. They are not, as a rule, as bright as ours nor as convenient in some respects; but they are wonderfully well managed, and there is a great deal of pains exhibited in the perfection of small things. I like to see the ladies with their hats and bonnets off. It must be a great comfort to the gentlemen. Imagine anybody sitting behind this hat of mine. His enjoyment would certainly be abridged."

"You have seen a great many of our actors. Have you been favorably impressed?"

"Yes, indeed. I believe I have even gone so far as to catch the Irving fever. I only hope that our people will forget a few of his mannerisms when they see him. The first impression to an American is not pleasant. His drawl jars, but he is a great artist, and improves wonderfully on acquaintance. I have listened to him for hours, and have always been sorry when the performance was over. Miss Terry supports him admirably. Some of the scenes are stirring beyond description. I am sure she will please our people."

"The Kendall's, did you say? They are splendid, and together make a pair that are without rivals."

"Your admiration for Mr. Irving has not made you entirely forget your own Mr. Booth, I suppose?"

"Booth stands alone. I do not say this because I am an American. I honestly believe, prejudice aside, that that is the universal opinion. When I talk critically about actors I never think of Mr. Booth. He is above criticism. Mr. Jefferson is another who is incomparable. He is the cleverest comedian. No one disputes that; so we generally leave him out also when we are comparing notes."

AUDIENCES.

"What do you think of our audiences?"

"Well, I like an English audience very much, though it is colder in some respects than an American one. An English audience is inclined to be hypercritical at times, and instead of placing itself *en rapport* with the actors and the piece assumes the role of judge and jury, and the full extent of the law is meted out without stint. And extenuating circumstances are often forgotten. To overcome such an audience is, of course, a great triumph, and that is what I hope to accomplish. Once overcome, however, success is assured here. First nights are very trying, and I sometimes think that is why Saturday night is selected. The effort is ennervating to the last degree, and Sunday is doubly welcomed as a day of reflection and rest."

PERSONAL HOPES AND FEARS.

"Do you feel at all diffident about your own first appearance tonight?"

"I feel very nervous, of course. I have been working exceedingly hard for the last fortnight. I have been present at every rehearsal, and directed most of them myself. I am afraid that I have worked a little too hard, but I will not do as well tonight as I should. However I hope for and even anticipate success."

Miss Anderson hurried away, stopping for a moment to hear a few words of encouragement.

HER DEBUT THE EVENT OF THE WEEK.

The event of the week in the dramatic world was the début of your fair country-woman, Miss Mary Anderson, which was made this evening at the Lyceum Theatre, whose stage has been made classic by the genius of Henry Irving. Miss Anderson had been sufficiently long in London to have become personally known to many of the leaders of the art world of the metropolis, and it must be admitted that she had scored a preliminary triumph in winning golden opinions of herself as a woman before the opportunity of judging her as an artist had been given. She had been warmly taken by the hand by some of the most potent arbiters of artistic fate, and the presence of a large and brilliant first-night audience was assured to her without the need of any of the adventitious claptrap which Haverly and some others taught the Londoners to expect when an American début is impending. Still, if it were certain that there would be a large audience, it was equally certain that it would be a critical one, and that her laurels, if they were to be worn, would have to be won by artistic merit calmly judged by the canons which have been laid up by that most exigeant of London assemblies, a Lyceum first-night audience. The fact was known to none more thoroughly than to the débutante herself and her mentor, Dr. Hamilton Griffin, but that gentleman's calm serenity up to the moment of the curtain's rise showed that but little fear of failure entered into his mental calculations, and the event has proved that if such fears existed in any quarter they were wholly groundless. The evening was as nearly perfect as a September night in London can ever be, and there was no counter-attraction of sufficient potency to keep away the best class of theatre-goers. The house, which has long witnessed the highest exhibitions of English dramatic art, was crowded, and it seemed as though the whole of artistic and critical London was assembled within its walls. The débutante's reception in the first act was distinctly friendly, and soon became tinged with enthusiasm. Her figure was seen to be commanding from its hight, although girlish in its suppleness and almost serpentine slenderness, and the simple and colorless drapery in which she had dressed the part of Parthenia lent grace to her pose and carriage, which were always statuesque, without bearing the least impress of study or self-consciousness. The white-robed figure, with sinuous arms bared on the shoulder and abundant brown hair hanging freely from the shapely head, with its tremulous mouth and the curl of its short upper lip involuntarily suggesting pathetic power was a revelation, even to those of the audience who had seen this fair girl in the conventional dress of the evening-room or the promenade, and the ice of criticism rapidly melted in the glow of an involuntary enthusiasm. The applause became more and more general and it continued far beyond what any of her friends could have anticipated. The débutante stood long before the footlights gracefully bowing her thanks and essaying to begin the life of her part.

When at last she began to speak her richly modulated voice provoked another salvo of applause. During the earlier portion of the act there was a slight tremor, and the actress seemed hardly at her ease, but this quickly wore away, and she became the noble animated heroine of the half-savage, half-idyllic romance of "Ingomar." The applause was generously renewed at the close of Parthenia's interview with Polydor, in which the maiden's noble devotion to filial love and duty was powerfully portrayed, and her speech in which she foreshadows her resolution of self-sacrifice was enthusiastically redemanded. At the close of this act she was twice called before the curtain and applauded to the echo. The same recognition was given at the end of the second act, and an elaborate boquet from Mrs. Labouchere's box was among the floral offerings which now began to rain upon the stage.

The third act confirmed the verdict of the other two, and decided beyond cavil the triumphant success of the début. Mr. Barnes, the Ingomar of the play, was twice compelled to lead Parthenia before the curtain, and the cultured critics of the metropolis again became the claquers of one of the most speedy and spontaneous successes of the London stage. After the performance the more deliberate judgment of the foyer and the clubs was found to have ratified the verdict of the playhouse. It was decided by the coolest of the critics that Miss Anderson's performance had challenged the highest standard of criticism, and had fairly stood the ordeal; that she was equal to the best exponents of the dramatic art in England, and that in voice and gesture, in play of wit and fancy and in the delineation of human passions and human emotion she had shown herself worthy of the position which her genius had enforced.

Miss Anderson expressed herself as delighted with the result, and confident of her artistic future.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

A GREAT SPEECH BY THE IRISH LEADER.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—[Special Cable Letter to The Chicago Tribune.]—Mr. Parnell's Dublin speech continues to give the Conservatives trouble. This address will probably turn out to be perhaps the most memorable ever delivered by the Irish leader. It was the first in which the speaker ever enunciated any positive forecast in politics. The occasion was the inauguration of a thorough canvass of Ireland for the purpose of establishing branches of the National League in every settlement throughout the country. Dublin was selected as the best place to start this great campaign, and the 29th ult. was the date. The city was crowded with delegations of league men from every part of Ireland. Mr. Parnell spoke at great length and with more animation than at any previous time in Ireland. He said that Ireland appeared to have at last reached the time when in politics her sons thoroughly appreciated the value and uses of patriotic unity; that the united members of the Home-Rule party had by continued union in parliamentary action secured more concessions of great value from the British Government in the first session of Parliament than that Government has ever before given Ireland in any one session. Mr. Parnell assured his hearers that the present English Government thoroughly appreciated the great strength of the Irish party, and he argued that that party having as a unit forced itself into recognition would in the future be able to secure remedial legislation without undergoing such contests as it had been subjected to in the past, provided the members maintained their unity.

The speaker made a strong appeal for unity among Irish members and urged the people of Ireland to support for Parliament only those men who could be relied upon to act with the Home-Rule party, under all circumstances. He cautioned his hearers against supposing that England would do anything for Ireland out of a spirit of international generosity, and said that no concession had ever been obtained and none ever would be obtained that was not wrung by sheer force from the governing power. The force which now lay within the Irishman's grasp was parliamentary strength. It has been persistently and intelligently used by the small number of Irish members during the last session, although the period covered one of the darkest and most desperate eras of Irish history. Still the Irish party by unity had nearly secured the balance of power in the British Parliament as to have very largely influenced and in some cases actually controlled legislation. The result was that today the future of Ireland already assumed a bright and natural aspect, and practical home rule was now for the first time in the present generation within grasp.

Mr. Parnell said that the reports from America showed that the movement was being so successfully carried out the United States as to warrant the promise that the National movement would be properly sustained throughout. He concluded by telling his audience that the National League party could, in spite of disaffection, the Home-Rule party doubtedly be able in the next session to control eighty votes, and as a result in a number. It would possess the balance of power necessary to secure government for Ireland.

SAID LESS THAN MEANT.

There exists no doubt among Liberals and Whigs that Mr. Parnell has said less than he said on this occasion, and they pretend to have discovered that Mr. Gladstone has made a speech in which Parnell binding the Government to the introduction and support of a measure at the next session which will restore to the people of Ireland a greater share in the management of their own affairs than they have peaceably had since the Union. Liberals and Whigs do not like the situation, and are organizing counter-movements. The probabilities are that these movements will not amount to much, as the active party being just now engaged in effective movements of another kind, made no successes of any importance, and made many mistakes.

LEADERS NEEDED.

They are now quarrelling over the responsibility for their condition. Some blame the leader of the Tory Lords for his lack of prudence and skill; others blame Northcote, the champion of the House of Commons, is criticised for his excessive prudence of caution. Both the Liberal Unionists and the Conservative Committee are blaming other leaders, but the real truth is that the party knows where the fault lies. The Conservatives have no man who can lead them anything like the equal of the Duke of Richmond, who was the active Peers desire to succeed him. Lord Salisbury does not like politics well enough to sacrifice any time in its pursuit, and the men who joined the Duke of Richmond in his secession from Salisbury's leadership on the Agricultural-Holdings Bill are thoroughly depressed over what he considers the ruin of his family by the marriage of the only living son, Lord Garmoyle, to the daughter of the actress, that he thinks will drive him to private life, so that his influence in the House of the Question. The Conservative organization has no presiding genius. The managers have all they can do to keep the party together, and the slightest sign of disruption are at present the signal for any probabilities the party may have.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

John Bright made a speech on Monday last Tuesday in which he attempted to introduce the temperance question as a political one into politics. He declared against issuance of licenses to public-houses, but argued in favor of the principle issued by the Town Councils of the boards of magistrates. Besides the benefits resulting from the more free action of the Town Councils (the latter have together but once a year), the intelligence in the district, the proposed plan would be a question of licenses under popular control. The Town Councils, the magistrates are elective, while under the present system the magistrates are clergymen. The latter hardly restrict the granting of licenses as it is in Ireland, whether the people favor their issue or not, while the plan the people of any district would have the whole question in their hands, where Mr. Bright would have it.

Mr. Bright's idea is that the establishment of a place should be decided by the license question for the district by through elective representatives, while the public opinion that publicans who obtained licenses tled to have their property acknowledged and protected to the whims of the stationary in their offices. The local interest in most cases would license decided by them.

The main idea running through the address was that local control should be entrusted as far as possible to local self-government, and that as little as possible by appointive officials. This address has attracted much attention, and has been praised by Mr. Bright's reputation.

O'SHAUGHNESSY.

Mr. Richard O'Shaughnessy, member for Limerick City, who has decided to resign his seat, has given as the reason that he was disgusted with the conduct of the Irish party. He has carried out his threat. He has taken a position in the Government the office of Chief Commissioner of Petty Sessions of Dublin, which is a good one.

When Mr. O'Shaughnessy decided to resign, Mr. Parnell intimated to him that the Limerick seat was at the disposal of the Government which he thought would be a price for it. The Tories have already combined on Mr. O'Shaughnessy as Government candidate for Limerick. Who will be the league candidate has not yet been settled. Mr. Parnell has declared that the Government has made overtures to members of this kind it does not like, and he suspects that the offices, and he suspects that the Government's offer for Limerick is not the result of a desire to get the man who is vulnerable in the House of Commons, but a permanent Government official.

A BAD DEFEAT.

The Liberals have not yet got over the licking they got in the Bodmin district, in which Friday, a Conservative, beat Davenport by three to one for the seat vacated by the resignation of the Rt. Hon. Conrad Noel. The district is a Liberal one, and the contest was looked forward to as one which would fairly show whether the Conservatives are making any progress among the farmers. The result at least among Rutland's election was very exciting. The excitement in it of the was great. During the contest it was a common occurrence to see ladies of the Conservative party wearing the Conservative colors, blue flowers.

ON THE CONTINENT.

THE SITUATION AMONG FRANCE'S ALLIES.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—[Special Cable Letter to The Chicago Tribune.]—[illegible] seems to have entirely disappeared from the news thence since the [illegible] reigns, at least for the present, of the Rev.-Missionary Father at Tamatave has relieved the Hova and French Government from the Incident, and has irritated neither demonstrating to any great the friendship existing between the governments. There can be no "comity," as Mr. Gladstone would call it, at present exists between France and England, really amounts to an offensive alliance.

Many recent occurrences in the continental nations [illegible] realize and fully appreciate how long as it exists the peace of Europe will be disturbed, not even the enormous funds are steadily advancing, the growing disposition among the nations to keep out of combinations which include England. The French and British advice, is seeking to counteract France's influence on the Nile. Overtures have already been made to Italy and Spain, and in both cases have been received.

iss Mary Anderson, which was
evening at the Lyceum Theatre,
ge has been made classic by the
Henry Irving. Miss Anderson
sufficiently long in London to have
personally known to many of the
the art world of the metropolis,
must be admitted that she
d a preliminary triumph in
golden opinions of herself
an before the opportunity of
er as an artist had been given.
en warmly taken by the hand by
most potent arbiters of artistic
e presence of a large and brilliant
audience was assured to her with-
d of any of the conventitious clap-
Haverly and some others taught
ers to expect when an American
pending. Still, if it were certain
would be a large audience, it was
ertain that it would be a
one, and that her lan-
hey were to be worn, would
e won by artistic merit calmly
the capons which have been set
most exigeant of London assem-
ceum first-night audience. This
known to none more thoroughly
he débutante herself and her
r. Hamilton Griffin, but that gen-
lm serenity up to the moment of
's rise showed that but little fear
entered into his mental calculus-
he event has proved that if such
ted in any quarter they were
roundless. The evening was
perfect as a September
ndon can ever be, and there was
attraction of sufficient potency to
the best class of theatre-goers,
which has long witnessed the
ibitions of English dramatic art,
ed, and it seemed as though the
artistic and critical London was
within its walls. The débutante's
in the first act was distinctly
d soon became tinged with en-
Her figure was seen to be com-
om its hight, although girlish in its
almost serpentine slenderness, and
and colorless drapery in which she
t the part of Parthenia lent grace
and carriage, which were always
without bearing the least impress
self-consciousness. The white-
e, with sinuous arms bared to the
d abundant brown hair hanging
n the shapely head, with the
mouth and the curl of the
r lip involuntarily suggesting
war was a revelation, even to
audience who had seen this fair
conventional dress of the draw-
the promenade, and the ice of
pidly melted in the glow of an
y enthusiasm. The applause be-
and more general and it con-
beyond what any of her friends
anticipated. The débutante stood
the footlights gracefully bowing
and essaying to begin the lines of

last she began to speak her richly
voice provoked another salvo of
During the earlier portion of this
as a slight tremor, and the actress
dly at her ease, but this quickly
and she became the noble, ani-
oine of the half-savage, half-
nance of "Ingomar." The ap-
generously renewed at the close
a's interview with Polydor, in
maiden's noble devotion to
and duty was powerful-
ed, and her speech in
foreshadows her resolution
fice was enthusiastically rede-
t the close of this act she was
ed before the curtain and ap-
the echo. The same recognition
t the end of the second act, and
boquet from Mrs. Labouchère's
mong the floral offerings which
to rain upon the stage.

act confirmed the verdict of the
and decided beyond cavil the
success of the début. Mr.
Ingomar of the play, was twice
to lead Parthenia before
n, and the cultured crit-
metropolis again became
of one of the most speedy and
successes of the London stage.
erformance the more deliberate
f the foyer and the clubs was
ere ratified the verdict of the play-
was decided by the coolest of the
iss Anderson's performance had
the highest standard of criticism,
ly stood the ordeal; that she was
best exponents of the dramatic
nd, and that in voice and gesture,
it and fancy and in the delinea-
an passions and human emotions
own herself worthy of the ova-
er genius had enforced.
erson expressed herself as de-
the result, and confident of her
re.

TICAL AFFAIRS.

EECH BY THE IRISH LEADER.

ept. 1.—[Special Cable Letter to Tribune.]—Mr. Parnell's Dub- ontinues to give the Conserva- This address will probably be perhaps the most memorable d by the Irish leader. It was ich the speaker ever essayed forecast in politics. The as the inauguration of nvass of Ireland for the pur- ishing branches of the National ry settlement throughout the blin was selected as the best his great campaign, and the he date. The city was crowded ns of league men from every . Mr. Parnell spoke at greater h more animation than at any in Ireland. He said that Ireland ve at last reached the time s her sons thoroughly appre- e and uses of patriotic unity; members of the Home-Rule ntinued union in parliamen- ared more concessions of great British Government in the last iament than that Government given Ireland in any one gen- rnell assured his hearers that glish Government thoroughly e great strength of the Irish rgued that that party having itself into recognition would be able to secure remedial out undergoing such contests subjected to in the past, pro- bers maintained their unity, made a strong appeal for ish members and urged the nd to support for Parliament who could be relied upon as Home-Rule party, under He cautioned his hearers ing that England would do land out of a spirit of nar- sity, and said that no conces- been obtained and none ever ined that was not wrung ce from the governing force which now by Irishman's grasp strength. It has been par- fficiently used by the small members during the last ses- he period covered one of the desperate eras of Irish his- rish party by unity had so e balance of power in the t as to have very largely in- me cases actually controlled result was that today the already assumed a bright t, and practical home rule irst time in the present cen- sp.

ald that the reports from America showed that the National League was being so successfully organized through- out the United States as to warrant the promise that the National movement would thence be properly sustained throughout Ireland. He concluded by telling his audience that if the National League party continued free from disaffection, the Home-Rulers would un- doubtedly be able in the next Parliament to control eighty votes, and said that with such a number it would possess the whole bal- ance of power necessary to secure self-gov- ernment for Ireland.

SAID LESS THAN HE MEANT.

There exists no doubt among the Tories and Whigs that Mr. Parnell meant far more than he said on this memorable occasion, and they pretend to have ascertained that Mr. Gladstone has made a compact with Mr. Parnell binding the Government to the in- troduction and support of some measure at the next session which will secure to the people of Ireland a much greater share in the management of their own affairs than they have ever peaceably had since the union. The Tories and Whigs do not like this state of things, and are organizing counter movements, but the probabilities are that these counter move- ments will not amount to much, the Conserv- ative party being just now in bad shape for effective movements of any kind. The party made no successes of any account last ses- sion, and made many miserable failures.

LEADERS NEEDED.

They are now quarreling over responsi- bility for their condition. Lord Salisbury, the leader of the Tory Lords, is blamed for lack of prudence and skill, and Sir Stafford Northcote, the champion of the Conservative Commons, is criticised for his overabun- dance of caution. Both the Tory Lords and the Conservative Commons are demand- ing other leaders, but neither branch of the party knows where to get them. The Conservatives have no man in the Commons anything like the equal of Northcote and the Duke of Richmond, whom the Conserva- tive Peers desire to supplant. Salisbury does not like politics well enough to sacri- fice any time in its pursuit. Lord Cairns, who joined the Duke of Richmond in his secession from Salisbury's leadership on the Agricultural-Holdings bill, has become so depressed over what he calls the degradation of his family by the marriage of his eldest living son, Lord Garmoyle, to Miss Fortescue, the actress, that he threatens to retire to private life, so that his services are out of the question. The Conservative party as an organization has no present strength. Its managers have all they can do to keep the party together, and the probabilities for a disruption are at present much greater than any probabilities the party has.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

John Bright made a speech at Birmingham last Tuesday in which he endeavored to in- troduce the temperance question as a prac- tical one into politics. He advocated the is- suance of licenses to publicans of good re- pute, but argued in favor of having them issued by the Town Councils, instead of by the boards of magistrates as at pres- ent. Besides the benefit of convenience re- sulting from the more frequent meetings of the Town Councils (the magistrates sitting together but once a year) and the greater intelligence in the distribution of licenses, the proposed plan would place the whole question of licenses under local and really popular control. The Town Councils are elect- ive, the magistrates are appointed; and while under the present system many of the magistrates are clergymen, who almost in- variably restrict the granting of licenses as much as it is in their power to do, whether the people of the locality favor their issue or not, under the suggested plan the people of any particular locality would have the whole question in their own hands, where Mr. Bright says it ought to be.

Mr. Bright's idea is that the public senti- ment of a place should have the control of the license question for that particular locali- ty through elective representatives changea- ble with the public opinion of the place, and that publicans who obtain licenses are enti- tled to have their property in their licenses acknowledged and protected, and not sub- jected to the whims of officials appointed stationary in their offices and having no real local interest in most of the questions of license decided by them.

The main idea running through the entire address was that local committees should be intrusted as far as possible with their own lo- cal self-government, and should be controlled as little as possible by non-residents or non- elective officials. This address has attracted much attention, and has, if possible, enhanced Mr. Bright's reputation.

O'SHAUGHNESSY.

Mr. Richard O'Shaughnessy, the member for Limerick City, who recently threatened to resign his seat for the alleged reason that he was dissatisfied with the conduct of the Irish party, has carried out his threat. He has been offered by the Government the office of Registrar of the Petty Sessions of Dublin and has accepted the place.

When Mr. O'Shaughnessy threatened to resign, Mr. Parnell intimated a suspicion that the Limerick seat was desired by the Government which he thought had offered a price for it. The Tories and Whigs have already combined on Mr. Abrahams as the Government candidate for the vacant place. Who will be the league candidate has not yet been settled. Mr. Parnell believes that the Government will buy all the men of this kind it can secure with offices, and he suspects that the late member for Limerick is not the only Irish delegate who is vulnerable in the matter of fat and permanent Government positions.

A BAD DEFEAT.

The Liberals have not yet recovered from the licking they got in the Rutlandshire Dis- trict, in which Friday, James Lowther, Con- servative, beat Davenport Handley, Liberal, three to one for the seat made vacant by the resignation of the Rt.-Hon. Gerard James Noel. The district is agricultural, and the contest was looked forward to as one which would fairly show whether or not the Liberals are making any progress with the English farmers. The result shows they are not, at least among Rutlandshire farmers. The election was very exciting by the active par- ticipation in it of the women of the district. During the contest it was an every-day oc- currence to see ladies out electioneering, wearing the conservative badge of sun- flowers.

ON THE CONTINENT.

THE SITUATION AMONG THE POWERS—FRANCE'S POSITION.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—[Special Cable Letter to The Chicago Tribune.]—The Tonquin trou- ble seems to have entirely subsided, and all the news thence shows that peace at last reigns, at least for the present. The release of the Rev.-Missionary Shaw by the French at Tamatave has relieved both the English and French Governments of a troublesome incident, and has irritated Bismarck by fur- ther demonstrating to him the sincerity of the friendship existing between the two Gov- ernments. There can be no doubt that the "comity," as Mr. Gladstone calls it, which at present exists between France and En- gland, really amounts to a close and strong alliance.

Many recent occurrences go to show that the continental nations are beginning to realize and fully appreciate this alliance. As long as it exists the peace of Europe will not be disturbed, not even by Germany. French funds are steadily advancing, and there is a growing disposition among European nations to keep out of combinations which do not in- clude England. The French Ministry, under British advice, is seeking to strengthen France's influence on the Continent. Over- tures have already been made to Italy and Spain, and in both cases they have been received without disfavor. The recent ostentatious advances made by Germany to Spain have deepened Euro- pean suspicion of Bismarck. The fact that Count Kalnoky, the Austro-Hungarian Min- ister of Foreign Affairs, has recently had several conferences with the German Chan- cellor at the latter's retreat has added to the general distrust. No doubt is entertained that Bismarck is exasperated at France's ad- vance, and would like to make trouble. The report that Bismarck would introduce mili- tary questions into the Reichstag is now discredited. He has no longer any excuse for asking for additional military appropria- tions, the French Government having con- cluded to forego the intended military maneuvres lest Bismarck should make a bug- bear of them.

A CHAPTER OF GOSSIP.

IRISH CONSPIRATORS.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—[Special Cable Letter to The Chicago Tribune.]—The arrest of Pe- ter Calaghan, Thomas Devany, Patrick Mc- Cabe, Patrick Dunn, Terence McDermott, and Henry McCann, at Glasgow, on a charge of being dynamite conspirators concerned in the blowing up of the large gasometer last January was brought about by voluntary ev- idence on the part of McDermott, whose pur- ported confession implicates several impor- tant leaders in the Irish party. The Govern- ment places little or no faith in McDermott's statements. Some pretty wild stories are being circulated here about the terrible things Irishmen from America intend doing if the Government don't let O'Donnell, the slayer of James Carey, off with an easy trial when he reaches London.

SOCIALISM.

Bismarck intends to take some decisive measure for the suppression of socialism throughout the German Empire. His re- port to the Reichstag upon the Leipsic Socialists affirms that their agitations are purely revolutionary, and that unless they are suppressed they may become dangerous. He states that the Socialists are both secretly and openly advocating doctrines which spread too quickly and tend to undermine all the accepted doctrines of social order.

PRAISE OF AMERICANS.

Truth this week contains an article evi- dently from the pen of Labouchère, written in strong praise of the Americans. He com- pares them favorably with Englishmen, and says that they are entirely free from the prejudices and insular notions so common among his countrymen. They do not culti- vate the brusque and overbearing deport- ment affected by the Briton, and their pleas- ant, easy way makes them very popular abroad. They are generally better man- nered, and are very good talkers, there being a novelty of idea and a shrewd- ness of expression in their conversa- tion which is quite refreshing. They are also staunch friends and are not so equivocal in their dealings, particularly in small things, as the average Englishman. They spend their money nobly, and are al- ways satisfied if they get a good thing, no matter what the cost. American ladies, he says, are much more agreeable than their European sisters. They are better instruct- ed, and talk, dress, and even flirt with more success. English women have not the same opportunities to see the world as their Amer- ican cousins. The hotel life alone of an American girl would teach her a self-posses- sion which it would be impossible for any English woman to attain in England, and it is not to be wondered at, considering the circumstances, that the home product should suffer by comparison.

THE QUEEN.

The unusual privacy observed by the Queen since the death of John Brown has been less marked of late. Her Majesty's lameness, however, is still very embarrass- ing, and she continues to use a cane to as- sist her in her rambles in the vicinity of Bal- moral. Monday she spent an hour by the grave of her faithful ollie, brooding mood- ily over his death and rendering a tribute to his memory which certainly borders on maudlin sentimentality.

PERSONAL.

Lord and Lady Lansdowne, previous to their departure for Canada, will visit Ireland as the guests of the Duke of Abercorn. Their stay will be prolonged until the 11th of Oc- tober, when they will sail for Quebec.

Lord and Lady Melgund will sail for America the 27th of September.

"ESQUIRE."

The masters of Eaton College have inaugu- rated a crusade against the title Esquire. In writing to friends when an answer is ex- pected, the rule is to inclose an envelope ad- dressed to themselves. Mister is, therefore, the proper thing now, Esquire being barred at Eaton.

LITERARY AND ARTISTIC.

Archibald Forbes has returned to London.

The £350 per annum awarded to Matthew Arnold as a pension for literary services to the nation has been accepted. The accept- ance has provoked harsh comment, because Mr. Arnold was already in receipt of a sine- cure Government salary of £700, and the critics dub him the "greedy poet whose light of Asia is all in his eye."

Lord and Lady Rosebery sailed today for the United States.

The entire series of scenery which Mr. Henry Irving will use during his tour in the United States is already in cargo, ready for transportation.

Dr. Schliemann has arrived at Leipsic. He will personally supervise the publication of his new and latest work, "Ilias."

Mackenzie Wallace's volume on Egypt is announced for October.

Mr. Creswick, the John Gilbert of Lon- don, is preparing for publication a volume to be called "Dramatic Experience of Fifty Years."

Miss Genevieve Ward will leave next week with the Olympic company for a tour around the world.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt is at present rest- ing at the seaside. She will appear in "Frou Frou" at the Porte St. Martin in September.

The Drury Lane Theatre management has abolished the fee system in their theatre. This annoying system, which sanctioned the collection of a small tribute by the usher for showing you to your paid-for seat, of another by the lackey who hands you the program of entertainment you have paid to enjoy, and so on, is still in vogue in many of the best playhouses, and is very exasperating to all theatre-goers.

Mrs. Langtry is playing to a crowded house in Glasgow.

NOTES.

A policeman on the Liverpool force, who, on being questioned by his superior officer, answered that at heart he was a Fenian, has been dismissed from the force.

Henry Irving will open the new Edin- burg Theatre the 10th inst. with "Much Ado About Nothing."

The Rev. Mr. Hawes has leased Dante Rossetti's house at Chelsea.

The press is raising a storm over the proffered permission of the Vicar of Strat- ford-upon-Avon to allow the exhumation of Shakspeare's remains for the purpose of comparing the skull with the different ac- cepted masks of the poet. With unanimity the papers denounce the Vicar's action as an intended outrage upon mankind. Sir Will- iam Harcourt, the Home Secretary, has ex- pressed a determination to prevent the projected desecration.

The announcement is made that a diamond weighing 600 karats has been found at Jagers Fontein.

The total amount of wages lost by the coal-miners during their fifteen weeks' strike at Stafford foots up £150,000.

Hamburg is more thronged with royalty and aristocrats than it is accustomed to be. In one party are the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Albany, and the Marquis of Beres- ford.

Victor Hugo is working four hours a day at Villeneuve.

FOREIGN.

Text of the Recent Warning Given France by a German Paper.

Ominous Signs in Connection with European Politics—The Hand of Bismarck.

Total Deaths from Cholera in Egypt, 27,318—Military Victims of the Plague, 140.

Preparations Nearly Completed for the Funeral of the Comte de Chambord.

Cetewayo Anxious for More Protection—The Riots in Hungary and Croatia.

A FAMOUS ARTICLE.

THE RECENT WARNING OF THE "NORTH GERMAN GAZETTE."

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—[Special Cable.]—Fol- lowing is the article recently published in the *North German Gazette*, which has been generally interpreted throughout Europe as an official warning to France to be more guarded in her expressions of opinion in fut- ure, at least in matters affecting the German Empire. This authoritative declaration, pre- sumed to have been inspired by Bismarck, says:

In the German Empire most people take but rare and cursory notice of the war the French press of all parties is, under the most varied forms and for the most divergent ob- jects, incessantly waging against France's eastern neighbor. While the French journals have thus been indulging in violent and unbe- coming attacks the coolness the Germans show in dealing with politics has up to the present time prevented their national suscepti- bilities from being to any large extent affected. They in fact find a difficulty in comprehending the passions which seek their expression in such a storm of insult and extravagant language as that indulged in for some time past by every organ of the French press. From time to time, however, and at lengthy intervals, it is per- haps wise, were it only out of love for peace, to take notice of these attacks, which continue to recur with con- stantly increasing violence. It is well to point out the impression they are calculated inevita- bly to produce. That impression, as all observ- ers of sang froid will admit, is that, from the extreme violence of the apostles of revenge, and owing to the echo they find not only among their own countrymen but also among the agi- tators of Alsace-Lorraine, France appears to be the only State which is constantly menacing the peace of Europe. It must be recognized as a matter of course that such a state of things cannot possibly continue without seriously compromising that peace whose maintenance is the aim of all serious politicians, for the more the flood of passion in- creases and gathers strength among those who, with very various aims, are never tired of pro- voking a perfidious agitation, the more difficult it is to foresee whether, and for how much long- er, it will be possible to retain those passions within the limits of external peace. The pres- ent is, accordingly, a fitting occasion to use the popular proverb, "A force de peindre le diable sur les murs, il finit par apparaître en per- sonne."

OMENS.

THE QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE AGAINST FRANCE—BISMARCK AND KALNOKY.

SALZBURG, Sept. 1.—Prince Bismarck has gone to Gastein. Count Kalnoky, the Aus- tro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, accompanied him to the depot. Kalnoky re- turns to Vienna today.

FRENCH CLUB CLOSED.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—Baron Von Manteuffel, the German commander in Alsace-Lorraine, has closed the French Literary Club at Metz.

ALFONSO.

VIENNA, Sept. 1.—King Alfonso is expect- ed to arrive here Sept. 9 and remain a week.

THE WARNING TO FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The *Temps* attributes the authorship of the *North German Gazette's* recent article against France to a clumsy subordinate, and says the article was not in- spired from a high quarter. It adds: "France is too absorbed in internal recon- struction to seek adventures abroad, but is not so enfeebled and humbled as to allow herself to be the sport of unseemly frolics."

THE TREATY WITH SPAIN.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—The treaty of commerce between Germany and Spain passed third reading in the Reichstag today. The meas- ure indemnifying the Government for carry- ing the provisions of the treaty into im- mediate effect also passed. An imperial message declaring the Reichstag closed was then read.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

ATTEMPT TO RESUME NEGOTIATIONS WITH CHINA.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—The French Minister here has attempted to reopen with the Chi- nese Embassador to Germany the negotia- tions which were being conducted by Mar- quis Tseng, the Chinese Embassador at Pa- ris, and Challemel-Lacour, the French Min- ister of Foreign Affairs, but which were sus- pended. He was referred to the Marquis Tseng.

ON THE EVE OF WAR.

HONG KONG, Sept. 1.—The movements of the Chinese troops continue, though closely watched by the French Admiral, and the Chinese, who are elated at Gen. Bouet's de- feat, are pronounced in favor of war, which will soon be declared.

THE NEW TREATY THOUGHT INVALID.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The treaty of peace be- tween France and Annam is regarded as in- valid by the Chinese Legation at Berlin be- cause not signed by a recognized King of Annam, but one of the Hélphema representa- tives of the peace party.

A telegram from Hué says the King of Annam has undertaken not to correspond di- rect with the Emperor of China.

THE CHOLERA.

DEATHS FRIDAY.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 1.—There were twelve deaths from cholera here yesterday. The death-rate among the British troops in Egypt has fallen to 6 per cent.

THE TOTAL.

The official report shows there have been 27,318 deaths from cholera in Egypt since the outbreak of the epidemic. There have been 140 deaths among the British troops sta- tioned in Egypt.

RIOTING.

ANTI-JEWISH.

PESTH, Sept. 1.—The military have sup- pressed fresh attempts at rioting against the Jews in Zala. Many rioters have been ar- rested. There has been renewed rioting in the Zagorien district. Bands of peasants are parading, singing the songs of 1848 and proclaiming Communistic sentiments.

ZAGORIEN, Sept. 1.—Two thousand peas- ants invaded Krapina today for the purpose of attacking the Jews in that place. The mob was fired upon by the military and one man killed and three wounded. Fourteen peasants were arrested.

IN CROATIA.

The *Pesther Lloyd* says: Herr Tisza, the Hungarian Prime Minister, while in Vienna, proposed that instead of allowing the Ban to act in the matter a temporary commissary go to Croatia to enforce the replacement of the Hungarian escutcheons, but it is doubt- ful whether he will find officials who will obey his behests.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

O'DONNELL.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—At a meeting of Irish- men in London last night money was sub- scribed to pay an eminent solicitor to defend O'Donnell, the slayer of James Carey.

DYNAMITE PLOTTERS.

GLASGOW, Sept. 1.—The police decline to reveal the source of information which led to the arrest yesterday of six Irishmen charged with having been connected with attempts to destroy property here last Jan- uary. The men were all apprehended at the same time in different parts of the city. The houses in which they lived were searched by the police. The prisoners are charged with blowing up the largest gasom- eter in the city, destroying the railway shed, and attempt- ing to destroy with dynamite the aqueduct of the Forth & Clyde Canal. Another Irishman named Donnelly was arrested here on the same charge.

FOLLOWING THE CLEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Since the conviction of Dr. Gallagher, the dynamite conspirator, the London police have closely pursued the clews which have been obtained in regard to other members of the gang, and which, it is believed, will clearly establish the fact that relations exist between the illegal societies in England and America.

CHAMBORD.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

VIENNA, Sept. 1.—The Emperor Francis Joseph yesterday received all the Orleans Princes here.

The Countess de Chambord received the Orleans Princes with regal ceremonial.

THE FUNERAL.

Three thousand Frenchmen have arrived at Goritz to attend the funeral of Chambord. It is expected that 2,000 more will be present the day of the funeral.

REMAINS CONSECRATED.

FROHSDORF, Sept. 1.—MGR. Vanutelli, the Papal Nuncio at Vienna, consecrated the re- mains of Comte de Chambord today, in the presence of a delegate from the Emperor Francis Joseph, a number of Legitimists, and others. The certificate of death was de- posited in the coffin.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S TRIBUTE.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Queen Victoria sent a magnificent bouquet of lilies and white roses to Frohsdorf to be placed on De Chambord's coffin.

THE RUSSIAN COURT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 1.—The Russian Court goes into mourning five days for De Chambord.

MADAGASCAR.

THE DEATH OF THE QUEEN AGAIN CONFIRMED.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A dispatch from Paris says: "The report of the death of the Queen of Madagascar is confirmed. A niece of the late Queen, who is hostile to the French, suc- ceeded her on the throne."

THE MALAGASSY ENVOYS.

DURBAN, Sept. 1.—The Malagassy Envoys who visited Europe and America, left here Aug. 28 for Madagascar. They will prob- ably land on the southeast corner of the island on their way to the Capital, and thus avoid falling into the hands of the French.

JAVA.

THE COFFEE AND SUGAR CROPS.

BATAVIA, Java, Sept. 1.—The coffee and sugar crops of Bantam suffered severely from the volcanic eruptions and tidal waves.

DEAD AND MISSING.

Several Europeans and officials are among the dead and missing.

SOUTH AFRICA.

ANARCHY IN ZULULAND.

DURBAN, Sept. 1.—Zululand is in a state of anarchy, and Cetewayo has asked for British protection.

TWO DAYS' FIGHT.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Intelligence has been received that a fight occurred the 3d and 5th of August at Coomassie, between King Koffee and Minsah. Six of the latter's men were killed.

A WRECK.

LOSS OF A BRITISH BARK AND ELEVEN OF THE CREW.

PENZANCE, Sept. 1.—The British bark G. I. Jones, which sailed from Bull River, S. C., July 31 for Falmouth with a cargo of phosphate, was totally wrecked off Penzance. Two of the crew were saved, but it is feared the others, numbering eleven, are drowned.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

INCREASING ALARMINGLY.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The foot-and-mouth dis- ease is increasing alarmingly among the cat- tle in England.

CANADIAN IMPORTATIONS.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The following cablegram was received by the Minister of Agriculture last night:

For Sir Charles Tupper: The English authori- ties declared that the Canadian cattle imported in the Oregon and the Nipigon were diseased, and ordered them to be slaughtered. I went to Liverpool Monday and succeeded in demon- strating that the cattle were free from any dis- ease. I returned last night to London, and this morning the Secretary of the Privy Council as- sures me that orders will be given immediately for the release of all Canadian cattle.

This will set at rest a great many fears.

LORD ROSEBERY

BOUND FOR THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Lord and Lady Rose- bery sailed from Liverpool for New York today.

[The Earl of Rosebery, the Right-Hon. Archi- bald Philip Primrose, son of the late Archibald Lord Dalmeny by Lady Catharine Lucy Wil- helmina, only daughter of the fourth Earl Stanhope, was born in London in 1847, and re- ceived his education at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford. He succeeded to the title on the death of his grandfather, the fourth Earl of Rosebery, in 1868. The first time he ever spoke in public was in 1871, when, at the opening of Parliament, he was selected by the Prime Minister, Mr. Gladstone, to second the address in reply to the speech from the throne. He soon took a decided position on the question of na- tional education, and when the Government Education bill for Scotland was before the House of Peers he moved an amendment to it by which he aimed at the ex- clusion of catechisms from public schools. He also spoke in the same session on Lord Rus- sell's motion regarding the Alabama Treaty; and he was appointed Commissioner to inquire into Endowments in Scotland. In the session of 1879 Lord Rosebery was much engaged in an en- deavor to obtain a Committee on Inquiry on the supply of this country. He moved for and ob- tained the Committee and was made the Chair- man of the same. It may be said that to the labors of the committee the remission of the taxes on horses is fairly due. During the ses- sion of 1874 Lord Rosebery moved for and was made the Chairman of a Committee on the Scotch and Irish Representative Peerages. He was President of the Social Science Congress, which met at Glasgow Oct. 1, 1874. Nov. 16, 1878, he was elected Lord-Rector of the Univer- sity of Aberdeen in succession to Mr. W. E. Forster. His Lordship married, March 20, 1878, Hannah, daughter of Baron Meyer de Roths- child.

This young Scotch Lord has had rather a hard time of it lately. During Mr. Gladstone's now memorable Midlothian campaign Lord Rosebery threw the weight of his large influence in Mr. Gladstone's favor, and was Mr. Gladstone's host and henchman. When Mr. Gladstone formed his Ministry it was supposed by Lord Rosebery that a place would be found for him. Some time since he was made Under-Secretary in the Home Office. This post was not quite what the young Lord had hoped for, still he accepted it, taking half a loaf, no doubt, in hopes of getting a whole loaf hereafter. A few nights afterward Sir William Harcourt, referring to the then con- stitution of the Home Office, said that the ex- isting arrangement was not intended to be per- manent, and had been made simply "to propi- tiate the Scotch members." In itself, this was not only an unministerial thing to say, but it was a mean thing to say. But trouble had been brewing for months between Sir William and the Under-Secretary. Sir William has ex- alted opinions of Sir William, and is the most infallible man, perhaps, in all England. When a man knows he is infallible one must pardon him if he assumes the airs and speech of the dictator, and this Sir William not unfrequently does. Lord Rosebery had not been used to im- perial dictation, and so he threw up his place.

CABLE NOTES.

Rinz Zorilla, the Spanish Radical, is resid- ing at Geneva.

The bullion that went into the Bank of England on balance yesterday amounts to £8,- 000.

The King of Denmark declined an offer of a municipal fête tendered in honor of the Czar because, he says, the Czar has come to Denmark for repose.

RAILROADS.

Another Increase in the Volume of East-Bound Freight Ship- ments.

It Is Anticipated that an Advance of Five Cents Will Soon Be Ordered.

Continued Increase in East-Bound Freight Shipments—The Pool Com- plications Likely to Be Adjusted and an Advance in Rates Probable.

East-bound freight shipments continue to increase, and everything indicates that the improvement will be permanent. Farmers in the country are beginning to dispose of their old corn as the prospects for a good crop are getting better every day. In Mis- souri and Southern Illinois corn has so far advanced that early frosts can no longer hurt it, and two weeks more of fine weather will insure a good crop in Central and Northern Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin. Producers are beginning to feel that the crop will be so large as to result in still lower prices, and therefore they are dispos- ing of their old stock as fast as they can at the prevailing prices. The new wheat is also coming forward quite freely, and in consequence the Western roads, and es- pecially the Missouri River lines, are now doing a very large business. All this helps the Eastern roads, and accounts for the steady increase in their east-bound ship- ments.

The rumors that east-bound freight rates are being cut are still being kept alive, and the fact that Commissioner Fink has called a meeting of the Joint Executive Committee to be held in New York next Thursday to take cognizance of the charges of cutting rates indicates that the rumors are well founded. But as business has largely im- proved during the last two weeks, and the prospects are that it will continue to be good during the fall and winter, fears that a rate war will result are no longer entertained. When freights are abundant, and press heavily upon all the lines for means of transportation rates are easily sus- tained at paying figures, and only when freights decline in amount each road begins to scramble for the largest share it can se- cure from the decreased tonnage. Before the Eastern railroads, however, will be able to work in harmony again and secure the strict maintenance of tariff rates arrange- ments will have to be perfected for the ad- mission of the new lines into the pool. As long as these lines are outside they cannot be made to conform to the rules and regula- tions of the pool, and they will be very apt to cut rates not so much for the purpose of in- creasing their earnings but to make a large showing and convince the pool lines that they are able to handle a good volume of business, and therefore en- titled to a large percentage. It will be no easy matter to arrange percentages that will prove satisfactory to all lines, but if business continues to be heavy the difficulties will no doubt be surmounted, as none of the roads will under such circumstances take the re- sponsibility of inaugurating a disastrous rate war. There are so many lines now run- ning east from this city that none of the roads can be given the percentage of busi- ness they think they are entitled to, and they will therefore make up for the decreased tonnage they will get under the pooling ar- rangement by advancing freight rates to as high figures as possible. It is generally predicted that at the meeting in New York next Tuesday the present dif- ficulties regarding the division of business will be adjusted, and the freight rates will be advanced five cents per hundred pounds. It is the opinion that east-bound rates will be higher this winter than ever before, as by this means only can the roads be induced to stick together and maintain the tariff. Whether the producers and shippers can stand such rates will be given no considera- tion. During the winter the railroads have no competition and shippers are at their mercy. All they can do is to grin and bear it. They can have no remedy unless Con- gress comes to the rescue and passes a law prohibiting the pooling of busi- ness by parallel lines. The attempts of shippers to break the combi- nation by suits or injunctions against the division of freight over lines not desig- nated by them are not likely to be of much avail, as the railroads will readily find other means by which they can equalize their busi- ness. Besides, the largest shippers and mer- chants are not likely to take any steps to break the railroad combination, as they usually are accorded extra privileges which their smaller competitors cannot secure. The big shippers prefer this to an open low rate or a rate war, because in that case small shippers would be able to secure the same advantages that they do, and be able to com- pete against them. This accounts for the milk in the cocoanut, or in other words it shows why the shippers heretofore have been so unsuccessful in their protests against railroad discrimination and why they have never been able to combine and make a united effort to secure fair and impartial treatment.

The total shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from this city by the various East- ern roads during the week ended Sept. 1, 1883, amounted to 97,543 tons, against 85,405 tons for the week previous. The total ship- ments for the corresponding week last year were 32,019 tons, and in 1881, 53,948 tons.

The following statement shows the amount of flour, grain, and provisions shipped East from this city by each of the various roads during the last week, and also the amount shipped for the corresponding weeks in 1882 and 1881:

	Flour, tons.	Grain, tons.	Provisions tons.	Total tons.
Mich. Cen'l	307	1,545	1,462	3,314
Lake Shore	460	4,338	1,414	6,209
Ft. Wayne	289	2,985	1,971	5,105
Pan-Handle	289	4,155	1,251	5,675
Balt. & Ohio	120	1,418	829	2,367
Gr'd Trunk	240	3,121	2,103	5,464
Nick'l-Pl'te	138	1,558	433	2,129
Chic. & At.	210	4,252	798	5,260
Total, 1883	2,050	23,349	12,244	37,643
Total, 1882	3,479	23,085	6,458	33,019
Total, 1881	8,394	36,701	8,853	53,948

The percentages this year were: Michigan Central, 8.8; Lake Shore, 16.5; Fort Wayne, 13.6; Pan-Handle, 20.5; Baltimore & Ohio, 6.3; Grand Trunk, 14.6; Nickel-Plate, 5.7; Chicago & Atlantic, 14.

The percentages last year were: Michigan Central, 16.39; Lake Shore, 24; Fort Wayne, 22; Pan-Handle, 14.20; Baltimore & Ohio, 5.10; Grand Trunk, 17.50.

The Pacific Railroads Pool.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 1.—A circular is- sued by the various overland railroad com- panies announces that the Pacific Coast con- signees north of San Francisco now holding contracts with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, Missouri Pacific, and Central, and South- ern Pacific, and Union Pacific Railroad Com- panies are at liberty to order and ship freight via the northern route. Such act will not be construed or treated by the railroad com- panies named as a violation of existing con- tracts with them. Until other contracts be- tween the Northern Pacific Railroad and the Oregon Railway and Navigation Companies and such consignees are signed the latter companies will, upon proper evidence, either by rebate or in any other manner at their option, duplicate to Portland, Ore., via their northern route, the rates named to San Fran- cisco in any existing contract between such consignees and other overland routes.

Heavy Stock Transfer.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 1.—The *Transcript* says: "It is reported on the street today that a transfer of $3,000,000 of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company stock has just been made to the Barings, of En- gland, and the report is not wholly wrong.

Miscellaneous Items.

At Hudson, Mass., the Massachusetts Central Railway was sold at mortgagee's sale yesterday to S. L. Aldrich for $550,000.

Mr. J. C. McMullin, Vice-President, and Mr. C. H. Chappell, General Manager of the Chicago & Alton, returned yesterday from a trip of inspection over their road. They speak en- thusiastically of the prospects for a good corn crop this year along their entire line. In Mis- souri, they say, the corn has so far advanced that frost can do it no danger, and two weeks more of fine weather will insure a full crop in Illinois.

As will be seen by an advertisement in another part of this paper, the Chicago & North- western Railway Company, in connection with the Northern Pacific Railway Company, is now prepared to receive and forward freight from and to Portland, Salem, the Dalles, Walla Walla, Albany, New Tacoma, Olympia, Seattle, Van- couver, Victoria, and all points in Oregon, Washington Territory, Idaho, and British Co- lumbia. Business for the Territories named will have as prompt and efficient handling at terminal stations as has always been given by the Chicago & Northwestern to California freight via Council Bluffs. The rates to all Pa- cific terminal points west of Lake Pend O'Reille will be the same as the rates from Chicago to San Francisco and other terminal points on the Central Pacific.

BUSINESS.

The Money Article of the New York Herald and Times.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The *Herald's* money article says: The bulls were at the helm today and steered the bark of speculation for all that it was worth in the direction of higher prices. If there be such a condition of things as a moderate "bounce," the stock market got it. From the opening to the closing stocks advanced, and the market closed with more of a bull- ish feeling than has been seen for many a day. While it is conceded that three-fourths of the rise was attributable to the covering of "shorts," it is also admitted that the re- maining twenty-five per cent was due to buyers for the long account. Commission- houses, big and little, are of accord

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily (excluding Sunday) one year	$10.00
Parts of a year (including Sunday) per month	1.00
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, per year	4.00
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, per year	4.00
Saturday edition, double sheet	2.00
Sunday, sixteen to twenty-four pages	2.00
Weekly TRIBUNE, one year	1.00

PREMIUMS TO AGENTS.

For five weeklies (one free to agent)..... $4.00
For 10 weeklies, the daily free one year.
For 15 weeklies, the daily free six months.
For 20 weeklies, the daily free three months.
Specimen copies sent free.
Give Post-Office address in full, including County and State.
Remittances may be made either by draft, Post-Office order, American Express money-order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 30 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 35 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY.
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

POSTAGE.

Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., as Second-Class Matter.

For the benefit of our patrons who desire to send single copies of THE TRIBUNE through the mail, we give herewith the transient rate of postage:

	Foreign and Domestic.	*Per Copy.*
Eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen page paper		2 cents.
Sixteen, eighteen, and twenty page paper		3 cents.
Twenty-two and twenty-four page paper		4 cents.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

GRAND COMMANDERY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR OF ILLINOIS.—Office of the Acting Grand Commander, Joliet, Aug. 31, 1883.—Special Order No. 1.—To the Committee of Knights Templar and Commanderies of the City of Chicago and vicinity: For the purpose of welcoming the R. E. Grand Commander, Henry Turner, upon his return from his pilgrimage to the Triennial Conclave, you are requested to parade as a battalion of Commanderies, positions to be according to date of charter and Commandery numbers, with your buisenants or standards clustered in the centre.

Grand officers present will take the right of the line, and Eminent Commanders and Past Eminent Commanders following. Generalissimo next in position. Captains-General will command their respective Commanderies in detachments. Eminent Sir L. D. Richardson is hereby appointed Chief of Staff, and will assign the acting officers of the line to position. The line of the movement of the escort will be designated by the Knights Templar Committee of the City of Chicago. Courteously yours,

JAMES G. ELWOOD, as Grand Commander.

ORDER CHOSEN FRIENDS—The Supreme Council, Order of Chosen Friends, will hold their fourth annual session at the above-named place, Chicago, commencing Tuesday, Sept. 4, at 10 a. m., where there will be representatives from twenty-five States and Canada. The order was instituted May 28, 1878, in the City of Indianapolis, Ind., and has established itself since that time in some twenty-eight States and in Canada. There are 9,000 certificates of membership in force. The O. C. F. pays the benefit when a member reaches the age of 70, when by reason of the disease or accident, a member becomes permanently disabled, and at death. The O. C. F. admits both male and female as members. There are already established in Chicago twelve Councils, with an average membership of about thirty members each. All wishing further information as to the Order of Chosen Friends will please call on or address D. S. C. ALEX ROTHENSTEIN (of California), care of C. Carpenter-st., Chicago, or GEORGE A. BOUGHTON, 218 Sherman-st., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY, NO. 19, KNIGHTS Templar—Attention Sir Knights: You are hereby requested to rendezvous at the Asylum Monday, Sept. 3, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of uniting with the other City Commanderies in receiving and escorting the R. Em. Grand Commander of this State on his return from a pilgrimage to San Francisco. Every member of this Commandery is expected to be present promptly at the time named above. By order of the E. C.

D. GOODMAN, Recorder.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR OF CHICAGO—Headquarters of committee, De Molay Commandery, of Louisville, will arrive by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad at 9:15 this (Sunday) afternoon, and will be quartered at the Tremont House. The various committees will please meet them at the depot, in citizen's dress, and escort them to their hotel. At 4 o'clock the Sir Knights of Chicago are asked to show them our city and parks. They will remain until Monday evening at 9 o'clock, and then leave for home via Indianapolis.

H. S. TIFFANY, Chairman.

CHEVALIER BAYARD COMMANDERY, NO. 43, K. T.—Attention Sir Knights: You will assemble at the Asylum, corner of Desplaines and Fulton-sts., TOMORROW, at 1:30 p. m. sharp to join with other city Commanderies on foot to the depot to receive and escort the R. E. Grand Commander on his return from San Francisco. By order of the Eminent Commander.

L. L. HINMAN, Recorder.

MONTJOIE COMMANDERY, NO. 58, K. T.—Attention Sir Knights: In accordance with above order from the Acting Grand Commander, you will assemble at the Asylum TOMORROW, at 1:30 o'clock p. m. sharp, and accompany the other city Commanderies on foot to the depot to receive and escort the R. E. Grand Commander on his return from San Francisco. By order of the Eminent Commander.

L. L. HINMAN, Recorder.

TO THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR OF CHICAGO—Headquarters of Committee—In accordance with the above order of the Acting Grand Commander you are hereby requested to rendezvous at your asylums on Monday, Sept. 3, 1883, at 12:30 o'clock noon, for escort duty, and march to the depot to join with the other Commanderies. The train will arrive by C., M. & St. P. Ry., and the order to march from place of general rendezvous will be given about 1:30 o'clock. By request of committee.

H. S. TIFFANY, Chairman.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1, K. T.—Attention, Sir Knights: The members of this Commandery who are in the city are requested to rendezvous at the asylum, 70 Monroe-st., Monday, Sept. 3, at 1 o'clock p. m., and join with the other Commanderies in receiving and escorting the R. E. Grand Commander on his return from San Francisco. By order of the Generalissimo.

S. M. HENDERSON, Recorder.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY.—Attention Sir Knights—In compliance with order issued by Acting Grand Commander of the State of Illinois, you are hereby requested to assemble at the Asylum, corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts., at 12 o'clock Monday, Sept. 3, fully equipped to join other Commanderies in receiving the Right Eminent Grand Command of Illinois on his return from his Triennial pilgrimage to California. A full attendance of Chicago Commandery is earnestly requested to appear in line on this occasion. By order.

L. L. RICHARDSON, Eminent Commander.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY, NO. 35, K. T.—In accordance with the order of the acting Grand Commander, James G. Elwood, the members of St. Bernard Commandery are ordered to assemble at the Asylum, Monday, Sept. 3, at 12 o'clock m., fully armed and equipped for the purpose of receiving Grand Commander Henry Turner, United conclave Wednesday evening, Sept. 5, at 7:30 o'clock. By order of the E. C.

J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER, NO. 43, R. A. M.—Special Convocation Monday evening, Sept. 3, at 8 o'clock. Work on the M. E. M. degree. Visiting companions cordially invited. It is especially desired that every member of the chapter be present. By order of

G. A. WAIT, H. P.

J. O. DICKERSON, Secretary.

BLAIR LODGE, NO. 329, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication Monday evening, Sept. 3, at Hall 92 Monroe-st., 8 o'clock sharp, for business and important work. A full attendance of the members is requested. Visiting brethren cordially invited. Special meeting at 6 o'clock same evening.

L. L. DICKINSON, W. M.

SILOAM COUNCIL, No. 2, ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS.—Will meet in Masonic Temple, corner Randolph and Halsted-sts., Tuesday evening, Sept. 4, at 8 p. m., for important business. A full and prompt attendance of all old and new members and non-affiliates is requested. By order of

HENRY G. PERRY, Grand Master.

CHAS. C. DOOLITTLE, Recorder.

EXCELSIOR U. D. CAMP, NO. 17, O. O. F.—Comrades, you are ordered to appear in full dress at Fort Dearborn Hall, corner of Halsted and Madison-sts., next Tuesday evening, Sept. 4, at 7:30 p. m. sharp, for escort duty to the Grand Sire. By order,

C. C. CRABB, Commander.

F. A. HEATHER, Secretary.

MORTAISE COMMANDERY, NO. 63, K. T.—Stated Conclave Friday evening, 7th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, for work. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the Eminent Commander.

L. L. HINMAN, Recorder.

YORK CHAPTER, NO. 146, R. A. M.—Regular Convocation Thursday evening, Sept. 6, at 8 o'clock. Visiting companions always welcome.

ALBERT W. SCHRODER, M. E. H. P.

GUY P. GOULD, Secretary.

FORT DEARBORN LODGE, NO. 214, I. O. O. F.—Attention Ellis Lodge—A number of Grand officers, and probably the Grand Sire, will visit our Lodge on next Tuesday evening. Come out, brothers, and give them a hearty welcome. G. A. FELLOWS, N. G.

WILEY M. EGAN CHAPTER, NO. 178, R. A. M.—Regular Convocation Friday evening, Sept. 7, at 8 o'clock. Work on Mark Master's degree. Visiting companions welcome. By order of

GEO. MCKENTER, H. P.

HIRAM T. JACOBS, Secretary.

PALESTINE COUNCIL, U. D. ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS—United Assembly Monday evening, Sept. 3, at 8 o'clock. Visiting companions welcome.

WM. E. FOULSON, T. I. M.

UNION PARK LODGE, F. & A. M.—Regular meeting Monday evening, Sept. 3, at the hall, No. 69 West Lake-st. Special business.

J. L. SECOMB, W. M.

J. L. CLUETT, Secretary.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY, NO. 19, KNIGHTS Templar. Stated Conclave Monday evening, Sept. 3, 1883, at 7:30 o'clock, for business. Visiting Sir Knights always welcome. By order of the Eminent Commander.

D. GOODMAN, Recorder.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 6, R. A. M.—Regular Convocation Friday evening, Sept. 7, for business. A full attendance desired. By order

CHAS. C. DOOLITTLE, Secretary.

BLAIR LODGE, NO. 329, A. F. & A. M.—The members are requested to assemble at the lodge-room, 92 Monroe-st., on Sunday, Sept. 2, at 1 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, Chas. Wadsworth.

L. L. DICKINSON, W. M.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1883.

TWELVE deaths from cholera occurred at Alexandria Friday.

A STRUGGLE of the late Queen of Madagascar succeeds to the throne. Inasmuch as the French threaten her reign, it is not surprising that she is reported as hostile to the invaders.

THE foot-and-mouth disease is increasing alarmingly among the cattle in England.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR is on his way home. At last reports he had reached Billings, Dak.

GREAT damage was done to the coffee and sugar crops of Bantam by the Javan catastrophe.

THE Weather Bureau, for the fourth day, refuses to predict anything but rain for Chicago.

M. E. CUTTS, Representative in Congress for the Sixth District of Iowa, died at Oskaloosa, his home, yesterday.

AT Coomassie, early in August, King Koffee fought a "battle" with King Minsah. Six of the latter's outfit were killed.

THREE new cases of yellow-fever were discovered at the Pensacola Navy-Yard Friday. The greatest alarm is reported as prevalent.

IRISHMEN in London Friday night at a meeting subscribed money to pay an eminent solicitor to defend O'Donnell, Carey's slayer.

CETEWAYO is unpopular in Zululand, and threatens to become a sort of Kaffir Khedive, to be supported on his throne only by British bayonets.

TWENTY-SEVEN thousand three hundred and eighteen people have perished in the plague of cholera in Egypt, according to the official figures. Of these 140 were British soldiers.

THE Democratic Executive Committee of Massachusetts will call their convention, to be held at Springfield, Sept. 26. It is authoritatively stated that Gov. Butler will ask for reelection this fall.

LORD AND LADY ROSEBERY sailed for New York yesterday. Lady Rosebery is the daughter of Baron Meyer de Rothschild. The career of Lord Rosebery is sketched in our foreign columns.

INTERESTING interviews with the distinguished foreign gentlemen accompanying Henry Villard are printed this morning. The advance guard of the party are already in St. Paul and the remainder are well on their way there.

BARON VON MANTEUFFEL, Satrap of Alsace-Lorraine, who came near losing his kingly position last spring on account of lenity toward the Frenchmen in the conquered provinces, has closed the French Literary Club at Metz.

ALL the European crowned heads are mourning for the death of the King of France, failing to give credence to the belief of the French people that no such potentate has lately existed. Five thousand Frenchmen will attend the funeral.

MICHAEL DAVITT, in his article published this morning, gives his attention to the lessons to be derived from the recent Parliamentary canvasses in Wexford, Monaghan, and Sligo. The anti-Celtic attitude of the Hibernian hierarchy does not escape the patriot's further reproval.

THE schooner Yankee Blade sailing southward out of the Straits of Mackinac Friday morning sank six miles from the "Skilligalee" lighthouse. As the locality abounds in rocks barely submerged it is supposed the vessel owed its destruction to one of them. The crew saved their lives.

FURTHER arrests of conspirators implicated in the dynamite plots of last spring have been made. Six men were apprehended yesterday in Glasgow, all Irish. They are charged with blowing up the largest gasmeter in that city, destroying the railway shed, and attempting to mine the aqueduct of the Clyde Canal.

MUCH of the rioting in Hungary and Croatia which has been attributed to hatred of the Jews and other race antipathies may possibly have even a more dangerous origin. The songs of 1848 are heard in the streets of the towns, and the sentiments of the Commune are proclaimed by bands of peasants in the rural districts.

FRANCE, threatened as she is by so many foes banded together, now desires to come to speedy terms with China, but the outlook as reported at the latest moment does not promise well. It is believed that the treaty wrested from the cowardly Annamese will not hold, as it will be repudiated by the war party of their country backed up by a Chinese army.

AN abstract of the report of a special committee of the Citizens' Association, published elsewhere, shows the dangers to which the whole population of Chicago are exposed through the evils of the tenement system, as it is developing among the poorer classes. The committee recommend, among other vigorous measures, the condemnation of the vilest of the tenement structures and the immediate indictment of their owners.

BISMARCK'S conference with Kalnoky ended yesterday. The German Reichstag was called together simply for the purpose of ratifying the new treaty with Spain, and has been prorogued after finishing its stint. It is quite evident that the position of France from a military point of view is now more precarious than at any time since the First Napoleon's reign. The Republic is hemmed in by hostile nations of every grade of power. It would not be surprising if the attitude of England had been greatly modified as a check to the machinations of Bismarck. The Iron Prince is at present a little too strong for the comfort, not of France alone, but of Europe in general.

FREDERICK M. KER, the defaulting employé of Preston, Kean & Co., yesterday sued out a writ of habeas corpus. He recites that he is a Canadian, that he was kidnaped in Peru, and that Gov. Hamilton issued a requisition on the Governor of California for Ker's arrest, well knowing that Ker was not then within the jurisdiction of the authorities of California. Numerous technical faults are found in the papers issued for the fugitive's apprehension, and the wrongful seclusion of the prisoner by the detectives is alleged as another reason why he should go free. Judge McAllister will hear the petition Sept. 17.

YESTERDAY at Providence, R. I., Stephen Harris was elected President of the Quidneck Company, a portion of the property known in the history of litigation as "the Sprague estate." Mr. Harris proceeded to the office of the company, and demanded of ex-Gov. Sprague possession of the premises. Ex-Gov. Sprague responded that, although he was no longer President, he represented that functionary, and would kill Mr. Harris if that gentleman attempted to enforce his claims. If Mr. Harris went to the mill in the absence of the ex-Governor, there were men there who "would throw Mr. Harris into the trench a cold corpse." Mr. Harris, discovering in these terms nothing personally satisfactory, withdrew in good order, and the ex-husband of Kate Chase and ex-Governor of Rhode Island remains solidly intrenched behind nine points of the law.

WITH modern progress come the harvest horrors—things unknown when the flail and the horse-power were used. At Frankfort, Dak., yesterday morning a steam-boiler exploded while a farmer's thrashing was going on. George Strom, William Bonnell, Clarence Pierce, and one other man were instantly killed, and David Regnier, Harvey Brown, Philo Weller, Frank Smith, and Alfred Taylor wounded. Three of the wounded men may die. A fire followed, in which the grain and the machinery were destroyed.

THREE hundred and fifty newsboys yesterday afternoon gathered at the rink on Michigan avenue and Congress street in the hope of getting new suits of clothes. An attempt to distribute the sadly-needed raiment was given up in despair, but will be resumed this morning. The gamins are said to have made as much noise as the Chicago Convention. They are "scholars" in regular attendance at a Sunday-school which is held at the rink. Tuesday next they will march through the city in their new clothes and then start by rail for a picnic at Woodlawn.

A HUGE Lone Star steer, supposably about to go abroad from the port of Boston, was yesterday overcome by patriotic feelings and refused to be assisted to emigrate. In his first dash for Texas he trampled a citizen of Reading who was passing the wharf. Further on, at Warren bridge, he tossed two workmen into the air. Several people who lined his route of progress received injuries of a slight character. In Bow street, Charlestown, the brute seriously hurt a little boy. At the corner of Water and Chambers street he met two children and wounded them very badly. The animal as he ran described a sort of circle, and ended just where he had begun. Returning to the wharf the steer plunged into the water, where he was at once caught, pulled ashore, and executed for his many crimes of the preceding ten minutes.

A FAIR TEST OF HIGH LICENSE.

The working of the Harper High-License law in the Town of Lake confirms every argument that has been made in its favor in the columns of THE TRIBUNE. It is a fair test of the advantages that would have accrued to the City of Chicago had not the State law been temporarily nullified by the Mayor and the saloon wing of his Administration in the interests of the saloonkeeping class, to whom he owes his election and upon whom he is depending for continuance in office.

The saloonkeepers of Lake were as bitterly opposed at the outset to the Harper bill as their brethren in Chicago. They associated themselves together and subscribed funds to oppose it in case the town authorities should refuse to issue cheap licenses, and the same men who had banded together to fight it are now arrayed just as solidly in its defense, and are working with the board to rigidly enforce its provisions. This is what THE TRIBUNE has always claimed would be the result—namely: that as soon as saloonkeepers became acquainted with the law and the manner in which it affected their business they would not only become reconciled, but earnest advocates of the measure. It appears that the 18th of June there were 240 saloons in the town, and of these 120 have taken out the $500 license and sixty the $150 license, from which it is evident that there are sixty more which have gone out of business and which could be spared. There is no danger that these sixty saloonkeepers, who probably kept low doggeries, will be able to evade the law. They will not only be closely watched by the town authorities, but those who are complying with the law have organized themselves into an advisory board to supply the authorities with information and into an amateur police force to detect the unlicensed places and bring their proprietors to punishment. In other words, the saloonkeepers have assisted the authorities for the enforcement of the law. In Chicago the same classes have banded together, with Carter Harrison at their head, to nullify it. The Town of Lake authorities are not only alert in enforcing the State law itself, but they have refused to repeal certain ordinances, one of which prohibits the sale of liquor in the packing-house section of the town, where it would be particularly dangerous, and to this the saloonkeepers offer no objection.

What are the results of this enforcement of the law in the Town of Lake? One-fourth of the saloons are closed, and they are the worst fourth. There are still enough left to supply the demands of the people, and they will be kept in a manner that will not be likely to disturb the peace. In like proportion the crime and pauperism of the town will be reduced. Drunken brawls, assaults upon peaceable people, highway attacks, wife-beating, domestic misery, and pauperism will be reduced. The town authorities also will be in better shape to meet whatever evils may ensue from the saloons now open, and will have more money to expend upon town improvements. The revenue from the 240 saloons under the old license ordinance was but $12,000 per annum. Under the new State law it will be increased to $80,000 per annum, a gain of $57,000. Thus the revenue of the town from this source is more than quintupled, and the saloonkeepers themselves are in league with the authorities to enforce the law and secure the collection of the revenue. And all this has been accomplished in a Democratic town by people of the same political complexion as the adjacent Fifth Ward, whose representatives even voted against the $108 license. If the law is self-acting in the one case it would be equally so in the other.

The Town of Lake is in reality a part of Chicago, and may be considered an outlying Bridgeport ward. What has happened there would have happened in the adjacent Fifth and Sixth Wards and in every other ward of the city. A proportionate number of the 4,000 saloons in this city would have been closed up—low whisky dens and dago-shops of the vilest and most abominable character and dives and cellars where vice and crime flourish. The burdens entailed upon our courts, police, and public charities would have been lessened. Life and property would have been more secure. The laws would have been enforced more promptly and thoroughly. Workingmen would have been protected from the sharks who are now in waiting to consume their earnings. Their families would have had more comfort. The fights and brawls in saloons would have disappeared in large measure. The saloonkeepers would have helped the authorities to enforce the law just as they have done in Lake, and their own places would have been kept in a manner not to give public offense. The city would have gained a million dollars in revenue. The man who has stood between the city and all these blessings which the Harper bill would have conferred upon it is Carter H. Harrison. One word from him and the Common Council would have passed an ordinance to put the Harper law into immediate and practical operation. He chose the contrary course. He has given the doggeries of Chicago a new lease of life, though a brief one, and he has defrauded the city of a million of dollars from no higher standpoint than that of personal demagogism. For this he must be held personally responsible.

CHICAGO AND NEW ORLEANS.

Chicago and New Orleans seem to be in similar predicaments. Both are suffering from the same complaint—Democratic ring rule. New Orleans for some years has been under the control of a Democratic tax-eating ring, just as Chicago has been. The citizens of the Southern city have made several efforts to rid themselves of this ring rule, but have nearly always failed. The ring is too powerful. It has control of the ballot-boxes, and has used that control, the city patronage, and the city revenues in order to perpetuate itself. Emboldened by their successes the ringsters have gone from bad to worse, like their brethren in Chicago, until a grand jury feels called on to describe the effect of their rule in these words:

> The moral condition of our city is terrible. The papers teem with details of the most diabolical acts which ever disgraced our criminal record. Hoodlums have taken possession of the city. Juries and witnesses are intimidated.

The ringsters do nothing to put an end to this state of things. On the contrary, it is the outgrowth of their rule, and they patronize and encourage the criminals. The jury continues:

> Under the license and patronage of city officials are concentrated drinking-dens, gambling-houses, and low resorts where prostitutes take in and swindle or drug strangers. There is no effort at concealment about this statt-rnalia of crime, for the brightness of electric lights lends a glamour to the scene.

Every resident of Chicago will recognize this as an apt description of his own city. Here are drinking-dens like those of New Orleans, and so solicitous is our Mayor for their interests that he refuses to enforce the law and permits them to sell without having paid adequate license. Our gambling-houses are run wide open, and "steerers" are abroad at all hours to entrap strangers and visitors. A gambler is the friend and confidential adviser of the Mayor of the city, and is the most powerful influence among the ring politicians who make nominations for offices. The various dens of this gambler are open day and night, and strangers are "taken in" there. Concert-saloons, dago-dens, and places where prostitutes abound are many. They are not confined to two or to ten squares. New Orleans has nothing to equal the Chicago Levee.

The New Orleans grand jury goes on to say that the sanitary condition of the city is deplorably bad, but it cannot be worse than the sanitary condition of the Fifth and Fourteenth Wards and part of the First Ward of Chicago. It is true our Mayor and our Council give as an excuse for the filthy condition of our city the depleted state of the City Treasury. But there is a sum of $1,000,000 belonging to the city, which might be used for sanitary purposes, in the hands of the city saloonkeepers, and the Mayor refuses to collect it from them because they are his political friends and it might offend them. The New Orleans grand jury charges that corporate monopolies in that city are favored by the ring officials at the expense of the people. That is certainly the case here. The Chicago Common Council, by the advice and with the consent of the Mayor, granted a few weeks ago important and most valuable franchises to the city railway companies, while at the same time they agreed to accept 50 cents on the dollar of a debt deemed just and legal by an able and learned Judge. The New Orleans ringsters could not exceed that.

The plain truth is, that wherever the Democratic party is in control of City Governments there is rascality, jobbery, ring rule, corruption, bribery, protection of vice and crime, and patronage of the vicious and criminal characters. It is so in New Orleans, it is so in New York, and in Baltimore and San Francisco, where grand juries have within the last month indicted Democratic ring officials. It is so in Chicago. The Democratic rascals in control of City Governments everywhere should be kicked out.

The Democratic party must go.

A WHIFF OF OLD ROMANCE.

Col. Mike Sheridan has about completed his labors as the historian of the President's trip, and it is only just that a good word should be said for him. He has been provokingly slow at times, and has shown an unworthy disposition to claim all the honors for himself and deny other reporters all credit for supplementing his shortcomings, but then it must be conceded that in his descriptions of scenery the Colonel has been altogether admirable. He has done much to stir up the public imagination to a proper appreciation of the beauties and glories of Nature. As the official historian of the President's trip the Colonel has been able to reach a class of readers who would not ordinarily consent to open a book of travels or read a page of poetic description, but who feel in duty bound to follow with care any such important matter as the record of a Presidential journey. It is this class which the Colonel has beguiled into the reading of poetic description cleverly disguised in the form of dispatches written in prose.

The prosaic are the ones who most need something to arouse the imagination and stimulate the jaded fancies. But manifest and undisguised poetic description is always an abomination with this class. They will have none of it. They want the plain facts of news dispatches and sedulously avoid letters written from resorts in the mountains or the alpine regions of Switzerland. The most urgent persuasions would not induce them to read a page of undisguised poetry. Yet with a love for the plain facts of current history, they esteem it almost a moral duty to keep thoroughly informed as to the movements of the President from day to day, and thus when Col. Sheridan was announced as the official historian of the Presidential journey the most prosaic gave him their unreserved confidence, and have since perused his chronicles with the utmost fidelity. They never read so much poetry before in all their lives, and it is found with many of them that these dispatches have awakened fancies and tastes that were not dead, but only sleeping. It only needed that some one should get their confidence and attention to awaken a slumbering love for the picturesque and the grand. With the first effort of his pen the official historian caused the most hard-headed and matter-of-fact reader to recall the time of his own youth when fancy was young and the imagination unchilled. He was brought to face again the bright picture of boyhood in which all the details were filled up with Indians, tomahawks, hunters, wigwams, scouts, and wild game. Indeed, this picture of aboriginal life aroused desires which the historian's truthful narrative would not satisfy, and miserable weavers of fiction took advantage of the spirit Col. Sheridan had raised and gained credulous readers for stories of banditti swearing by uplifted daggers in the moonlight to spirit the President away to some of the fastnesses of the mountains and there hold him for a ransom.

But Col. Sheridan himself dealt only with the trappings and surroundings of romance. He pictured the appropriate scenes, but gave no hint of the actors, or the plot of a romance of the border. He pictured a band of armed men camping in the wilderness, but said nothing of any skulking enemy. He portrayed the advance of horsemen through the untrodden valleys and over the mountains, but spoke never a word of any savages lying in wait. Thus the imagination of the reader was stimulated to complete the half-finished picture, and to hope that there might be at least a harmless but exciting scrimmage with brigands before the journey was ended. All such hopes were doomed to disappointment. The trip ended as it began, with nothing but the beauties of Nature to evoke or satisfy the imagination. Indeed, the historian was so occupied with the noble scenery along the way that there is little spirit in his account of the doings of the travelers. There were no exciting adventures and scarcely any narrow escapes, and we are left to suppose that the life of the camp was of the most serene and placid character. It is an axiom that camp-life brings out something of the original savage in the most courteous of gentlemen, but the spotless record prepared by the historian of this expedition does not show the utterance of an impatient or an angry word. So far as can be judged from the narrative even the packmules escaped the objurgations that usually fall to their lot.

After all, it is only a whiff of border romance that is furnished by the experience of the Presidential party. The scenes were presented, but the actors were lacking. But it will be long memorable as a time when all the people were beguiled into reading poetic and picturesque description, and the public imagination was fired by the half-finished sketches of the accomplished historian.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

It is a pity THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE should waste any of its time on so arrant a humbug as postal telegraphy.

If we propose to remain Republicans in this country we must confine the Government to the management of indispensable public business.

If Government undertakes telegraphing, why not the express business, and railroading, and steamboating, and the newspaper and saloon business?—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

It is a pity the Cincinnati *Commercial* should permit so flippant and shallow a paragraph as the above to appear on its editorial page. The writer of it, we fear, is preoccupied with his controversy with John R. McLean, of the *Enquirer*.

If postal telegraphy is an "arrant humbug" why has it been adopted—as it has been—by almost every civilized country on the globe, with the exception of the United States? Why is it advocated by so eminent a statesman as Senator Edmunds, of Vermont? Why was it recently urged on the attention of Congress in a series of resolutions by the hard-headed Legislature of New Hampshire? Why is it approved by the leading newspapers of the United States?

The "pungent" paragrapher of the *Commercial* inquires: "Why should not the Government undertake the express business?" Is he ignorant of the fact that the Government *has* undertaken the express business on a large scale? Government carries books and mailable merchandise in packages weighing less than four pounds to the amount of thousands of tons annually. It has come into direct competition in this field with the established monopolies and has driven their rates down far below what they would be but for Government competition.

"Why," inquires this journalistic Puppetit, "does not the Government go into railroading, steamboating, and the newspaper and saloon business?" The State Governments have "gone into" railroading very largely by establishing commissions to protect the people against the aggressions of monopolies, by fixing rates of fares and freight, and by imposing regulations for the movements of trains and the safety and convenience of the public. The National Government, if it does its duty, will soon make similar provisions for the regulation of "commerce between the States." The Government would doubtless "go into" the newspaper business in the same way if the newspaper business were a monopoly. But as it is open to legitimate competition the Government has no occasion to print newspapers, and nobody would read them if it did. The Government goes into the "saloon business" by making stringent regulations as to the manner in which it shall be conducted, requiring lawful licenses and in some cases exacting large fees for the privilege of keeping saloons. The Government holds that the saloon business, the railroad business, and the express business require strict regulation, and it directly or indirectly puts its hand upon them all.

Who can be so dull as not to see that the transmission of news by telegraph is as proper a function of Government as the transmission of news by mail? What is there so mysterious and sacred about a telegraph wire that the Government may not own one and use it for the convenience of the people?

The essence of all arguments in favor of postal telegraphy in this country lies in the fact that the business of sending news by telegraph is now in the hands of a huge monopoly which has the public at its mercy; and this power is too great and the consequences of abusing it too momentous to permit of its being continued exclusively in the hands of private individuals. We do not wish to interfere with existing rights or franchises, but we do insist that the Government, having both the right and the power, should begin forthwith to supplement its railway, and steamboat, and stage-coach postal service with a postal telegraph service, extending ultimately to every part of the United States.

MATTOCKS AS A "REFORMER."

"Reformer" Mattocks' scheme to reduce the salaries of the Republican officials whom the "professional-foreigners" could not turn out does not work well. "Reformer" Mattocks showed his hand too soon. He had not arranged with the renegades Albright and McClaughry. They were not as complaisant as he thought they would be. When Mike Wasserman's political partner introduced his resolution in reference to salaries last Monday many who did not thoroughly know the author looked on it with favor as an indication of a purpose to curtail expense. It soon became plain, however, that Mr. Mattocks meant by "uniformity" of salaries the reduction of the wages paid Republican officials and the increase in many instances of the stipends paid the Democrats recently appointed. The Republican Commissioners saw through Mr. Mattocks' purpose from the beginning, and it looks now as if they would be able to defeat it.

Mr. Mattocks' methods are peculiarly Democratic. Wherever and whenever the Bourbons succeed in obtaining control or power they exercise it to get a cheap reputation for economy by reducing the salaries of Republican officials, but grab the substantial spoils of office for themselves by increasing Democratic salaries, and making places for additional Democratic officials. Reformer Mattocks wished to make the salaries "uniform." This meant, of course, that Democratic salaries should be raised and Republican salaries lowered. If the scheme succeeded Mr. Mattocks would be strong with the party, and with the "boys," and would besides have won the reputation of a "retrencher" and "reformer."

History repeats itself. The Democratic party never obtains power in a municipal administration without entering upon a systematic policy of plunder. The property interests confided to their care are their natural prey. They look upon taxpayers and property-owners as fair game. In the cities the Democratic party is uniformly controlled by the taxeaters. When a Democratic ring gets the ascendency in a municipal body stealing will begin and continue until the scandal causes a public uprising and a change of parties. The Republicans in the County Board have not always behaved well; there have been bad men among them who have disgraced themselves. But the average of character and integrity in Republican County Boards has been vastly superior to that of Democratic boards. There has been some response to public opinion among Republican Commissioners; some sensitiveness to criticism; some effort to make a record that will bear examination and criticism. But in the Democratic boards there has always been in this county a uniform course of stupid jobbery and a loutish callousness to public opinion that defies everything short of an adverse majority at the polls.

THE QUEEN'S JOHN BROWN CRAZE.

The latest freak of Queen Victoria is the issuing of a royal command to Theodore J. Martin and Tennyson, respectively, that the first, who wrote the life of the Prince Consort, and the second, who sang for her consolation when the Prince Consort died, shall write a biography of and make a sonnet to the late John Brown, her servant. There was a time in the history of Kings and Queens when such a mandate would have been disobeyed at the risk of the biographer's and poet's commonplace heads, but Mr. Martin and Mr. Tennyson are in a position to send their regrets and decline the proposed apotheosis of the gillie, who was not very popular in his life and has already received more posthumous honor than he deserved, just as he received in life more wages than he earned.

It would seem to ordinary people, and unquestionably also to the English people, who were not warmly in love with the very unmannerly and overbearing departed, that the Queen did enough for his memory when she sent a wreath and the royal card to the funeral and conceived the schemes of raising a huge monument on the grave, inserting a brass tablet in the Albert memorial to commemorate his virtues, and erecting a statue to be chiseled by the greatest sculptor in England. No wonder that the royal family is in a race over the latest freak of embalming him in Turkey morocco and immortalizing him in the laureate's verse, though it halts a little now compared with its even gait when it sang of the Prince Consort, the Princess of Wales, the Iron Duke, and other noble and titled personages to satisfy the laureate's annual wage. No wonder that the English people complain that the gillie has already had his due and more, and tire of this prolonged and expensive wail over a servant who was so amply paid that he died rich.

If the poet is obligated by the terms of his contract to sing of servants as well as of the young ladies and gentlemen of this prolific house every time there is a birth, marriage, or death in the family, he will be justified in breaking it and striking for higher wages. He now receives but $1,500 per annum and a cask of wine for his services in embalming the royal scions in sonnets, lyrics, odes, or elegies, and he has been kept pretty busy in handing them down to posterity, and has done his work very gracefully and daintily. If he must now commence with the servants he should strike for double his present salary, and demand in addition to his cask of wine at least a hogshead of sack or stout, as the laureate cannot be expected to waste wine on servants in getting up its poetical afflatus. It is a long step from the Launcelots and Guineveres of the Idyls to the John Browns and John Smiths below stairs in servant's hall. If the Queen refuses to advance his salary and still insists that he shall sweep the lyre to the tune of John Brown, then let him resign his position and allow John Brown's soul to go marching on to some one else's music. The old gentleman has already come to grief by descending from his pedestal to write a very poor play. Let him beware how he tries to drive his Pegasus through the alleys and lanes and to urge that noble steed, who has been accustomed to soar among the stars, over the common mud of the highways. And let not Queen Victoria be disconsolate. There are shoals of poets in this country, if in no other, who will undertake the job on starvation wages.

QUIET IN IRELAND.

Many explanations have been given recently of the period of peace and quiet in Ireland. Some have attributed it to the firm rule of Lord Spencer; others to the large "assisted" and "unassisted" emigration from the disturbed districts; still others have held that it was due to the prompt executions of the Invincibles. All these things may have contributed, but the principal influences which have led to peace and order is the working of the Land and Arrears acts. Notwithstanding the criticisms on these acts, and in spite of acknowledged shortcomings, they have conferred enormous advantages on the Irish farmers. The Land act has worked far more satisfactorily than it was at first expected it would, and the farmers are satisfied. Mr. Trevelyan, in reply to a recent question in the House of Commons, stated that up to the 31st of July 61,354 applications to fix fair rents had been disposed of by the Land Commissions out of 98,614 filed. He said that in seven months the 37,000 cases not adjudicated would be disposed of. The reductions in rent in the 61,000 cases amounted to $1,650,000 per annum, or $24,750,000 during the statute term of fifteen years. But in addition to these judicial reductions there had been spontaneous reductions arranged between landlord and tenants without "going to law" fully equaling those made by the courts. It is safe to assume, therefore, that the total reductions made thus far will equal $50,000,000 in fifteen years, and when all the cases are disposed of the reductions may aggregate $100,000,000. Besides this, it must be remembered that the act confers absolute fixity of tenure on all the tenantry of Ireland. The Arrears act was supplementary to the Land act, and wiped out debts equal to $4,000,000 or $5,000,000, and gave the unfortunate debt-weighted Irish farmers a new start in life, enabling them to take advantage of the Land act.

In consequence of the security of tenure which the Irish farmers enjoy under the new law they have in hundreds of thousands of cases entered on the work of permanently improving their holdings. In the future they will be charged no rents for these improvements, nor can they be deprived of them by eviction. It is pleasant to note that in this matter of improvements they are acting on the promises often made for them by their advocates. Mr. Forster, speaking at Devonport a few weeks ago, said:

> The tenant is beginning to set money together, sometimes borrowing it, but often using his own hard-earned savings, and is laying them out on the land.

Confirmation of this statement comes from an entirely opposit source. The Irish News Agency, which is controlled by the Parnellite members of Parliament, in a telegram sent out this week says:

> Under the loan clauses of the Land act the tenant-farmers have made application for loans amounting to $2,500,000 to

hown by the recent election in
e splendid purse of $130,000
e made up for him in token of
and esteem.
of the Land act has convinced
to be presumed, that other
form which they ask for can
Mr. Parnell, through the co-
Gladstone, Mr. Chamberlain,
friends.
ue explanation of the period
nd.

TOR AND POKER.
ays from the stars to poker,
Proctor has made the jump,
mber number of *Longmans'*
scusses learnedly the topic,
bles and Chance Laws." It
ed of a man whose turn of
ic, who reasons on hard facts
ions, that he would treat even
r in the same cold, calculating
r. Proctor does this. After
game, for it is not yet fairly
England, he calculates in a
nner the chances for each dif-
ooker. He finds that the total
er hands is 2,598,960. He then
exact mathematical calcula-
that in these hands there may
equences, 624 fours, 3,744 full
mon flushes, 10,200 common
713 triplets, 123,552 two pairs,
and 1,302,540 other hands.
ts for starting-points he de-
per page to abstruse calcula-
s on given hands, and finally
ying that "poker-playing gen-
cess for making money more
h improved and enlivened by
e of intoxication"—a condi-
s highly problematical if the
ed to remember the involved
rocesses which he lays down,
implies a moral laxity which
nder at the men thought. If
really believes that intoxica-
in perfecting and applying
eduction, it is easy to under-
as so often slipped up in his
matics.
rting feature of Prof. Proc-
n is the manner in which he
He gravely recommends in-
prime condition for playing a
and, and regards it as mathe-
al—but "bluffing should be
actice in this department of
ly practice in the art of lying
g face, and this is an unde-
atever rogues may think. The
be made by skill in lying is
ched by the loss which a rep-
h skill is sure to bring." This,
aid, is a narrow English view
erican institution. It is not
ter Schenck taught it to the
ople to which he was ac-
oon which has made his
in the annals of diplo-
is not the kind of
y Clay and Webster, which
es, in which after each had
oard Clay called Webster on
d found his opponent had a
in commenting upon which
er learnedly says: "The
f the story is that Clay should
or, apart from any question
er were bluffing or not, ace-
and on which to call." Mr.
ever indoee those who have
ler the fascination of the game
g. To play the game on such
olves about the same degree
erest one would experience in
to calculate a table of loga-
work out an endless length of
nes.
, perhaps, he has stripped the
t has made it so dear to the
rt. By his methods it loses all
contour, its mysterious glamour
dashing assaults, its leadings
es, its thrilling surprises, its
ts of expectation, its oscilla-
e to defeat, and is reduced to
rd, cold mathematical compu-
s not even mitigated by his
on that the players get intoxi-
ks the very heart out of the
ghters the mystical sphinx
at poker no man has ever yet
full hand must always
y fours or two pairs
what inducement is there
ker? Better casino and
this game emasculated of that
ible, always-appearing-when-
quality which makes it possi-
k high to sweep the board
kings or an ace full. No! Mr.
Poker knows no laws and
ditions. The man is its mess-
o has the genuine poker af-
he were a clown and had but
s, would be dangerous to Mr.
straight flush, even were he
wn recommendation and get
lord. Let Mr. Proctor take
culations and come into these
if he wants to know the le-
ilities that lurk in this noble

h which public money can be
improvements is thought by
o be aptly illustrated at the
France. In M. de Freycinet's
public works the sum of 385,
is to be devoted to the con-
provement of seaports and har-
ccordingly to the *Echo*, is what
olished and planned at a single
,000,000 francs are expended on
aire, in the joint commercial
4 port and Nantes; second,
are to be expended in digging
een Nantes and St. Nazaire for
nefit of Nantes, and in opposi-
sts of St. Nazaire; third, a di-
way is to be constructed from
the interior of the country,
s and dealing a heavy blow to
ercial progress; and, lastly, the
owners are to be removed from
hich cannot fail to diminish
essity for or utility of the new

vening Journal.]—Of the
rmen who constitute the Dem-
in the Chicago Common Coun-
k of that city says there are
ional Irishmen, two Irishmen
their nationality a profession,
Canada, one gentleman from
mericans, one of whom profess
nal foreigner, and one English-
he is not Irish, or pretends to
portions of the mixture are
r to the taxpayers of every
professional foreigner rules
s his own.

mocracy of Illinois is begin-
from its opposition to Cur-
The latest outbreak, which is
p the *State Register*, the organ
d Southern Illinois Democrats,
ampion of Morrison, Springer,
he Alton *Sentinel*, and will afford
: "the best Mayor's" Sunday
: "Rural Democrats throughout
ever vote for Carter Harrison
he idea of his elevation to this
ell be abandoned by those who

r's bones are popularly sup-
nd the reach of grave-robbers
e new Cathedral of the Incar-
e is admitted to the little room
the chancel in the basement.
ct, the body has never been
gentleman very near to Judge
y for the statement that the
at prince's friends have since

up all hope in that direction. "Judge Hilton and Mrs. Stewart," he said, "felt for a time that a restoration must be had at any sacrifice. Men were sent all over the country on vague clews, and over $100,000 was spent in the search and everything possible done to recover the body. The matter is definitely settled now, and under no circumstances will further negotiations be entered into. After the last failure Judge Hilton and Mrs. Stewart held a consultation at which it was decided to hasten the cathedral to completion, believing that by carrying out this great project of his life the merchant prince would be shown greater honor than by a fruitless search after a moldering skeleton." The cathedral, just completed after five years spent in its construction, has cost nearly $2,000,000.

An article in the London *Daily News*, the semi-official organ of the Euglish Liberals, is attracting much attention. In discussing the men of the future of the Liberal party it carefully avoids all mention of the representatives of the great Whig houses, completely ignoring Lord Marquis of Hartington, Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, and Mr. George W. Russell. It says:

Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke have a position in Parliament and the country not, perhaps, adequately represented by the offices which they hold outside the Cabinet. Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Mr. Courtney in one House, Lord Dalhousie—we regret that for the moment we cannot include Lord Rosebery—in the other, represent a series of debating and administrative power which could give odds to the same number of Cabinet Ministers who might be picked out.

All those mentioned, it will be observed, are among the advanced Liberal members of the present Government. The *News* article is taken as meaning that the Whigs will have to go.

JOHNNY MCLEAN'S dislike of Pendleton, while aggravated by the latter's stand for civil-service reform, antedates the period when the Democratic Senator espoused that Democratic holy scrip. McLean is one of the "b'hoys," while Pendleton lives in one of Cincinnati's aristocratic hilly suburbs, and occupies a position corresponding to that of a "silk-stocking" member of the Chicago Iroquois Club. The present fight is a renewal in kind of the old one between the "Short-Hair" and "Swallow-Tail" Democracy of New York and Philadelphia, with Pendleton leading the "silks" and McLean the "bandy lieutenants," and with the element of undying hatred on the part of the latter to anything savoring of administrative reform to give it additional zest.

SOUTH AMERICA is going to work in earnest to increase the production of quinine. President Barrios has brought over a great planter, Forsyth, from Ceylon, to manage the enterprise, who has already ridden over 1,000 miles to select good sites, and arranged for the planting of 5,000,000 cinchona trees. It is intended to try the experiment both in South America and Mexico. An English authority states that the culture of the cinchona has been so profitable to the British Government in India that in the three years since the trees were first set out the original investment of $750,000 has been repaid, but the trees have reached the value of $5,000,000. Has the experiment ever been tried in Florida? We see no reason why it should not succeed in the damp glades of the interior of that State, as they possess the two requisits of an almost tropical climate and a heavy rainfall.

We are under obligations to the San Francisco *Chronicle* for the cuts showing the prizes awarded at the Knights Templars' drill in the Triennial Conclave. The *Chronicle* printed a special edition of sixteen pages the Sunday succeeding the opening of the conclave, and devoted most of this space to a history of the Knights Templars, the arrangement for the Triennial, etc. This article was embellished by many engravings, three of which were reproduced in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday. The edition of the *Chronicle* containing the Triennial article was unprecedented in the history of journalism on the Pacific coast and was a marvel of its kind. Eighty-five thousand copies of the paper were sold.

IT has been decided in St. Louis that while it is unlawful to sell spirits on Sunday it is not unlawful to sell beer. The Governor of the State is fiercely against this construction of the law. The rural Democrats of Missouri are determined to punish the Republican Germans who, among other things, kept the State out of the Southern Confederacy. The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* says in an article on this subject:

There is a notion abroad that Henry Clay Dean struck a powerful keynote in Missouri when he gave the Prohibitionists the idea of starting a crusade of rural prejudice against St. Louis, and especially against the "top-stored Dutch Abolitionists" of St. Louis, stopping their beer and destroying their breweries, "because they helped to rob us of our niggers."

HENDRICKS, McDonald, Springer, Morrison, and other "great lights" of the Democratic party are about to swoop down upon Iowa in the interests of Mr. Kinne. Aside from the trouble some of them will encounter at home in advocating "a judicious license system" in Iowa, it seems to have escaped the attention of the Democratic managers that the best way to stir up the Iowa Republicans, prohibitionists and anti-prohibitionists, is to import such men as Hendricks and McDonald and thus give the present campaign a sort of National cast. With Tilden, Bayard, Bob Toombs, Jeff Davis, and a few others on deck the folly would be complete.

The Emperor of Annam's treasury is not likely to be rifled by unscrupulous officials, considering the formidable guards who protect the State money. Retaining sufficient cash for current use, the Emperor seals up his reserve funds in the hollow trunks of trees, and throws them into a pond in the palace grounds, which is kept filled with crocodiles. To get at the money it is necessary to kill all the crocodiles, and as this cannot be done in secret the Annamite sovereign feels quite secure from being robbed. The Emperor of Annam is his own Controller of the Treasury.

THE recent experience of the Cincinnati *Commercial* man gives weight to his opinion of newspapers—to-wit: "Now, a newspaper is a skittish piece of property unless you know how to ride it. It does very well for a man who has something to say and says it in all sincerity; and a man can get along who doesn't care what he says. But if a politician has a fine policy to play and needs to make about as many concealments as assertions a newspaper that must come out every day is not a very convenient article of luggage."

WEAVER'S latest joke is an offer to pit "Calamity" Weller against Congressman Hepburn in a joint debate. The gentleman with the euphonious front name is the new Greenback Congressman from Iowa, and is indebted for the prefix to his wholesale use of the word "calamity" during the last Congressional campaign. Hepburn, probably remembering that Weller once sued a man for "punching his head," and pleaded "impairment of intellect" as a result, naturally declined.

THE total number of newspapers and magazines published in the United States and Canada, according to the latest statistics, is 13,186—an increase over last year of 1,028. The total in the United States is 12,179; Canada, 1,007. There are 1,227 dailies, 71 tri-weeklies, 151 semi-weeklies, 9,955 weeklies, 23 bi-weeklies, 237 semi-monthlies, 1,324 monthlies, and 12 bi-monthlies.

THE Philadelphia street-car conductors have outwitted the bell-punch and have in turn been outwitted by the keen-eyed "spotter." In this latest scheme for "knocking down" fares the conductor used two punches, registered the fares alternately, and generously gave the company exactly one-half of his collections.

VERE FOSTER, the Irish philanthropist, has published a report from which it appears that through his agency 19,000 Irish girls have been "assisted" to emigrate to the United States and the British Colonies. These girls, Mr. Foster says, have sent to their friends in Ireland upwards of $125,000.

THE 13th ult., at Oldham, England, a mother offered to sell her children at rather a cheap rate. According to the *Pall Mall Gazette* a 3-year-old child was disposed of for 12 cents to a woman who went off in a cab with her charge. The mother wanted to sell the baby for a penny, but found no purchaser.

MR. FIRTH, a Radical member of Parliament, is the largest beemaster in England. He is the owner of from 80,000 to 100,000 bees. He has just gathered his honey harvest, and is well satisfied.

THE PRESIDENT.

Bronzed and Robust, He Brings His Yellowstone Tour to a Close.

A Special Train Is Now Rapidly Hurrying Him Toward Civilization.

The Party Will Arrive at St. Paul Monday and at Chicago Tuesday.

Denial of the Alleged Vanderbilt-Villard-Gould Combination—Music in the Wilds.

A Description of the Beauties of the Mammoth Hot Springs—Col. Mike Sheridan's Adieu.

THE LAST CAMP.

THE PRESIDENT BRONZED AND ROBUST.

YELLOWSTONE, Wyo., Aug. 31, via LIVINGSTON, Mont., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The Presidential party arrived here today from Baronett's Bridge. The President is bronzed and robust. Gen. Sheridan has been quite ill. The other members of the party are in good condition, and all delighted with their trip. The intention of the President today is to go straight to Washington, but he may change his mind.

THE VANDERBILT-VILLARD-GOULD COMBINATION.

In regard to the New York dispatch of the 25th inst. relative to a coalition between Vanderbilt, Villard, and Gould, Mr. Hatch says there is not a word of truth in it. He says the Northern Pacific is totally independent of such a coalition and the Fink pool. The Northern Pacific is totally independent of any road or combined system of roads. No such pool could be formed without Hatch, and he is hostile to Vanderbilt. Further, the Vanderbilt lines are the only railroads which tendered no transportation to the Hatch party. To get even, the Park Improvement Company will sell round-trip tickets at all the White Star offices in Europe. These will cut the Vanderbilt roads, and read over the Delaware & Lackawanna, West Shore, Grand Trunk, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Northern Pacific, and from Chicago to New York over the Pennsylvania Central.

THE PRESIDENT ALARMED.

The Hatch party have all returned, enthusiastic with the sublime scenery in the park. The President and party encamped at the base of the Park Superintendent's hill. The Hatch party immediately rushed in and captured everything. The President was at first alarmed, thinking the cowboys were making a raid. He expressed himself as intensely delighted with the trip, and was now ready to hasten home.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

Gen. Sheridan was asked if there was no way to avert the extended forest fires which always followed the expeditions. He replied that men had been left at each camp to put out the fires, but he had neglected to detail other men to watch the party. The guard of military has been increased to 200 cavalrymen.

The distinguished guests visited the Hatch Hotel during the day, and were justly surprised at the superb outfit in such a wilderness.

MANUFACTURED DISPATCHES.

Gov. Crosby, in conversation, said that a Washington street newspaper must have manufactured its Presidential party accounts in the office since it described Sheridan's trail of last year. He was sure THE TRIBUNE was always near, as every camp was correctly located, and frequently the party noticed the correspondent's name and paper painted in white on a commanding rock. The President had different men investigated from time to time who were supposed to be your correspondent in disguise.

The Northern Pacific Branch track was completed to the limits of the park, seven miles distant, today, in readiness for the President's party.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

THE LAST SCENES.

BILLINGS, Mont., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The Presidential party awoke and rubbed its eyes for the last time in the Hatch Park this morning. Early rains had fallen last night, and Gen. Sheridan asked the President how he sailed. His Excellency replied, "In a diagonal course," as in floating around he had struck an obstruction and stove in his toplights. A loud noise in a near tent proved to be Senator Vest exhausting the profanity of all nations because his boots had been carried away by a small stream intersecting his tent. Breakfast was then floated in on a raft. At 8:30 the party crossed the line which divides the Hatch National Park from Montana; at 9:30 they boarded their train of three cars at the terminus of the Northern Pacific Branch. The first passenger-train to approach so near the Hatch Park. One hour later the train steamed away, and only stopped when it reached Livingston, sixty miles from the Hatch territory. The President could not help remarking that in England Americus were expected to look down when the royal cortége passed. In the park, however, the English dudes of the Hatch party were the first to rush up and stare at him.

AT LIVINGSTON.

At Livingston a stop of thirty minutes was made to permit Gov. Crosby and Senator Vest to board the westbound train for Helena. Col. Michael Sheridan was intensely annoyed to find the wires down and his dispatches of the day before still in the telegraph office. Mike failed to have a camp named after him, but his big brother promises that when he works up to the dignity of a horse reporter he can have one named after him. Had it not been for the bountiful supply of provisions laid in by Rufus Hatch the party would have had nothing to eat on the return home. Everything has been secured for the Villard party to eat, and the entire Northern Pacific stripped of diningcars.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC LAND GRANT.

The Presidential train is making twenty miles per hour. There are no demonstrations along the line. At 5:15 to night it passed this point. The President marvels that the Government ever granted one railway 80,000 square miles, or an area equal to New England. When the fact is appreciated Northern Pacific stock will advance to par. If sold at 50 cents per acre the Northern Pacific land grant would bring over $36,000,000.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

AT THE MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS.

MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS, Wyo., via BILLINGS, Mont., Sept. 1.—We began our day's march yesterday morning at the usual hour. During the previous night sufficient rain had fallen to lay the dust on the wagon road by which we traveled and to rob our journey of all the discomfort which would else have attended it. Our route lay through a portion of the park as yet little visited by tourists, but scarcely less interesting than other sections more widely known. The view of the Gardner River and Falls, as seen from the roadside half a mile below, can never be forgotten by any who have been so fortunate as to enjoy it. The Mammoth Springs presented a very interesting appearance from the moment when the whole basin which they have built for themselves on the mountain side greeted our eyes. It is the elevated basin rather than its contents that justifies the term mammoth given the hot springs of this region. The enormous spring a few rods from the Sheridan Geyser is much larger than any which is here to be seen, and pours out a far greater volume of water.

TAKING A BATH.

We encamped in an inclosed lot near the residence of the Park Superintendent. Some of our party made haste to enjoy the luxury of a hot bath; others visited the hotel 300 yards away. Senator Vest and Gov. Crosby remained at our old camp to fish, and caught seventy-five fine trout, and rejoined us in the afternoon.

MUSIC HATH CHARMS.

The great camp-fire of logs and fallen timber had been lighted but a few moments, and its glare had just thrown the dark-green foliage of the pines into bold relief, when a party of tourists from the hotel called to pay their respects to the President, and entertained us by some most excellent vocal music. A quartet first honored us. In this were Mrs. Fisk, of Buffalo, a fine contralto; Mr. Hermann, a powerful bass, and Messrs. Ellard and Denniston, excellent tenors. Then followed a duet by the Misses Robertson, of London, both contraltos, Miss Robertson high and clear, Miss Fanny low and sweet, "The Banks and Braes of Bonnie Doon," and "The Venetian Band." The latter song, written expressly for these charming vocalists, was rendered with exquisit harmony. The entire party then adjourned to the hotel, where an informal reception was held and more music thoroughly enjoyed.

THE LONG JOURNEY ENDED.

The march of 350 miles is finished. The last camp-fire has been lighted and burned to ashes, and today the party takes the train awaiting them seven miles distant and starts for Livingston, on the main line of the Northern Pacific Railway. Gov. Crosby returns to his post of duty at Helena; Senator Vest begins a journey through Montana and Dakota, visiting various Indian agencies in pursuance of his duties as a member of the joint committee of Congress of which Senator Davis is Chairman. The President and other members of the party proceed via St. Paul and Chicago, where they will arrive Tuesday morning.

THE TIME-TABLE.

BILLINGS, Mont., Sept. 1.—The President and party passed this point at 3 p. m. The special train will arrive at Fort Keogh at midnight, St. Paul Monday evening, and Chicago Tuesday. All are well. This is the last telegram you will receive from the representative of the Associated Press accompanying the President's party.

IN CHICAGO.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RECEPTION HERE.

President Arthur left Livingston on the Northern Pacific yesterday afternoon on his way to the East, and if there is no change made in the present program will get here Tuesday, and in that event the public reception will come off at the Pacific Wednesday evening from 7 to 11 o'clock. The arrangements have been put in charge of Collector Spalding, and he was busily engaged yesterday on the preliminaries of what will no doubt be a credit to the city. There is, however, a possibility that the President will be detained for a short time at St. Paul, where he will arrive during the presence of the Villard party. The citizens of St. Paul will do all they can to keep the President there over the day, and it is not unlikely that they will succeed, in which case the Chicago arrangements will have to be slightly modified.

GOV. SPRAGUE.

The Noted Rhode-Islander Again on the Warpath.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 1.—At a meeting of the Quidneck Company this evening, the stock being represented by Assignee Pomeroy and Trustee Farnsworth, Stephen Harris was elected President and Charles B. Gould Secretary. Harris proceeded to the office of the company, saw William Sprague, and demanded possession of the property. Sprague said he was no longer President, but represented the President, and if Harris attempted to take possession he would kill him. Harris pleasantly remonstrated with the irate man, but Sprague reiterated he would kill him, and if Harris went to the mill in his absence he had men there who would throw him into the trench a cold corpse. Harris then withdrew. It is understood the man selected by William Sprague as President of the Quidneck Company is Evan Randolph, of Philadelphia.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Another entanglement of the Sprague trust estate was made here yesterday. The Assignee, Gorham P. Pomeroy, who was appointed in the place of old Mrs. Sprague a week ago today, was cited to appear in the United States Circuit Court to show why he should not be enjoined from operating under the decree of the State Court. The citations were on account of a bill brought by Evan Randolph, of Philadelphia, to obtain certificates to 4,024 shares of the Quidneck stock, which he claimed to have bought from the company. In the hearing it was shown that the books of the company had been spirited away to Philadelphia and council for the company moved that a writ of subpœna duces tecum be issued by the order of the court and served upon William Sprague, President and Treasurer of the Quidneck Company, and that an order of attachment be issued against him for failure to answer the order. The books were essential in the case and made so by the complainant's bill. Mr. Edward Metcalf, associate of Mr. Comstock, explained that the books were not taken out of the State with any intent of wrong, and would be procured at once.

Mr. Parkhurst said the Quidneck Company has issued 4,023 shares of stock to Evan Randolph in direct violation of the order of the Supreme Court and must produce the book to show who represents the shares.

Mr. Comstock said the Quidneck Company issued the stock to Mr. Randolph, and if they had done wrong they could be made to suffer. Mr. Parkhurst said the bill was filed by Evan Randolph, asking the court to say that he is entitled to 4,023 shares of the Quidneck Company, and later he gets a certificate of stock from the President and Secretary of the company, who owns not one dollar in the concern. This is in plain violation of the Supreme Court's orders. The bill asks for a decree that he may have a certificate. Then the books by which he could show that no certificate would have been issued to him Aug. 6 are removed.

Mr. Comstock here produced the certificate of Randolph's stock and requested an order from the court restraining Mr. Pomeroy from taking any action until the hearing was had. This was objected to on the ground that Mr. Pomeroy held a position as Assignee, and his duties were defined by law. He tried to hold a meeting Friday, but notice was served on him, and the meeting had to be postponed. The Rhode Island law was produced, showing that the recording officer of a company should reside in the State or have an office and a clerk in the State, hence the books should be on hand. Judge Colt said he had looked at the bill and did not think the defendants had been sufficiently to blame to have a restraining order issued, hence the case would stand adjourned to Wednesday, Sept. 5, at 12:30 a. m.

FRANK JAMES.

GALLATIN, Mo., Sept. 1.—Maj. J. H. McGee, who was on the train at the time of the Winston robbery, was put on the stand in the trial of Frank James today, but his evidence was not material.

This closed the case, and the court adjourned until Monday, when the arguments will commence.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

HAVRE, Sept. 1.—Arrived, the France, from New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Arrived, the Fields, from Bremen; the Switzerland, from Antwerp; the Nemesis, from London; and the Venetian and Germanic, from Liverpool.

SLADE-MITCHELL.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Sept. 1.—Parties tonight telegraphed Slade's manager the following: "Arrange for the Slade-Mitchell fight to come off here. All expenses from any point in the United States will be paid, and the men can fight all they please, and no interference of officers guaranteed."

POLITICAL.

A General Disposition to Give Tammany a Fair Show in Convention.

Ex-Congressman Flower Leading a New York Bourbon Revolt Against Cleveland.

The Hon. William M. Evarts Confident the Empire State Will Go Republican.

Gen. Butler in the Field as a Candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

NEW YORK.

COUNTRY DEMOCRATS UNWILLING TO MAKE THE STATE CONVENTION SUBSERVIENT TO ANY METROPOLITAN FACTION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—There will be no discord at the Democratic State Convention at Buffalo over the admission of Tammany Hall. The action of the State Committee at Saratoga in giving the county democracy full control of the primaries in New York City has not met with the approval of the party press. Scarcely a paper of prominence has spoken any word in favor of the plan. The feeling for harmony among the factions has been so strong that there was no prospect of shutting out Mr. Kelly and his followers. Today the *Argus*, the paper owned by Mr. Daniel Manning, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and the organ of the extreme Tilden element, changes its position and acknowledges the mistake at Saratoga, in a double-leaded editorial in which it declares that the course of the committee will not be binding on the convention, and says:

There will be no discord. There will be no utterance or action for less than the whole of the party. There will be no trouble. There will be no justice denied and no injustice to record or remember.

AN ANTI-CLEVELAND PLOT.

But while the content of the New York City factions will not disturb the harmony of the State Convention, there promises to be a very lively struggle for the control of the party machinery. The belief that Mr. Tilden is really out of the Presidential race has caused a split among the former Tilden supporters. Gov. Cleveland and the Albany regency, with Mr. Manning at the head, have given offense to a number of influential Democrats in Buffalo, New York, Utica, Troy, Oswego, and Syracuse, and in several counties where the patronage has not been distributed according to expectations they have organized a scheme to depose Chairman Manning and elect an anti-Cleveland man in his place. They will devote all their energies to capturing the next State Committee. In this plot they are urged on by ex-Congressman Roswell P. Flower, of New York, who was one of the leading candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor last year. He aspires to be the next nominee for President, or at least Vice-President, and he is already pulling wires to secure an organization to further his ambition. He has a barrel, which he is ready to open in order to elect delegates favorable to his plans. It is even rumored that money has already been sent to influence localities where the contest begins early. Mr. Flower's canvass has been conducted very secretly, and his assistants had made considerable progress before their maneuvres were discovered by the dominant crowd. They will now wage a hot fight to retain their advantage, and the flop of the *Argus* is considered the initial move of the counter-scheme to head off the anti-Cleveland Flower revolt.

WHY THE HON. WILLIAM M. EVARTS IS CONFIDENT OF REPUBLICAN SUCCESS.

Among the arrivals yesterday at the Grand Pacific was the Hon. William M. Evarts, of New York. Mr. Evarts said that the Republican party in New York State was in better condition now than it had been for the last twelve years. The defeat last fall was purely a settlink up of party troubles and the antagonism which had grown up through one-half of the party trying to ride the other half were all disposed of. Even if the Democrats carried the State this year—and it would be a little rash perhaps to say that they would not carry it—it would have no material effect upon next year. What the Republican party had to do to win in 1884 was to be marshaled on its principles and show good temper in nominating its candidate.

Speaking of nominations, Mr. Evarts said politics were improving in the United States, and experiments in the dark in the direction of candidates would not find favor next year in either party. Leading statesmen in both parties would probably be chosen to be standard-bearers, and he would be glad to see it, for it would be good for the country at large if eminent men should be nominated for the Presidency.

Another thing which implied Republican success was the prosperity of the country at this time. People were generally happy and contented, and would not be apt to vote for a change under such circumstances.

Mr. Evarts scarcely thought the tariff question would be made an issue in the next canvass. If the Democratic party took issue squarely with the Republican policy of protection they would be beaten before they made their nominations. He thought they realized the force of this and would be slow to make the issue, although a large section of the party favored the "tariff-for-revenue-only" policy. They certainly could not carry Virginia and Louisiana on any such platform.

MASSACHUSETTS.

CALL FOR A DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—GOV. BUTLER.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The following call for a Democratic State Convention will be issued tomorrow:

The Democrats of Massachusetts and all others who are ready to unite with them at this time in defense of the good name of the State as a just and humane Commonwealth, and to promote its common welfare by the continued correction of administrative errors and abuses, and the reformation of unequal and unjust laws, are invited to send delegates to a State Convention to be held in the city hall, Springfield, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1883, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various State offices to be voted for at the November election, and if the convention shall so determine to choose four delegates at large and four alternates to attend the Democratic National Convention in 1884.

The Executive Committee at a meeting this afternoon approved the document, and it was authoritatively stated to the committee that Gov. Butler has decided to run for reëlection this fall.

FILLEY.

CHARGE THAT HE RECEIVED A LARGE FEE FOR AIDING AN AMBITIOUS MEDICINE MAN.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Chauncey I. Filley, the Republican boss, is in hard luck. Not only has the once powerful politician no chance of getting even a municipal berth, but his friends are deserting him and making serious charges against him. The "hoodlums," as Filley's followers are called, to distinguish them from the other Republican faction, the "silk stockings," have split and no longer obey Chauncey's behests.

E. P. Fox was a Republican. He is a brother-in-law of Dr. J. H. McLean, the patent-medicine manufacturer, who was elected to Congress for a couple of months. Fox "bobbed up" during his brother-in-law's campaign. His little dab at politics gave him an itch for office. He went to Washington and tried to get a Federal appointment. Failing in that, he returned and endeavored to induce the Mayor to appoint him to a fat position. The Mayor did not, and Fox became mad. He accused Filley of cutting his throat, and now he charges that his brother-in-law, Dr. McLean, paid Chauncey I. Filley $6,000 in order to get his name on the "hoodlum" ticket in the recent election. The money was paid to Filley, it is asserted, by Crawshaw, a carpet merchant here, and Fox says he has seen six receipts for $1,000 each—five in Filley's handwriting and one in Mrs. Filley's. McLean paid the "hoodlum" committee $400 for campaign purposes, and they assert that this was all the money they had from him, and if Filley got any he kept it for his own use. Filley when called upon would not deny that he had received the $6,000. He wanted to know if Dr. McLean was dissatisfied, and if he did not get his quid for his quo. This charge is stirring up the factions in the Republican ranks, and harmony is a long way off.

FATAL EXPLOSION

Of the Boiler of a Steam Thrashing-Machine—Four People Killed and Five Injured.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—An Ashton, Dak., special to the *Pioneer-Press* says: At 10 a. m. today the boiler of a straw-thrasher engine exploded on the farm of B. F. Taylor, nine miles east of this place, killing four persons and seriously injuring five others. Fragments of the boiler were blown three hundred yards. One large traction-wheel was blown eighty yards. The cause of the explosion was the water running low and pumping cold water into the boiler. The thrashing-machine and about 500 bushels of wheat in the stack were burned. The list of killed and wounded is as follows:

KILLED.

George Storm.
William Brownell.
Thomas Flower.
Clarence Reed, a 10-year-old son of J. N. Reed, of Chicago.

INJURED.

Harvey Brown.
Alfred Taylor.
Dave Reemer.
Frank P. Smith.
Philo Waller.

All are badly scalded and bruised. The body of Thomas Flower was thrown 125 yards. Loss about $220.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

$40,000 Mill Fire at Milwaukee—Another Mill Destroyed.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Shortly after 6 o'clock tonight fire broke out in the large flouring-mill of Nunnemacher & Co., on the South Side. Shortly after the first alarm was rung in a second was given, and thirty minutes later a third alarm calling all the department was rung in. The fire was first discovered on the top or fifth floor, in the smut-room, and was probably spontaneous. From there it communicated to the lower floors, and for more than two hours the department battled with it. At about 8:15 o'clock the fire was gotten under control, but a great damage is done. The fifth floor, where the fire broke out, was occupied by the smut-machine and some other machinery. The fourth floor also was filled with machinery. The third floor had considerable flour and some machinery. The second floor was used as a packing-room, the first floor by the stones. It is difficult to make an estimate of the loss, and both the Fire Chief and Mr. Nunnemacher say that it will take some time to figure it out. The Chief thinks that it will not exceed $40,000. The building and machinery is valued at $125,000, and the total insurance was $50,000, half of which was in the Millers' Mutual Insurance Company, and the balance in the following companies:

German of Philadelphia	$1,250
Western Insurance of Canada	1,250
Springfield of Massachusetts	2,750
Rhode Island	1,250
British America of Toronto	1,250
Lancashire of England	2,500
Phœnix of New York	2,500
California	1,250
Manufacturers of Boston	1,250
Buffalo of New York	1,500
Fire Association of England	1,500
New York Alliance	1,250
North British Mercantile of London	1,250
Metropole of Boston	1,250
Royal Canadian	1,250
Guardian of London	1,000

The insurance with the Millers' Mutual Company is divided among agencies in Chicago, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and others.

EASTON, Pa., Sept. 1.—The grist-mill, sawmill, wagon-house, and lumber-shed of Israel Meyer, at Norristown, burned at midnight. Loss, $18,000.

In Hyde Park.

About daylight fire was discovered in the barn in the rear of the house of Lyman Riley, Lake avenue, near Fifty-third street. The Hyde Park and Oakland fire companies were promptly on the ground, and succeeded in preventing a serious conflagration among the adjoining buildings, which stand in close proximity. The loss was about $250, and no insurance. It is thought to have been incendiary.

IT'S A SAFE ASSERTION.

And We Make It Without Fear of Contradiction from Any Quarter of the Globe.

That never before in the history of our city at this season of the year has the outlook for fall business equaled that at the present writing. This statement is particularly noticeable in the sales of several of the leading lines of heavy manufactured goods. Take, for instance, the single article of safes, both burglar and fire-proof, and we find that the "boom" is not only upon us, but from reliable facts gained from Mr. Jno. W. Norris, Western Manager of the Diebold Safe & Lock Company, there has been no "let up" during the whole summer, when nearly every other branch of industry has been more or less prostrated. In proof of this assertion Mr. Norris ran over his order book and said that their average sale of burglar-proof bank work alone for the past few months was forty per month, while their average sale of fire-proofs during the same time was fourteen a day, which, taken together, make an aggregate of business that is simply wonderful for even Chicago. There are several important factors that combine to make these facts possible—the unqualified reliability of the goods despite the most trying practical and actual tests ever made, the rapid settling up of the great West, where towns are springing up by the hundreds, each of which, no matter how small, has two, and many of them with only three or four thousand inhabitants have tight or time banks, together with the great popularity of Mr. N. among the banking community throughout the entire West; and it will soon become a problem with Mr. N. if this rush keeps on, as it now has every appearance of doing, not where he is to get his customers, but how shall he get his goods for his customers.

THE ARTIST'S CHOICE.

The popularity of the Stock upright pianos has become so general, not from high-sounding advertisements and paid-for encomiums, but from the real, honest, and superior merit of their construction, musical and mechanical, together with their superb finish, that it may truly be said at the present time to be "the leading piano of the day." The last great improvement is the "Little Giant," which is the smallest and most powerful 7⅓-octave upright in existence. The enthusiasm for this piano is unbounded, and it can only be seen and heard to be appreciated. They are sold by Horace Beach, 208 State street.

The American Express Company transfers money by telegraph betweenany of its 4,000 agencies in New England, Midland, and Western States, making delivery of same at local addresses when requested.

Handsomest Cards

ever offered to the public are given by our druggists introducing Ward's Cream of Chalk for the teeth.

Office, hall, and library furniture in great variety at Colby's, 217 and 219 State street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Ten drops of Angostura Bitters imparts delicious flavor to all cold drinks and prevent all summer diseases. Try it and you will never be without it, but be sure and get the world-renowned Angostura, manufactured only by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Lundborg's Perfumes,
Edents and Marechal Niel Rose.

ALL YE WEAK AND DYSPEPTICS,
Throw physic to the dogs and put your trust in
AREND'S KUMYSS.

FALL IMPORTATION
Velvets AND Plushes AT
CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S,
Madison and Peoria-sts.

The largest and most complete stock of Velvets & Plushes ever shown by us, at prices that will prove

"It Pays to Trade on the West Side."

A full assortment of Fall Shades in a very good quality of Silk Plush at

$1.50 per Yard.

Silk Brocade Velvet, desirable colors, at

$1.65 per Yard.

22, 24, and 27 inch Plain and Brocade Black and Colored Velvets from

$2.00 to $6.00 a Yard.

ARCADED VELVETEENS, new shades, 65c, $1, and $1.20 per yd.

Arcaded Broches, all shades, at $1.00 per yard.

SPECIAL OFFERING
THIS WEEK IN
BLACK AND COLORED
Gros Grain Silks.

MONDAY,
OUR USUAL REMNANT SALE

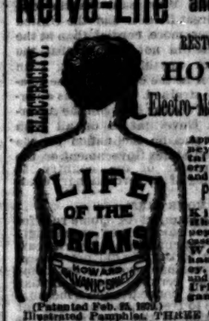
CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

W. H. HAGEDON,
42-44 Madison-st.,

Will on MONDAY open the choicest line of

FRENCH MILLINERY
IN THE
NEW FALL STYLES
Ever displayed in this city.

Nerve-Life and Vigor
RESTORED BY THE
HOWARD Electro-Magnetic Shield.



Applied over the Kidneys and Nerve-Vital centres. Fits every part of the body, and

**Positively

"VALE," VILLARD

The English and American Contingents Off for the Land of the Last Spike.

Intermediate Receptions and Crow Dances with Champagne Accompaniment.

The Irish Question Frankly Discussed by a Number of Prominent Englishmen.

Minister West Thinks Emigration Is the Panacea for Ireland's Misfortunes.

"The Irish Don't Know What They Want, and Are Going to Keep on Trying to Get It."

THEY COME AND GO.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAVELERS

The arrival and departure of the Villard excursionists was the cause of considerable commotion around the railroad depots and at the Pacific Hotel and the Palmer House yesterday. A section of the excursionists, composed mainly of the American contingent, left by special train over the Rock Island route at 10:30 a. m. The train consisted of two Northern Pacific dining-cars and seven Pullman drawing and sleeping coaches. The guests were accompanied by a special committee of citizens from St. Paul, consisting of Col. John S. Prince, Gen. John T. Averill, James S. Smith Jr., William Lee, and B. Beaupre.

ANOTHER AMERICAN CONTINGENT.

Another large section of the excursionists left by special train over the Northwestern Road at 11 o'clock. This party, which was also an American contingent and included the Chicago delegation, was in charge of Mr. J. T. Odell, Assistant General Manager of the Northern Pacific Road; Mr. E. V. Smalley, of New York, and Col. Jewett, of the Pullman Palace-Car Company. The train consisted of seven Pullman coaches, two dining-cars, and a St. Paul and Duluth sleeper. The last-mentioned contained a private party who had come to Chicago to meet the excursionists and to escort them to their destination. The large crowd at the depot, which included several leading railway officials, gave the party a rinsing cheer by way of a "send-off."

THE ENGLISH CONTINGENT.

The English contingent, accompanied by several prominent Americans, arrived during the morning. Two cars arrived by the Pennsylvania Road at 6 a. m., the party thereon being in charge of Mr. George V. Hulme, of the Northern Pacific Road. Four cars arrived by the Erie and Grand Trunk route at 10 o'clock, with Mr. George V. Sims, another Northern Pacific official, in charge of the party. The arrivals included Gen. U. S. Grant and his son Jesse R. the Hon. William M. Evarts; Gen. Charles King; Rt. Hon. Sir James Hannen; Maj.-Gen. Hutchinson, Royal Commissioner on Railroads to the British Government; Mr. Sackville West, British Minister to the United States; the Right Hon. Lord Justice Sir Charles Bowen; the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Privy Councilor; Sir W. F. Brumpton Gurdon; Rt. Hon. Sir John Brodrick and Lady Brodrick; the Hon. Albert Grey, M. P.; Horace Davey, Q. C., M. P.; the Hon. Charles Russell, Q. C., M. P.; Frederick Billings; James Bryce, M. P.; Henry Edwards, M. P.; Henry Holms, M. P.; S. Norwood, M. P.; Albert Pell, M. P.; Samuel G. Rathbone, M. P.; R. B. Reeden, M. P.; George Palmer; Henry W. Samuelson, M. P.; Francis Buxton, M. P.; Capt. McLeod; John Arman Bryce; Robert H. Benson; Col. Alan Gardner; the Rev. A. S. Steinthal, of Manchester; Vicary Gibbs; Capt. Holford; the Hon. Allen Johnson; Gen. R. McFeely; Gen. J. Newton; Col. George W. Case; Duncan McIntyre; P. B. Cheney; W. T. Thomson.

ABOUND THE CITY.

Several of the party took carriages and drove to the Union Stock-Yards immediately after arrival, and most of the others took short drives to various points of interest in the city, each carriage party following an independent course. Hardly any one of importance could be found at the hotels until lunch time, which was fixed for 2 o'clock, and the numerous and energetic interviewer wandered around disconsolately. The departure from the hotels began at 3:30, an exceedingly large number of carriages being required for the party, with all their baggage, for the transcontinental trains. Two special trains, consisting of twelve private cars, were in waiting at 4 o'clock to convey the party over the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road. The trains were said to be the most superb that ever left the city. Eleven of the cars consisted of special private cars, each one being built by a different manufacturer, the other was Mr. C. M. Pullman's private car. A special Pullman car was added for the private use of the Earl and Countess of Onslow. The English members of the party were loud in their praises of the traveling palaces, which were far beyond anything they had hitherto seen. They also spoke freely and enthusiastically of their treatment in Chicago. The trains left at 4:15. The following Chicago gentlemen accompanied the party: George M. Pullman, J. W. Doane, O. H. S. Sprague, and Marshall Field.

DANCING CROWS.

WHAT THE EXCURSIONISTS MAY EXPECT IN MONTANA.

Among the entertainments provided for the Villard excursionists will be an illustration of "the Indian at home" and an exhibition of Indian dances. The Crow tribe of Indians, to the number of about 3,500, will be encamped alongside the railroad at Grey Cliff, M. T., a station about sixty miles west of Billings, M. T. The excursionists will stop there for two and a quarter hours in order to make the acquaintance of a genuine Indian tribe. The program of entertainment provided by the Crows consists of four dances of about half an hour each in length. The following order of exercises will be observed: First, a "straw" dance; second, a "squaw" dance; third, a "sun" dance; fourth, a "war" dance.

One or two of these dances are known to have a few features which would be decidedly objectionable to civilized ladies, but it is understood that everything of that nature will be eliminated from the performance. It is supposed that dress-rehearsals are now going on.

An Italian string band accompanies the party from Billings to Grey Cliff.

REFRESHMENTS.

The following is a list of wines, cordials, etc., taken with the railroad kings with which to moisten the palates of the guests: Geisler, gref label; Pommery & Greno, Veuve Clicquot, G. H. Mumm's extra dry, Rinnart, Ball & Co., special size; Ernst, Levoy & Co., green label; Bordeaux red, St. Julien, Pontet Canet, St. Estephe, Bourdeaux white, Sauterne, Burgundy red, Meits, Pommard, Rhine and Mosel, Steinwin in boxbeutel, Rudesheimer, Neirsteiner, Sieltinger, sherry, dry Amontillado, Madeira, Absynthe, Vermouth, Chartreuse, Benedictine, Maraquin, Wange and Angostura bitters, Bass' pale ale, Dublin porter, lager-beer, brandy, Scotch and Irish whisky, Bourbon whisky, Old Tom and Holland gin, Vichy, German seltzer, carbonic acid water, Hathorn, Congress, Apollinaris, Clysmic.

MR. HORACE DAVEY.

THE IRISH QUESTION HAD BETTER BE LET ALONE.

Mr. Horace Davey, Q. C., M. P. for Christchurch, Hampshire, was also talked to for a few minutes. He said English politics were very quiet now. Most of the recent legislation was of a purely domestic character, and did not relate to questions of a public policy. A bill to reform the bankruptcy laws, and one reforming the patent laws and the National Debt bill, had been passed. It was proposed to pay off the national debt by a system of terminal annuities. At the coming session it was intended to take up the question of codifying the criminal laws and also to bring in a bill to enlarge the franchise, or rather assimilate the county and borough franchise.

Mr. Davey thought the Irish question had better be left alone for the present. All that could be done had been done, and it was better to rest awhile until the country was pacified. The laws must be enforced, on that the English people, irrespective of party, were determined. Egypt would be evacuated as soon as it was possible.

THE HON. HENRY EDWARDS.

THE IRISH NATIONAL PARTY DOESN'T KNOW WHAT IT WANTS.

The Hon. Henry Edwards, M. P. for Weymouth, said that perhaps in the future some degree of self-government might be accorded the Irish, but at present the attitude of the Irish National party was such that nothing could be expected. "My idea of the position of the Irish party is this: 'They don't know what they want, and they are going to keep on trying to get it.'" Mr. Edwards said that the Liberal party was pledged to an extension of the franchise—viz.: the assimilation of county and borough franchise, and that most likely a bill would be introduced at the next session to accomplish this. If the House of Lords rejected it an appeal would be taken to the country, and a Liberal victory was assured. In any event, whichever party had the ascendency after the next election, if Mr. Parnell had the balance of power it would avail him nothing, for both the great parties would work together rather than either of them should have a majority through his assistance. He would find that his following of sixty votes would not avail him to control the action of Parliament.

In reference to the question of the occupation of Egypt, Mr. Edwards said that the Government would retain control of the country until the Egyptians are able to govern themselves, and until the road to India was considered secure without British occupation. "But," continued he with a wink, "it will be a h—l of a long time before these two contingencies are reached."

THE HON. FRANCIS BUXTON.

IRELAND SHOWS NO GRATITUDE—POPULARITY OF GLADSTONE.

The Hon. Francis Buxton, M. P. for Endober, North Hampshire, indorsed the views of his colleagues in regard to Ireland. He said that the law must be obeyed and Ireland must show a penitent spirit for the late atrocities before any serious thought could prevail as to conceding any measure of local self-government. All that had been done so far has clearly evoked no gratitude, and it really looked like a hopeless task trying to please them.

Mr. Buxton thought, in common with the other members of Parliament who have been interviewed, that Parnell would materially increase his forces at the next election, and would probably carry some sixty seats, making English party would ally itself with him to gain temporary power. When it came to that political lines would be dropped rather than permit him to dictate matters.

Mr. Buxton thought that the passage of the Agricultural Holdings bill would strengthen the Liberals very much in the rural districts of England, and he thought that while Mr. Gladstone was at the head of the party it would remain in power, for he certainly was the most popular man in England.

SIR JAMES HANNEN.

HE SAYS ENGLAND WILL NEVER ENTERTAIN THE IDEA OF IRISH SEPARATION.

The Right Hon. Sir James Hannen, President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Divisions of the High Court of Justice, was seen for a few minutes by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE. Sir James said that the Gladstone Government had gone to extreme lengths to satisfy the Irish, but it was impossible to satisfy them. In fact, they were not agreed among themselves as to what they wanted. Some degree of home rule or self-government might be accorded them if the English people were convinced that they would be content with it and not use it as a means to imperil the integrity of the Empire. But the feeling prevailed in England that such would be the state of affairs, and the course of the Irish National party in the last few years had given good color to this theory. The Land act had been passed, and the Government had, in some cases, almost violated the laws of political economy to ameliorate the condition of Irish land tenure; yet these acts had, instead of provoking a better feeling, been received with a spirit of defiance and lawlessness which gave little hope of good for the future. The Government was willing to promote emigration as the most natural mode of relief for a suffering people, but this, too, was opposed by the extreme Irish party, who did not wish to see their voting strength diminished. As the matter now stood, they came to the House of Commons disaffected and denouncing the Government under which they lived, yet suggesting no means of relief or plan to remedy their condition. Dr. Butt, their original leader, had a plan and knew what he was after, but they shelved him and were without principles. England would never entertain the idea of separation, if that was what they wanted, and they might as well understand it.

SACKVILLE WEST.

THE BRITISH MINISTER HAS SOME VERY POSITIVE OPINIONS ON IRISH MATTERS.

Mr. Sackville West, the British Minister to the United States, was one of the Villard guests stopping at the Pacific Hotel yesterday. In conversation with a reporter for THE TRIBUNE Mr. West said that the relations between Great Britain and the United States were never more cordial than at the present time. He did not believe that the Irish element, or anything affecting Irish affairs, could ever be the cause of those relations becoming strained. There was a perfect unanimity of feeling between the American and British Governments on all Irish matters. There was no inclination on the part of the United States Government or the representative people of the country to pander to anything of a revolutionary character.

HOME RULE.

Speaking on the subject of home rule for Ireland, Mr. West said it was exceedingly difficult to say what changes a very few years might not bring forth. He did not believe the present Government would grant home rule, and he was certain that no British Government would concede such a measure of independence to Ireland as would amount to a disintegration of the Empire, and it seemed that nothing less than this would satisfy the extremists who called themselves the Irish party. He believed Gladstone had gone as far as he would go. The Conservatives, however, might use home rule as Sir Robert Peel had done the reform question—propose some sweeping measure of concession that would give the party the reins of government.

PEASANT PROPRIETORSHIP.

He did not believe peasant proprietorship would settle the Irish difficulty. It might, perhaps, be a partial settlement, as it would leave the Government in a position to say: "Here, we have done what you want: what more can you ask when the land is your own?" It would be a temporary sop only. Not only did Ireland want the land question, but they would want support after getting it. The West of Ireland especially was not fit to support the population there. The people who were in "miserable poverty," as alleged, would remain so, for as a matter of fact they had paid no rent for years, and were unable to draw a subsistence from the small patches they lived on. The greater part of Ireland was overpopulated. The Government was doing everything it could to help. Large sums had been expended on public works for the purpose of giving employment to the people. The Irish Church revenues had been confiscated, and the "surplus fund" held by the Government, which, he believed, had been about £3,000,000, was being used for the relief of Irish distress. Grants from this fund had been made at various periods. He believed the latest grant was £250,000 for assisted emigration.

EMIGRATION THE CURE.

Emigration he believed to be the only real panacea for Ireland's misfortunes. The State assisted emigration was being managed in a manner most satisfactory to both countries. The undesirable emigrants who had been returned by the New York State Emigration Bureau had been found in almost every case to have been sent here by private or local charitable societies in Ireland, and in one or two instances by Boards of Guardians, who were too eager to lighten the local Poor-law taxes, or who had been misled by the statements of the applicants. The Government officials sent out only those emigrants whose physical and general condition was sufficient proof that they would not become a burden on this country, or else those who had friends on this side to receive and support them if necessary. The one or two exceptions to this had been where false representations had been made regarding the friends in this country.

IRISHMEN IN SOUTH AMERICA.

He did not feel competent to express an opinion as to the comparative advantage of Canada and the Western States as a field for Irish emigration, but his general opinion was that the Western States, especially the Northwest, presented a splendid field for Irish farmers—better, he believed, than Canada. The misfortune of the Irish, however, was that they stopped as a rule in the large cities instead of pushing on West—often, indeed, becoming a very dangerous element of the population. The slimes of great cities formed about the worst possible surroundings for people of the temperament of the Irish. Irishmen were not naturally vicious, or depraved, or drunken, though they sometimes gained that reputation in great cities. In the army and navy none were superior to the Irishmen. He had seen a splendid illustration of the good qualities of the Irish as citizens, rulers, and gentlemen on the occasion of his tour in South America. Irishmen ruled the Argentine Republic—in fact, the Republic was composed of Irishmen. They lived by sheep-farming—the staple trade being wool—and the community was law-abiding and prosperous.

Returning to the question of peasant proprietorship in Ireland Mr. West said there was no prospect of any legislation towards that end in the immediate future. He did not think, if such a scheme were carried out, that the results would be more than temporary. Any legislation that would prevent a prosperous farmer extending his acres, or compel a shiftless farmer to retain land which he could not succeed upon, would be most arbitrary and tyrannical. Except the population was thinned in certain unproductive districts the establishment of a peasant proprietorship would eventually become a change from a lesser evil to a possibly much greater one.

THEY ARE NOT SERFS.

Talking of the alleged "serfdom" he said the Irish tenants were no more "serfs" than any other tenants. The last remnants of serfdom had long ago been swept away. The relations between the Irish landlord and tenant were simply business relations—the lease or rental of land was a business contract. The farmers refused to carry out that contract and the landlords suffered in consequence. That they were in certain cases unable to carry it out he acknowledged. On the report of Sir Stafford Northcote's resignation of the leadership of the Conservative party, Mr. West said there were no grounds for such a rumor. If Northcote intended to resign he would have done so at the close of the session, and not at a time when the heads of the party are spending their vacation in different quarters of the globe.

Miss West, who is a very charming young lady, accompanies her father on the excursion. The party left by the afternoon special over the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road.

W. HENRY SAMUELSON.

HE ADMITS THAT THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT MUST CONCEDE HOME RULE TO IRELAND.

Mr. W. Henry Samuelson, M. P., a prominent English politician, was one of the Villard excursion party who stopped at the Pacific Hotel yesterday. Mr. Samuelson sits for the borough of Frome in Somersetshire, and is one of the English members who have given special attention to the discussion of Irish matters in the House. In the course of a conversation with a reporter of THE TRIBUNE, Mr. Samuelson said:

"The Government must eventually concede home rule in some form, and the sooner they do it with a good grace the better."

"What do you define home rule in Ireland?"

"The management of all municipal matters as distinct from political. For example, I think it is absurd for the Irish to have to come to London for permission to build a railroad or a bridge. A system of county government for England is now formulated by the Government, the counties to be ruled by representatives elected by the ratepayers. The object of this is to relieve Parliament of a portion of its multitudinous labors. I believe such a system would be exceedingly beneficial to Ireland. I am opposed to anything which would affect the integrity of the Empire, but I believe a great measure of legislative control could be granted without that. The home rule I believe in would tend to weld the countries together in close union.

"The Liberal party went into office with the most friendly intentions toward Ireland. They went in intending to assimilate the condition of Ireland to that of England. Unfortunately that feeling has been a great deal eliminated by the definitly irreconcilable attitude taken by the Irish party. Then, the party has no definit policy. Mr. Gladstone has long ago, in substance, said: 'Formulate your scheme and we will consider it.' On this account he has been badgered by the Conservatives with accusations that he is in favor of the disintegration of the Empire. Mr. Parnell has no definit plans. Then the general foue of the Irish party and the stand they take amounts almost to say: 'You have given us nothing except what you dare not refuse.' And the Conservatives took up the sneering strain and said: 'The concessions were extorted by threats and are a proof of your weakness.' Of course what the Conservatives say suits little figure in shaping a policy for the Liberal party; but when the recipients of a favor or concession are thankless and defiant, and say it dare not be refused, it is sufficient to alienate the sympathies of the givers.

"I have no wish or desire to question the personal motives of any one. I have no reason so to think that Mr. Parnell is not a thoroughly honest man. But there are undoubtedly professional agitators in the party who would, if Ireland were pacified, find, like Othello, their occupation gone. While I acknowledge Mr. Parnell's honesty towards the ends in view, I disclaim any sympathy with some of the means used to gain those ends. Regarding Irish outrages, I think Mr. Parnell should have spoken with no uncertain sound. Certainly he did not counsel outrages, but he did not take a bold and clearly-defined stand against them. He has not been strong enough.

"Regarding Mr. Parnell's present proposed systematic organization of the Irish vote in English constituencies, I don't think it will amount to anything. The Irish in England are less susceptible of his control, and he has not the influence there that he flatters himself with. This 'organization' will cut no figure in a general election.

"A peasant proprietorship might assist in the pacification of Ireland. The new Irish Land act, however, is practically a system of peasant proprietorship, it gives fixity of tenure for fifteen years, with a valuation at the end of every fifteen years. The tenant has his land secure at a very low rental—what might be called a merely nominal rent, considering the value of the land in the market—while the revaluation is a fair proviso that the rent shall never become exorbitant. The Land Commissioners are actively at work examining, valuing, and, as a rule, cutting down the estate rent-rolls.

"I don't think there will be any Irish land measure of primary importance introduced by the Government for at least two sessions. Mr. Gladstone has said that legislation on some details of the present act will be accomplished next session. This, however, will not affect the general scope of the act, and no new measure is anticipated.

"I believe the condition of Ireland has been improving considerably of late. Rents are beginning to be paid, and it seems as though an era of comparative prosperity has been inaugurated."

Mr. Samuelson's opinion on the emigration question coincided exactly with that of Mr. Sackville West, which is published herewith.

ALONG THE ROUTE.

MADISON, WIS.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The German contingent of the Villard excursion party passed through Madison soon after midnight this morning, stopping six minutes for coal and water. The German residents were out en masse, and serenaded the sleeping visitors with vocal and instrumental music, leaving a basket of buttonhole bouquets with the engineer to give to the notables on rising. This noon the following dispatch was received by the *State Journal:*

Please express to the German citizens of Madison who offered us welcome last night our sincere thanks and regrets that we did not meet them. HENRY VILLARD and German guests.

This afternoon at 4 o'clock one of the American sections of the excusion passed through in eleven cars, stopping a few minutes for coal and water. There was no formal demonstration, but considerable cheering by the large crowd present. Gov. Rusk joined the party here.

ELROY, WIS.

ELROY, Wis., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The second section of the Northern Pacific excursion, which left Chicago at 10:45 Saturday morning, reached Elroy at 7 o'clock, and will reach St. Paul at 6 tomorrow. This train, consisting of eleven coaches, contained the newspaper men who have come on from all parts of this country and Europe to chronicle the completion of the Northern Pacific. There were besides the correspondents a number of other noted guests, including Gov. Rusk, of Wisconsin, who will go through to Oregon. The great public interest taken in so important a National event as the completion of the third transcontinental railroad was manifested by gatherings of people along the road. As the train moved out of Chicago the doors and windows of the railway offices and freight-houses were crowded with railroad men who wished to give a good send-off to so interesting a train. All along the route, at the city depots and way-side stations, crowds had gathered to wave their good will to the new enterprise, and as they applauded every journalist, remembering the original profession of the brilliant promoter of this enterprise, took a full breath and looked as much like Villard as he could. The wine card at the dinner shows the elegance and the hospitality with which the Northern Pacific entertains the guests from two hemispheres. It contained seven different kinds of champagne, two of Red Bordeaux, one of White Bordeaux, sherry, Madeira, six liquors, malt liquors, and half a dozen mineral waters. With the assistance of the last every member of the party is confident that he will return to his home in safety.

THE FIRST HALT.

AT ST. PAUL.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The special train bringing the guests of Mr. Villard via the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railways reached St. Paul at 10 o'clock this morning, and as the train moved into the station these guests, accompanied by Mr. Villard in person, were cordially welcomed by numerous German-born citizens of St. Paul and the strains of military music. Mayor O'Brien and others of the Citizens' Committee were present and contributed their share of the hearty welcome extended to the illustrious visitors. Very little time was spent in formalities, as today's stay in St. Paul was necessarily limited. Carriages were in waiting, and the guests were shown to them by their hosts and driven through the principal streets and suburbs of the city. Admiration was expressed by one and all. At half past 12 the guests were escorted to the leading restaurant of the city, where a dinner was provided that from soup to nuts, and including the choicest vintages of wines, has never been excelled in St. Paul. Before the guests began the discussion of the elaborate menu, Albert Wolfe, editor-in-chief of *Die Volks-Zeitung*, briefly and warmly welcomed the distinguished company, and on behalf of the guests Rudolph Schleiden, for many years Minister Resident at Washington of the free cities of Germany, replied. The banquet was then partaken of. When the wine was brought in Mr. C. H. Leinen proposed "The health of Mr. Villard, the Pathfinder." This toast was received with several "Hoch! hoch! hochs!" Mr. Villard rising replied in German as follows:

I thank you, gentlemen, for having given me an opportunity to thank you gentlemen of St. Paul for the kind and generous reception which you have given my guests from Germany. It has been my good fortune to receive numberless ovations, but in the position which has fallen to my lot. One of the happiest events in connection with my relations to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company is the fact that I see today gathered around me some of the most famous representatives of the dearly-beloved fatherland. [Cheers.] I consider it a great fortune to me that I, a German, was permitted to complete the great Northern Pacific Railroad, which was begun and started more than ten years ago by enterprising citizens of my adopted country. I hope that the expectations of the German citizens of St. Paul in particular and the people of the great Northwest in general which are entertained from the completion of Northern Pacific Railroad will not be disappointed. I, for myself, have not the least doubt that the results from the completion of our road will exceed the most sanguine expectations. I came to St. Paul for the first time nearly twenty-five years ago. It was then a village of about 6,000 people. What it is today you all know, and I think that the growth of the next twenty-five years will far exceed that of the last twenty-five years. I beg to again express my thanks for this most flattering reception.

At the conclusion of Mr. Villard's speech the company broke up and the guests departed at 5:30 for Minneapolis, where they went to lunch with Mr. Washburn, agreeably to the arrangement made in Chicago.

AT MINNEAPOLIS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 1.—President Villard and party of guests from Germany arrived in this city this afternoon, and were met at the depot by a committee of citizens and driven over the city in carriages, visiting the principal points of interest. This evening the party were entertained by Gen. Washburn at his handsome suburban residence, after which they went to the Hotel Lafayette at Lake Minnetonka, which will be headquarters while here.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2—1 a. m.—Indications: For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, fair weather, light east to south winds, becoming variable, slight changes in temperature, stationary or lower barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warm and fair weather will continue during Sunday, with southerly to westerly winds, falling barometer, followed by cooler weather and rising barometer Monday.

For the Lower Lake regions, light local rains, followed by fair weather, southwest to northwest winds, falling followed by rising barometer, slight changes in temperature.

For the Upper Lake region, cloudy weather with local rains, cooler northerly to westerly winds, and rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, local showers, followed by cooler northerly to westerly winds, fair weather, and rising barometer.

For the Pacific coast regions, fair weather.

For Colorado, cooler and partly cloudy weather, light local rains.

Fair weather has prevailed except in the Lake regions and Minnesota, where local rains and partly cloudy weather are reported.

The temperature has risen slightly in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and Lake regions, with southerly winds.

Reports received show cooler northerly winds in the extreme Northwest. Cooler and fair weather is indicated for the Lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the Northwest Monday.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Bismarck	92	60	N	Fresh	0	Clear.
Buffalo	75	67	S	Light	T	Lt rain.
Cairo	85	74	S.W	Light	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	82	60	W	Fresh	.01	Clear.
Chicago	82	70	S.W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	79	69	S.E	Light	0	Clear.
Davenport	85	71	S.W	Light	0	Fair.
Deadwood	93	53	N.W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak	74	58	N	Fresh	0	Clear.
Denver	87	74	S.W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Des Moines	90	73	W	Light	0	Clear.
Dodge City	90	74	S	Light	0	Clear.
Escanaba	64	61	N	Fresh	0	C'dy.
Ft. Assiniboine					0	Clear.
Fort Buford		44	N	Light	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	69					
Grand Haven	76	71		Strong	0	C'dy.
Keokuk	86	76	S.W	Fresh	0	Clear.
La Crosse	78	67	N.W	Light	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	90	78	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Louisville	83	73	S	Light	0	Clear.
Memphis	90	78	W	Light	0	Hazy.
Milwaukee	83	76	W	Light	0	Fair.
Nashville	85	77	N.W	Light	0	Clear.
North Platte	79	74	W	Fresh	0	Fair.
Omaha	87	76			0	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	86	74	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Louis	90	78	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Paul	77	72	N.W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Toledo	79	72	W	Fresh	0	C'dy.
Toronto	74	67	S.W	Light	.01	Lt rain.
Vicksburg	94	80			0	Clear.
Yankton	89	70		Light	0	Clear.
Mackinaw	68	60	W	Light	0	C'dy.
Salt Lake	74	70		Light	0	Clear.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel.	Rain.	Weather.
6:28 a. m.	30.117	68.0	66	S	9	.....	Cloudy.
10:38 a. m.	30.048	75.9	47	S. W.	13	.....	Clear.
2:18 p. m.	29.951	82.0	41	S. W.	14	.....	Cloudy.
6:18 p. m.	29.959	78.0	50	S.	14	.....	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	29.961	76.5	53	S. W.	8	.....	Cloudy.

BOOKS SEIZED.

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 1.—Several thousand volumes of books shipped to the States by three publishers here were seized by the United States Customs at Rouses Point, N. Y., today.

FISHERS OF MEN.

The Doctors of Divinity Returning from Their Summer Vacation.

Like Other Fishermen, They Had a Good Time and Plenty of Luck.

A Pleasant Reception to Dr. Lawrence, of the Second Baptist Church.

IZAAK'S DISCIPLES.

THE REV. DR. GOODWIN.

"I left Chicago for my vacation," said the Rev. Dr. E. P. Goodwin, pastor of the First Congregational Church, yesterday, "Feb. 26, and got back yesterday. I went directly from here to Riverside, in the orange district of Southern California, where I remained two months. From there I went to Los Angelos, where I spent two weeks. I then spent a month in San Francisco and Oakland, waiting for the weather to open. When it stopped raining I went to the Yosemite Valley and spent a week there. From there I went to Calaveras and the Big Trees and spent two weeks. Then I went by way of San Francisco to Mt. Shasta in the north, and camped out for two months. From there I went by way of San Francisco to Salt Lake City, where I spent four days and from there I came through to Chicago."

"How did you spend your time?"

"In riding, traveling, shooting, and fishing. Our sporting-ground was mainly along the St. Cloud River, which rises in Mt. Shasta. My party killed several deer, but I am a poor shootist. In fishing I was much more successful. I caught any quantity of brook trout, and one weighing eight and a quarter pounds. I also caught any quantity of salmon, and one weighing ten pounds."

"Did you kill any bears?"

"I can't say I did. In fact, I didn't see but one; but that one I saw do a queer thing for a bear. What would you think if I should tell you that I saw a bear catch a salmon? To understand this feat you must know that when a salmon has spawned it seems to have fulfilled its mission, and soon afterwards dies. Before it dies, however, a white fungus makes its appearance on its head and tail, and it grows so weak that it swims very slowly and sometimes floats on the top of the water. The bears understand this, and along the banks of some streams you will see paths wore where the bears have patrolled them to watch for the salmon. One day I was walking along the banks of the St. Cloud where it was about 100 feet wide, and I saw an immense bear come down to the water's edge on the other side and wade in. I thought at first that he he was coming over to see me, but pretty soon I discovered that, like me, he had only come fishing. I watched him for some time, and finally saw him reach down into the water with his paw and pull out a great big salmon and eat it."

"How about rattlesnakes?"

"Well, there was no end to the rattlesnakes I saw, and heard, for if you hear one rattle once you will never forget the sound as long as you live. I have put my foot down within a few inches of them several times. Once I put my hand within less than a foot of one before I knew it. While climbing around a ledge of brown rock at the time, and the snake and the rock were so much of a color that I didn't notice him. He moved off, however, without offering to strike at me, and I moved off in the opposit direction. I killed six other rattlesnakes, though."

"What other perils did you encounter?"

"We had some vivid experience with poison-oak. It did not seem to affect me much, but some of our party would get severely poisoned through their clothes from it. Then I suppose I may say I was in peril a good deal when I was staging. The route from Reading to Portland, Ore., is precipitous, and the stages are packed with the mail, and the passengers ride on top. They travel in the nighttime, and much of the peril is not visible, but it is very great, all the same."

"What impressions did you receive of John Chinaman?"

"John deserves much more credit than he gets. I investigated him pretty thoroughly in California, and I satisfied myself that he is very useful. He is the best cook and the best hotel servant on the Pacific coast. The Chinese immigration law has practically stopped them from coming to this country. A few come across the northern border, but not enough to attract the notice of the people in California who oppose them. I intend to lecture in my pulpit some Sunday evening before long on the Chinese question, and will then give a full account of what I observed while in California."

"Did you take any observations on Mormonism?"

"Yes; I kept my eyes and ears pretty busy at it during the four days I spent in Salt Lake City, and I arrived at the conclusion that the people here totally misunderstand the Mormons. The system is not only not chiefly a religion. It is mainly a political and industrial scheme, powerfully organized and effective. The tithing law of the church makes the Bishops and Elders very rich, and that is the secret of their policy. They are, without exception, the bitter, unrelenting haters of the United States Government, and are never so happy as when they are trying to trample the United States flag in the dust with their feet. At the same time they fear the Government, and will never resist it for fear of confiscation. Their darling scheme is to be admitted as a State, so that they can elect their own Governor. They openly avow their purpose to throw the vote of the Territory on the side of either party that may admit them. At present they hope for the most from the Democratic party, and consequently every Mormon in the Territory is a Democrat."

"How does the new Anti-Polygamy law work?"

"Rather poorly. It disfranchised only a fourth of the Mormon voters, and the non-polygamist Mormons alone outnumber the Gentiles three to one. The non-polygamists run for the Legislature and get elected, and then refuse to qualify, and then the polygamist members hold over. That is the way they work that. I shall probably have something to say from the pulpit soon on the Mormon question also."

"What has been the effect of your trip on your health?"

"Oh! it is very much improved, or, I might better say, entirely restored. When I left I had been suffering for a great while from malarial fever. I had also contracted a very bad cold which threatened my lungs. I had no appetite and got no sleep. I had not been able to preach for a month. But I had no sooner reached Riverside than my sleep and my appetite returned. From that day to this I have not had an hour's sickness nor a pain nor an ache, nor have I missed a meal. I have gained ten or twelve pounds in flesh, and feel every way as well as before my illness. I have not experienced any reaction since I left the West, but I did not expect to feel any discomfort from this climate until the severe cold weather came, as the fall of the year here is always helpful to me. I have a slight affection of the throat, which was not the cause of my going away, and which has not been eradicated, though it has been relieved to some extent."

BISHOP CHENEY.

Said the Rt.-Rev. Bishop C. E. Cheney, rector of Christ Reformed Episcopal Church: "I have had an uneventful but a delightful vacation. I left Chicago July 16, and just got back today. I spent the whole time at the Village of Osterville on Cape Cod, except three or four days which I spent at Saratoga on my way back."

"What sort of place is Osterville?"

"It is a village of about 300 inhabitants on the ocean side of the cape, and the hotel is close enough to the ocean for you to toss a biscuit into it. The cape has a remarkable hook of land running up about sixty miles, and from five to fifteen miles in width. It has some elevation above the sea, is partially wooded, and what is very strange abounts in fresh-water ponds and lakes. There is no part of Wisconsin or Minnesota in which there are more lakes than on the cape. One of them is five miles long and three miles wide, and as pretty as any lake I ever saw out of Italy. One of these lakes is almost as close to the hotel as the ocean is. Another strange fact about the place is, that though it has been settled 200 years, Barnstable Township, in which the Village of Osterville is situated, abounds with deer, and 500 deer have been killed there within the last year. The reason of this is, that the game law is very strict, and has been very strictly enforced. It is a delightful climate, the temperature not changing ten degrees the whole time I was there."

"What sports did you engage in?"

"I confined myself to bathing, sailing, and fishing, in all of which I was ably assisted by the Rev. Dr. Arthur Little, of the New England Congregational Church. The place abounds in little cat-rigged fishing boats, and we spent almost all of our time eight or ten miles from land in these boats fishing."

"What luck?"

"I am somewhat miffed as a fisherman, and usually did pretty well. You might think we caught cod, but no, though the Pilgrims caught cod there, and named the cape from that fact, the codfish have almost entirely abandoned the cape and gone to the banks of Newfoundland. We caught hardly anything but bluefish and a smaller fish called 'scup' in the ocean, and 'bass' in the lakes. It is great sport catching bluefish; they are just as gamy as trout, and it takes a strong man and a skillful angler to land them. Moreover, they are mighty good eating. On the bay side of the cape there is any quantity of mackerel, but I didn't go over there."

"Did you preach any?"

"Yes, Dr. Little and I took it by turns to preach Sunday evenings at the hotel all the time we were there."

"Was your health benefited much?"

"Very much. When I went away I was completely worn out with work, but the salt-water air is very beneficial to my canstitution, and I have returned in excellent condition. I think I am ten or fifteen pounds heavier than I was."

"Is there anything of interest in your church work?"

"Nothing, I believe, except the improvements in our house of worship. We are practically building a new house, and will spend $30,000 on it before it is done. For the present our services will be held in the lecture-room."

DR. P. S. HENSON.

Said the Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson, pastor of the First Baptist Church: "I left home July 13, and got back last Thursday. I went first to Island Park, Ind., to attend the Island Park Association, which is a sort of Chautauqua. Island Park is an island about half a mile wide in a lake, and it is so nearly as large as the lake that the lake looks like the moat around a castle. I spent three or four days there, and then went to Atlantic City, where I remained ten days. Next I went to Ocean Beach, which is just two miles south of Ocean Grove, where the great camp-meeting is held. It is at the mouth of Shark River, so-called because there are no sharks there. I liked that place and staid there two weeks. Then, after spending three or four days at Townsend's Inlet, next there, I went to Chautauqua for a week. Then, after spending another week at Seaside Park, on the Jersey coast, I came home."

"How did you kill the time?"

"In various ways. When I was at Seaside

SUMMER-RESORTS.

A Recurring Tide of Arrivals Once More Fills the Hotels at Oconomowoc.

The Prospects Fair for a Continuation of the Season for Two Months to Come.

Quiet Prevailing at Waukesha—The Plan for Her New Hotel—Gossip of the Week.

Yesterday's Regattas at Oconomowoc and Geneva Lake—The Arrivals at Lakeside.

Oconomowoc, Wis.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The wholesale departures during the early days of the week very nearly depleted many of the resorts, but a recurring tide of arrivals the last few days has replaced most of the vacancies, so that the hotels are so comfortably well filled that no time has yet been set for the closing of any of these hostelries. The Draper House will remain open until now flies, if not the year around, and is anticipating a fair business through the September and October months. Even though the season closes at other places, this hotel remains open for the accommodation of late fishing parties and people who annually come to enjoy our beautiful Indian summer weather.

Fishing parties are industriously plying the rod in waters adjacent with th top success. One of the finest catches of the season was taken in Silver Lake Wednesday by Messrs. Wallace and Brooking, of St. Louis. The string numbered twenty-five bass, ranging from five to three pounds each and averaging large. Mr. W. H. Calvert also hooked a six-and-three-quarter-pound bass in Fowler Lake the same day that occasioned some envy on the part of the less fortunate anglers.

W. D. Buchanan, of Chicago, has purchased a fifty-acre tract of land on the Upper Wenashbin Lake of Parker Sawyer for $4,975, on which he contemplates the erection of an elegant summer cottage.

The 61st birthday of N. W. Collins, which occurred Tuesday last, was made the occasion of a very pleasant family gathering. The children, with their families, were all present, and the event a memorable one. The Collins family have developed an unusual amount of railroad talent. The father has been station-agent at this place for the last twenty-five years; of the sons, S. S. and W. G. are Division Superintendents, and William W. and a son-in-law, P. C. Eldridge, are train-dispatchers of the St. Paul Road.

The Milwaukee District Conference of the M. E. Church will convene in Oconomowoc Monday evening, Sept. 3, and continue for two days.

J. M. Flower will sail from New York early in September for the Shetland Islands to purchase another lot of Shetland ponies for his breeding farm in Summit. He now has upwards of sixty full-blooded Shetlands, and the demand for them exceeds the supply.

The Rev. E. Eastman, of Oberlin, O., is a guest of his uncle, Coolidge Eastman, of this city.

The farmers of Summit held a harvest picnic and festival on Genesee Lake yesterday. Miss Augusta Bliss, of Hannibal, Mo., is visiting friends in Oconomowoc.

Mrs. Berry, of Moline, Ill., is spending the week with her parents in this city.

Benjamin Rising and family, of La Crosse, have been at their farm in Summit the last week.

Ex-Mayor M. T. Draper has returned, after three months' treatment at the Wauwatosa Hospital, much improved in health.

The Hon. H. M. Ackley, Capt. E. S. Stone, that Curtis Mann have returned from a pleasant hunting expedition to Dakota.

The annual review of the Oconomowoc Yacht Club has been postponed until Monday next.

Miss Tuttle, of New York, is a guest of Mrs. James Luck.

George Atwell's family, who have been spending the summer at their cottage on Silver Lake, returned to Milwaukee Thursday.

Mrs. Lamb and Mrs. Frank Tousley, of Englewood, Ill., are guests at C. B. Johnson's.

Miss Josie Cain, of Butler, has been visiting her many friends here this week.

Mrs. Swain and Mrs. and Miss Barclay, who have been guests of Mrs. D. R. Anderson for the last month, returned to St. Louis Thursday.

Townsend House arrivals: D. D. Dunn, H. W. Rogers, J. F. Murphy, Arthur Orr, wife, and nurse, Miss Fannie Lynch, Mrs. E. Philip Gormerly and child, Miss Lizzie O'Mera, Miss Mary O'Mera, Mrs. L. F. Kellogg, Mrs. Clarence, Miss Helen and Master Kellogg, D. B. Shipman and wife, Chicago; Mrs. Carlton Holland, Milwaukee; Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Somerville, Mrs. Claudin, Miss Powell, Mrs. Kennard, Montgomery; Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Foote, Miss Foote, Mobile; Mrs. Barnes, Miss Barnes, Mrs. Williams, H. M. Somerville, Opelousa, Ala.; Bert Schmidt, Cincinnati; John L. Sullivan, Boston; J. E. Ware and wife, Asheville, N. C.; Mrs. P. T. Jenkins, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. I. M. Moore and child, Opelousis, La.; Mrs. C. H. La Coneer, Mrs. Clara Vince, L. G. White and wife, Miss Anna B. White, Alexandria, La.; T. J. Seaton and wife, New Iberia, La.; G. H. Shirley, wife, and child, Miss Eva B. Shirley, and maid, Louisville, Ky.; Dudley E. Waters, Grand Rapids; J. T. Campbell, Lakeside.

Draper Hall arrivals: Mrs. J. C. Clement, Annie Clement, Belle Clement, Mrs. M. E. Ulm, B. A. Pierce, W. J. Allen, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. J. L. Chapman and daughter, Mrs. H. Philip Gormerly, Miss Lizzie O'Mera, Miss Mary O'Mera, Mrs. Dr. J. H. Buffam, Mrs. Clifford Mitchell, Chicago; Miss L. E. Bennett, Nellie F. Bennett, Boston; Mary E. Thornton, Montgomery, Ala.; the Rev. J. J. Clemens and family, Houston, Tex.; J. M. Foster, Henadee, Miss.; B. W. Beaford Jr., Como, Miss.; C. S. Putnam, Rockford; Mrs. S. K. Ibeany and three children, Houston, Tex.; Mrs. L. P. Kellogg, Mrs. C. Kellogg, Miss Helen Kellogg, Master Harry Kellogg, Madison; Mrs. Dr. Cody, Mrs. M. L. Sanborn, Watertown; Mrs. Charles Jones, Miss Adele Jones, O. B. Givens, Fred Jones, G. W. Sale, Mrs. A. Parsons, St. Louis; R. L. Perrine, New York; T. F. Lawrence, New Orleans.

The fifth regatta of the Oconomowoc Yacht Club, season of 1883, and second race for the prize yacht cannon and St. Louis and Chicago gold medals, was sailed today over the usual course on Lac La Belle. A strong, fitful southeast breeze prevailed that at times was fairly treacherous, which called for skillful management of the boats or a capsize was imminent. As it was an occasional vicious puff would cause the yachts to ship water and a lively scrambling of the crew for the upper rail. Several boats went into the race with reefed sail and an unusually heavy ballast, but the former were quite generally unloosed when it was found just what amount of canvas they could carry with safety. A late start was made owing to the change of rigging and the making up of crews. It was nearly a quarter to 11 o'clock before the rigged boats were sent away, five minutes in advance of the sloops. The Pearl, Capt. Sutton, led off at 10:34:45, followed by the Daisy, Capt. C. I. Peck, at 10:40:27, and the Ripple, Capt. Eugene H. Dupee, 10:40:53. The sloops were soon ready, and the start-gun allowed the Buda, Capt. Simons, to head at 10:55. Next came the Arline, Capt. Ford W. Peck, 10:51:10, closely followed by the Dee, Capt. W. L. Peck, 10:51, and the Dum, Capt. Phil Shafeldt, 10:52:05. The wind came from such a quarter as to allow free sailing both to and from the turning stake, and the whole race was sailed without a tack, leaving the contest purely to the fastest sailing craft. Here was where the Arline held the advantage, her model being so perfect, and a well-filled canvas soon allowed her to forge ahead of her competitors, and she continued to widen the distance between them to the end of the race. The Dum had just been rigged with a new mast, having greater hoist, but the treachery of the breeze precluded the use of a full canvas. The Arline made the first round in 26 minutes and 10 seconds; the Dee second in 28:50; Dum, 29:9; Buda, 32:35. The same relative positions were maintained through the second round, which the Arline completed in 27:26, and other yachts scarcely as fast as on the first bout. The finish was completed by the winner, the Arline, corrected time, in 54:01; Dee, 57:07:4; Dum, 57:08:4; Buda, 1:04:08:4. The cut-ries came in in the following order: Pearl, 1:07:25:4; Daisy, 1:16:11:5; and Ripple, 1:19:16. Owing to the fouling by the Dee with the Buda the second prize was declared forfeited and given to the Dum. Thus Commodore Peck's yacht Arline scores its first victory for the Cannon prize and Capt. Sutton, of the Pearl, that for second-class boats. An accident to the Daisy in fouling the stake-boat probably lost her the race, as she was in a fair way to win previous to that time. The attendance of spectators lining the shores was large and much enthusiasm prevailed, as the regatta today was one of the handsomest of the season, while the time made was the fastest ever scored in a regatta over the present course.

An impromptu meeting of the club was held this evening, at which the prizes won were formally presented to the winners of today's race, after which a complimentary hop was given Commodore Peck and lady at Draper Hall by the hotel friends of the club. The next and last race of the season will be sailed Saturday, Sept. 15, for the Townsend prizes.

Waukesha, Wis.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—It has been over one week since the exodus of visitors began, and it is simply wonderful the number of people still in our midst. It is generally remarked that the action of the Silurian management in advertising the gala event of the spring a week ago tonight as the last concert of the season had much weight in shortening the summer business of 1883 at this resort. This fact, however badly it has crippled the season's length, has not been absolutely detrimental to the resort, for it clearly shows what amuses our guests and is a pointer for the managers of the leading resorts to provide the necessary perquisite for the season of 1884, which from the present outlook promises to be the most eventful one known in the history of Waukesha.

THE TRIBUNE was the first paper to give the rumor of the building of another large hotel, and is now the first to give the facts of the enterprise. The hotel will be built by J. L. Morrison, of New Orleans, a gentleman well known throughout the South and present owner of the Park Hotel, directly opposite the world-renowned Silurian Spring. Work will be commenced on the building if possible by Oct. 1. The plans of the hotel were to have been received today, but failed to arrive; and as Mr. Morrison departs tomorrow for Indiana, never again to return single, he was prevailed upon to give a condensed description of the building from memory. In the first place, the capacity will be for 300 guests. Large three-story additions, L-shaped, are to be built on either side of the present Park Hotel, and will extend to the extreme ends of the lot. The style of the structure will be Venetian. On the ground floor a broad gallery will encircle the entire building, while every room in the second and third stories will have its own private veranda. This will add much to the architectural effect of the building, and will be a beautiful novelty. The dining-room will extend directly back of the main building, and will be octagonal in shape. It will be as large as an ordinary room seventy-five feet square. This part of the hotel, Mr. Morrison stated, will be one of its principal features, and will be equal to any in the Northwest as regards elaborate decoration. There is a strong probability of the hotel being supplied with electric light, as Mr. McConnell is talking seriously of putting in a plant at his spring by next season. The hotel will be opened by next June, and will be under the management of the proprietor, with Mrs. Stickney as assistant manager. The head cook will be from the well-known French restaurant of Leon Lamothe, New Orleans.

Dr. Leonard Lundgren departs today for Chicago to take the sole agency for the Silurian water in Cook County. Dr. Lundgren has managed the bath departments at the spring this season, and has met with great success. The baths will not close for some time yet.

Invitations are out announcing the marriage of Miss L. E. Kent, of Kentland, Ind., to J. L. Morrison, of New Orleans, next Wednesday. Mr. Morrison is proprietor of the Park Hotel, at which mythical resort he met his soon-to-be-bride this summer.

Next Monday evening the young local men of town will give their annual complimentary ball to the visitors in Odd-Fellows' Hall. The affair promises to be a grand success similar to those given in past years.

Again the scheme to build an artificial lake below the State Industrial School is being agitated. Waukesha will unquestionably have this great attraction next year—in her mind's eye.

From the number of amusements furnished at the different resorts during the week one would naturally suppose the season was at its hight.

The Fountain House will probably keep open until Sept. 15, there still being nearly 200 guests. The following are recent arrivals at the Fountain House: D. C. Bonney, Mrs. E. C. Hibbard, Mrs. C. H. Wood, S. H. Spencer, Mrs. Cross and daughter, T. W. Fawcett, R. W. Lynch, J. H. Trumbull and family, A. Klee, W. P. La Parle and wife, Louis Sullivan, J. Beecher and wife, W. M. Tilden, Lycurgus Laflin, Tracy C. Drake, C. R. Vandersook, M. Caruthers and wife, Chicago; Mrs. A. Dahlman, Miss Dahlman, Miss Vance, Miss Shea, Miss Mary Shea, Miss Furlong, Miss Allie Furlong, Miss Addie Furlong, Miss Griffin, Miss Lain, Mrs. George W. Hayes, Mrs. C. W. H. Ruggles, Miss Mary Smith, Mrs. Kleingensmith, H. Wootsch and ladies, B. Seger and lady, Milwaukee; Miss Anna Davis, Galveston; R. S. Stevens, Attica, N. Y.; W. T. Bates and wife, Mississippi; John F. Power, Peru; T. H. Sherley, wife, child, and nurse, Miss Eva B. Sherley, Louisville; William H. Calvert and wife, St. Louis; C. S. Chapin and wife, Buffalo; Thad A. Thompson and wife, Mrs. A. W. Terrell and two children, Miss Bessie Anderson, Miss Mary Anderson, Austin, Tex.; Miles F. Porter, H. D. Winch, C. D. Porter, Fort Wayne; E. B. Finley and wife, Bucrus, O.; E. W. McKenna, Louisville; E. L. Trippie, Denver, Col.; Dudley E. Waters, Grand Rapids.

New York Society People at the Various Watering-Places.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The storm of Wednesday brought Newport several new diversions. Not only were the breakers an attractive spectacle, but the heavy tide brought large quantities of bass and other fish into the harbor, and many a lucky line was thrown from the rocks below the cliffs and elsewhere.

Among the interesting engagements announced is that of Miss Rebecca Williams, daughter of George H. Williams, President of the Maryland Senate, and Henry A. Herbert, M. P., of Ireland. The beautiful heiress of Baltimore will, therefore, have for her future home the splendid Muckross estate, bordering the Lakes of Killarney, on which is situated Muckross Abbey. Mr. Herbert is of an old family, one of his ancestors having been knighted by Henry V., and has been extremely popular in Newport.

Flowers are not so much used at Newport entertainments as in New York, and there are only a half-dozen houses here where bouquets for the ladies may be expected at dinner. At a recent dinner the men were remembered with boutonnières and the women had nothing. To be sure roses are scarce, but the lawns are aglow with other flowers almost as beautiful, which might be used.

With Monsignor Capel and several Englishmen present, and Lord Coleridge looming up in the social horizon, there will be no immediate scarcity of lions.

The week opened pleasantly with Mrs. Yznaga's dinner at the Casino, and Mrs. Pierson's reception at her Bellevue-avenue cottage. The young people rallied at the Havemeyer ball Tuesday, while their elders enjoyed dinners at the cottages of Messrs. Bell, Wetmore, F. O. French, and Edgarton L. Winthrop. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Roosevelt were honored with a dinner by Mrs. William Astor Thursday. They came to New York on Friday night's steamer. Mr. Thomas Hitchcock and Mrs. J. J. Astor also gave dinners, the latter for Monsignor Capel. Yesterday there was a small dinner party at Ogden Mills, and a breakfast to Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Kingsland, given by W. H. Tillinghast at the Pinard cottages. The german at Mrs. Pruyer's, the last meeting of the dancing class, was also one of the pleasant incidents of the week. The Casino looked its best Friday night at the subscription ball. The ladies wore their prettiest dresses, and the flowers, lanterns, and other devices made a fairy scene.

Next week, Wednesday, Mrs. G. W. Merritt, formerly Miss Schack, will entertain her host of friends at the Bruna Villa, when the magnificent lawn will be used as well as the house. James R. Keene gives a ball the same evening, and Mrs. G. W. Howard a luncheon Friday.

The gayety at Richfield Springs shows no signs of lessening. September is a splendid month for riding, and Richfield is much in love with this exercise. The departures of Col. and Mrs. Kip and Mr. and Mrs. James Hartman will take considerable from the life of the place.

Life at Saratoga Springs loses none of its charm on the approach of autumn, although people begin to leave in September. One has a wide range of choice between fire-works, music, religious and legal discussions, drives and rambles, lawn-tennis and draughts of spring water. A few people will leave on account of the close of the races, but others will take their places.

It seems strange there should be delay through lack of passengers to Mr. Slorah's proposed coaching-trip to this city, so pleasant and adventurous it seems.

Mount Desert is still a synonym to many of pleasant hours.

The arrival of Miss Arthur has been interesting to many, and the Tallapoosa was warmly welcomed.

A musical party of the most enjoyable kind was given Tuesday evening by Miss Patterson, of Baltimore, and Miss Shaw, of Portland. Several dances, dinners, and theatrical exhibitions have helped on the social wave and made the place a hard one to think of leaving.

The beaches near the city will now be favored with the presence of some people who have returned from more distant resorts.

The races at Sheepshead Bay will naturally draw many from Long Branch to the Coney Island hotels.

News of an engagement of an unusual nature—an English heiress and an American banker—comes from England, the parties being Miss Lepes, eldest daughter of Sir Massey Lepes, Bart., and member of Parliament, and Henry Prescott Hutch, of Brooklyn.

Lakeside, Wis.

LAKESIDE, Wis., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The following are the arrivals at Lakeside for the last week: T. F. Horan and wife, Kentucky; F. M. Larned, F. Larned, Chicago; Miss V. E. Hanna, Mrs. H. D. Spence, Louisville, Ky.; Miss Julia Farnsworth, Topeka; Miss Clara Kent, Kentland, Ind.; Mr. C. T. Brooks, Racine; Charles A. Ward, Cincinnati; O. Lehman, Chicago; J. K. Ilsley, O. J. Hale and wife, Milwaukee; M. B. Starring, W. J. Quan, Chicago; Roswell Miller, Milwaukee; John G. Hamilton, W. B. Keen Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. Neef, J. M. Douglass, Chicago; E. H. Rogers and family, St. Paul; Mrs. L. B. Hanks, Madison; Mrs. Barry, Miss Antisdel, Miss Mamie Antisdel, Milwaukee; J. W. Andrews, Edward P. Wyman, Ogden Brower, Chicago; Edward Totten, Washington, D. C.; E. Ferry, Miss Laura Ferry, St. Louis; L. Wechelberg, Milwaukee; Miss Burroughs, Waukesha; L. Gilbert, New Orleans, C. A. Stephens and lady, Waukesha; D. L. Sterling and wife, Arthur W. James, Miss Jennie M. Reid, Chicago; J. W. Foster, B. W. Bedford Jr., Memphis, Tenn.; J. E. Hathaway, A. Hathaway, A. P. Brown, Milwaukee bicycle tourists; W. Howell Buchanan, San Antonio, Tex.; A. G. Bofinger and wife, Mrs. E. C. Hibbard, C. H. Wood, Chicago; J. W. Seecoomb, Rockford, Ill.; Mrs. Parker, Oconomowoc; J. M. Little, Frank Pyatt, Howe Totten, Washington, D. C.; Miss Anna Butler, Madison; Miss Barry, C. P. McAvoy, Chicago; O. W. Eysenburg, St. Louis; A. G. Bodden, Francis Hanton, Milwaukee; T. H. Fletcher, R. K. Syrus, Indianapolis; S. M. Wing and wife, Louisville; John D. Perry, St. Louis; Mrs. Seymour, Middlebury, Vt.; Mrs. G. B. Brousham, Chicago; Dr. R. W. Keene and wife, Versailles, Ky.; Samuel Burnham, Walter E. Burnham, Cincinnati; Mrs. Poposky and son, Milwaukee; Mrs. Newton Jones and party, Memphis.

Lake Geneva Regatta.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The second regatta for working-boats occurred today, ten boats starting—viz.: the Stranger, Pirate, Marka, Robert, Margaret, Lucie, Walworth, Roma, Idler, and Eclipse. The wind was strong from the south, and soon after starting three boats were disabled. The Margaret capsized, the Pirate lost her mast, and the Walworth lost her jib. The course was the usual one—to the head of the lake and return. The race was won by the Stranger, Col. Samuel Appleton's boat, in 1 hour 25 minutes 23 seconds, prize $30; Idler second, $20; Roma third, $15; Marka fourth, $10.

A SAVAGE STEER.

Numerous People in a Boston Suburb Injured by a Texas Bovine.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—This morning a huge, wild Texan steer, one of a herd being transferred from the dock to the steamship Scandinavian for Glasgow, broke loose and dashed down Front street, Charlestown, charging upon D. M. Barrett, of Reading, who was passing, knocking him down, tearing off his clothes, and bruising him somewhat. At Warren bridge he tossed two workmen, tearing their clothes, then rushed over to East Cambridge, thence through Somerville, and coming into Charlestown again by way of the Neck. All along his way he endeavored to hook those who were near, and caused stampedes innumerable. In a number of instances he succeeded in either hooking or knocking down people, but none were more than slightly injured until he reached Bow street, Charlestown, when he hooked a child named Joseph Fitzgerald, aged 5 years, of No. 10 Mason street, striking him on the left temple, and cutting three severe gashes in the child's head and otherwise injuring him. The next to suffer from the fury of the brute were two children, James Downey, aged 6 years, and his brother, John Downey, aged 4 years, standing at the corner of Water and Chambers streets. All the children were more or less hurt, but the Downey boys were the principal ones to sustain injuries. The eldest boy, James, was gored just below the jaw-bone and the neck, the horn tearing its way up through his throat, cutting the tongue nearly out by its roots and coming out through his mouth. While in this horrible condition he was lifted high in the air by the animal and held a moment, being later plunged to the ground. The child presented a fearful sight, being covered with blood, and his jugular vein being laid bare. John, the younger, escaped with less severe injuries. He was fiercely trampled upon and was badly cut and burned. It is feared that two or three of his ribs are broken, and that he will not recover. Meantime the steer had kept on his way, and eventually sought the wharf he had started from and whence he leaped into the water of the dock. Ropes were procured, and in a short time he was landed on the wharf and his throat cut.

THE ORTH WILL.

It Will Be Contested by Dr. W. M. Orth—The Points at Issue.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Dr. William M. Orth, a son of the late Hon. Godlove S. Orth, has determined to contest his father's will, by the terms of which he is cut off without a cent. He will make the contest on the ground that at the date when the will was drawn up, Nov. 29, 1879, his father was not of sufficient sound mind to be responsible for his actions. An interview is printed in an evening paper with Harry A. Orth, a son by the second wife, in which he states that had his father left no will the estate, after providing for the liabilities and setting aside the one-third interest allowed by law to his mother, would not have yielded more than $2,000 apiece to the children. He further states that Dr. Orth has absorbed far more than his inheritance, and it was the intention as soon as affairs had been settled to provide for the Doctor and his family much better than they would have been provided for had his father died intestate. In short, should Dr. Orth succeed in his purpose of breaking the will, he would get as his share of the property not to exceed $3,000, and it is reasonable to presume that his attorneys would get $1,500. Of this $1,000 or more would go to satisfy the notes on which his father went security and which have been paid out of the estate. The $500 left would not be a drop in the bucket toward liquidating his other debts. It has been suggested by several papers that Mr. Orth had been very much distressed in mind by his removal from the Republican ticket in 1874, but that caused him infinitely less distress than the conduct of his son, Dr. William M. Orth.

ART LOAN EXHIBITION.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 1.—The Art Loan Exhibition, for which extensive preparations have been untiringly going on in this city for the last four months, opened this evening and was attended by a great crowd of people. It promises to be a great success. It occupies a building erected expressly for the purpose in a central part of the city, affording opportunity for convenient arrangements. There are already within its walls over 4,000 different pieces from private collections in this and other cities.

HE THREATENED TO KILL.

Mr. Darling, whose sensational threats to kill his wife have created a sensation at Blue Island, was last night arrested upon a warrant sworn out before Justice Grayton by George Mingman, of Blue Island, who charges him with malicious mischief. The police profess to be ignorant of the specific acts of Mr. Darling which led to his arrest, but say other charges will follow from various parties.

HAZING.

The Inquiry Relative to the Trouble Among the Naval Cadets.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 1.—The court took up D. M. Young's case, which began yesterday. William F. Eyre, a fourth-class man, testified Young did not molest or annoy him. C. E. Hawks did on the berth deck forward. Witness was put through a slight mock drill in the wash-room. Thinks Young was present a short time. Don't think he said anything. The presence of the accused tended to intimidate witness. Edward H. Durell, a fourth-class man, testified the accused never annoyed or molested him. The accused was present in the wash-room when the witness was put through a mock drill. Mark S. Bristol testified the accused did not molest him either on the berth deck or in the washroom. Did not see the accused at the mock trial. This concluded Young's case, and the court adjourned until 3 p. m.

At the afternoon session Lieut. Wood was relieved as a member of the court, having been called to his dying mother.

Court will reassemble at 10 o'clock Monday, when the new member of the court will be appointed in Lieut. Wood's place, after which the case of Cadet Andrews, of New Jersey, will be taken up.

THE STORM ON THE BANKS.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 1.—There are no further details of the recent disaster on the banks. The schooner Sabine arrived this morning. Capt. Kelly expressed grave apprehensions for the safety of a portion of the fleet anchored near him. They were all deeply laden.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BEGIN.

The fall term at the Metropolitan Business College, opposite McVicker's Theatre, begins tomorrow, and a large number of students are now making their arrangements to commence. The institution is thoroughly equipped with an able faculty and every advantage, and is recognized by all as the best school of its kind in Chicago. Day and evening sessions.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

214 and 216 Madison-st.,

Will sell at Auction

MONDAY, SEPT. 3,

Another large and very choice line of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS.

Every good retailer cannot help finding many goods he needs in this sale.

REGULAR TRADE SALES

DRY GOODS,

Tuesday, Sept. 4, 9:30 a. m., and Thursday, Sept. 6, 9:30 a. m.

Twelve Hundred Lots in Each Sale!

SPECIALTIES:

By order of the Importers we shall make a Special Offering

Ladies' and Gents' Kid Gloves,

One, Two, Three, and Four Button Styles, Blacks, Whites, Operas, and Colors. Perfect. Warranted. We also have a fine and well-assorted stock of

UMBRELLAS,

Consigned especially for this sale. We shall also sell large assortments of

Linens,	Dress Plaids,	Hosiery,
Underwear,	Hats & Caps,	Cutlery,
Laces,	Dress Shirts,	Quilts,
Embroideries,	Overshirts,	Overalls,
Bolmans,	Ladies' Cloaks,	Suspenders.

BANKRUPT STOCK

Clothing, Dress Goods, Cassimeres.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

EXTRA!

Superb Persian Rugs,

The largest and choicest stock of

REAL ORIENTAL CARPETS

Ever offered in this market. Full particulars of exhibition and sale one week later.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

When You Can Buy

Boots, Shoes & Slippers

At prices made by yourself, and sure to be

15 to 25 Per Cent Lower than the Jobbers.

Is it not worth your while to attend the

Auction Sale on Wednesday, Sept. 5,

MADE BY

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

214 & 216 Madison-st.?

They will guarantee every case sold to be regular sizes and perfect. ASSORTMENT WILL BE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST.

Private Sale Department is now open.

Thursday, Sept. 6, at 9:30,

Regular Trade Sale

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

Decorated Ware, Lamps, Chandeliers, Hanging Lamps, Cutlery, Plated Ware, &c.

Goods packed for country merchants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

POMEROY, SON & CO.,

General Auctioneers,

80 & 82 Randolph-st.,

THE OLDEST AND ONLY REGULAR FURNITURE AUCTION HOUSE IN CHICAGO,

HOLD REGULAR SALES OF

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

AT OUR STORES

Tuesday and Friday of Each Week.

Sales at Residences Made a Specialty.

For our TUESDAY'S SALE, Sept. 4, we offer another very attractive line of

FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.

Consignments solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

POMEROY, SON & CO.,

Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,

84 & 86 Randolph-st.,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS

SELL AT STORE

Every Wednesday and Saturday

THE Admiration OF THE WORLD. Mrs. S. A. Allen's WORLD'S Hair Restorer IS PERFECTION!

Public Benefactress. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN has justly earned this title, and thousands are this day rejoicing over a fine head of hair produced by her unequaled preparation for restoring, invigorating, and beautifying the Hair. Her World's Hair Restorer quickly cleanses the scalp, removing Dandruff, and arrests the fall; the hair, if gray, is changed to its natural color, giving it the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

COMPLIMENTARY. "My hair is now restored to its youthful color; I have not a gray hair left. I am satisfied that the preparation is not a dye, but acts on the secretions. My hair ceases to fall, which is certainly an advantage to me, who was in danger of becoming bald." This is the testimony of all who use Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

"One Bottle did it." That is the expression of many who have had their gray hair restored to its natural color, and their bald spot covered with hair, after using one bottle of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. It is not a dye.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

J. H. HAVERLY.....Lessee
EDWARD REES.....Manager

HAVERLY'S

GRAND SHAKSPEAREAN EVENT.

Engagement of the

POPULAR TRAGEDIAN,

Thos. W. Keene,

who will commence a series of

Standard Classic Performances

ON

SUNDAY EVENING, SEPT. 2.

Mr. Keene will be supported by the Favorite Actor, Mr.

J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD,

And a SPECIALLY SELECTED COMPANY under the management of WILLIAM R. HAYDEN.

REPERTOIRE:

SUNDAY, Sept. 2 SATURDAY, Sept. 8	Richard III Or, The Battle of Bosworth Field.
MONDAY, Sept. 3 FRIDAY, Sept. 7	Macbeth.
TUESDAY, Sept. 4	Richelieu.
WEDNESDAY MATINEE	The Fool's Revenge.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 5	Hamlet.
THURSDAY, Sept. 6	Othello.
SATURDAY MATINEE	The Lady of Lyons.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, Last Appearance of Mr. Keene,

RICHARD III.

NEXT WEEK—Commencing Sunday Evening, Sept. 9—The famous Comedian, Mr. JOHN T. RAYMOND, who will appear, for the first time at this Theatre, in his entirely New Comedy, entitled "THE ROOKERY."

CHICAGO ATHENÆUM,

80 Dearborn-st.

Opens Its Twelfth Year of Instruction

MONDAY, SEPT. 10th.

Mechanical & Free-Hand Drawing, MR. HERM. HANSTEIN.
MATHEMATICS, MR. CHAS. S. BACON.
Business-School and Penmanship, MR. WM. P. BROWN.
Lectures on English Literature, PROF. JOHN FRASER, A.M., University of Chicago.
LATIN, PROF. LOUIS STEWART, A.M., University of Chicago.
VOCAL MUSIC, MR. JOS. SILVER.
PIANO, MR. OSCAR SCHMOLL and Miss MARY C. SOMARINDYCK.
ELOCUTION, MISS MARY CALHOUN DIXON.
Short-Hand and Type-Writing, BROWN AND HOLLAND.
Arithmetic, Reading, and Spelling, MR. D. BOOK.
FRENCH, MR. L. EDOUARD CAPELLIER.
German and German-English, MR. ANDREW GROH.
ARITHMETIC, MR. R. W. CONANT, A.B.
Grammar, Rhetoric & Composition, MR. J. G. WORTHINGTON, A.B.
BOOKKEEPING, MR. R. R. SCHULTZ.
DAY SCHOOL, MISSES BOOTH AND PECK.
GYMNASIUM AND SPARRING, MESSRS. CHAS. F. MILLER and EUGENE MCCARTHY.

CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE,

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL and 501 West Adams-st.

The Fall Term will commence on Monday, September 10, 1883.

BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION:

Piano, Singing, Organ, Violin, Violoncello, Harmony and Composition, History of Music, Elocution, etc., etc.

SEND FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE. It contains valuable matter; musical lexicon, etc., and will be sent free to any address upon application.

CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE, Central Music-Hall, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. F. Ziegfeld, President.

GRENIER'S LYCEUM THEATRE,

Desplaines-st., near Madison, West Side.

Saturday Evening, Sept. 1,

BAYLIE'S & KENNEDY'S BRIGHT LIGHTS.

Great Show. Don't Miss It.

GRENIER'S MADISON-ST. GARDEN (Cor. Throop).

The Greatest Amusement Resort in the Western Country. OPENS TONIGHT, Sept. 1, with Six Great Bicycle Races: finest track in the land. Admission—Evenings, 10c; Afternoons free.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

TODAY AT 2—TONIGHT AT 8:15—LAST TWO PERFORMANCES OF

MINNIE MADDERN

IN

"JUANITA."

CHICAGO ATHENÆUM,

80 Dearborn-st.

CLASSES IN FRENCH,

Conversational and Theoretical Methods combined.

Prof. L. Edouard Capellier.

Fall Term opens Monday, Sept. 10.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S

SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM,

CLARK-ST., NEAR MADISON.

OPENS ON MONDAY (TOMORROW)

8 BABY MUSICAL PRODIGIES.

5 LIVING HUMAN CURIOSITIES.

5 New Stage Acts.

4 Favorite 4 Hollywood Children

In a New Parlor Ollo.

ENTIRE BUILDING NEWLY FURNISHED.

FIRST SEASON SOUTH SIDE MUSEUM.

P. T. Barnum's Mother Monkey and Her Nursing Baby—the Only One Born on the Continent.

First Opening at 1 o'clock Tomorrow Afternoon. Admission to All Only 10 Cents.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

JOHN A. HAMLIN.....Proprietor.

Opening of the Regular Season, commencing Tomorrow, Monday, Sept. 3,

Farwell American Tour!

Engagement for Two Weeks Only of the Eminent Artiste,

MODJESKA!

Supported by MAURICE H. BARRYMORE and an Excellent Company, under the management of Mr. CHARLES BOZENTA.

REPERTOIRE—FIRST WEEK:

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WED. MATINEE, WEDNESDAY EVE.	Cymbeline! Marie Stuart!
THURSDAY, SATT MATINEE,	Camille!
FRIDAY, SATURDAY EVE.,	Adrienne Lecouvreur!

In active preparation for production during the second and last week, AS YOU LIKE IT.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is called to the fact that the engagement is for TWO WEEKS ONLY, and will be POSITIVELY MODJESKA'S LAST APPEARANCE IN CHICAGO.

NOTE.—During the past week the Grand Opera-House has been closed, and in the interim has been recarpeted, reupholstered, new hangings have been added, and the entire house has been thoroughly renovated, assuring the fact that it will continue in the future, as it has been in the past, the coolest, brightest, and most elegant place of amusement in Chicago.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

Prices during Modjeska's engagement, 25c, 50, & 75c.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

COMMENCING

SUNDAY EVENING, SEPT. 2, 1883,

EIGHT NIGHTS AND

Two Matinees, Wednesday & Saturday

Engagement of the Inimitables,

Mr. and Mrs. N. C.

GOODWIN

AND THEIR

SELECT COMEDY COMPANY,

And first production in this city of Mr. Goodwin's greatest success of all his successes, entitled

A Terrible Time

New and Novel Scenery.

ALSO

POPULAR MUSIC.

Monday, Sept 10—Harry Lacy and Company in J. K. Tillotson's charming American society drama, entitled "The Planter's Wife."

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

WM. EMMETT & NICK NORTON.....Proprietors
.....Manager

MONDAY, SEPT. 3D,

GRAND OPENING

FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON WITH

MR. TONY PASTOR!

And His Great Company.

HARRY KENDALL,	WM. CARROLL,
JOHN KENDALL,	JAQUES KRUGER,
JAMES KELLY,	TOM O'BRIEN,
MAY IRWIN,	ADA IRWIN,
FRANK H. WHYTE,	LILLIAN WHYTE,
KITTIE O'NEIL,	LILLIE WESTON,
HARRY STEELE,	FRANK BENNETT,
LIDA GARDNER,	FRANK GIRARD.

The Laughable Afterpiece,

"Who Owns the Baby?"

Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

LAKE EXCURSIONS.

Excursion steamers Cascille and Grunwood

NEW YORK.

Terrific Storms Encountered the Last Week by Vessels Crossing the Atlantic.

Hayti Wants to Mortgage Two Islands to the United States for a Small Loan.

British Detectives Who Overreached Themselves—A Mysterious Arrest—Gotham Notes.

CYCLONES AT SEA.

TERRIFIC STORMS ENCOUNTERED BY INCOMING VESSELS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Nearly all of the incoming European steamships report having encountered terrific cyclones during the last week. The Fulda of the North German Lloyd, which arrived this morning, had the stormiest passage which she has yet experienced. Capt. Undutsch reported that stormy winds and a high westerly sea prevailed during the greater part of the passage. Last Wednesday, in latitude 43 degrees 30 minutes, longitude 58 degrees 30 minutes, the Fulda was struck by a terrific hurricane. The wind constantly changed from one quarter to another and blew with fearful violence. This caused a tremendous sea, which broke in dangerously. Several heavy seas burst over the decks of the Fulda. The engine skylight was smashed in, and two boats were swept overboard. Life-lines had to be stretched along the decks for the safety of the seamen. The broken skylight was temporarily repaired by means of canvas. The hurricane continued for several hours, and the ship tossed about in a violent manner, but she sustained no further injuries. The steamship Venetian, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, also had a stormy experience. Capt. Trant reports that when in latitude 44 degrees and longitude 46 degrees a heavy gale, veering from south southwest to west northwest, was encountered. There were indications that a terrific storm centre was passing to the northwest of the vessel. Aug. 29, in latitude 41 degrees 20 minutes and longitude 63 degrees, the Venetian was caught in a cyclone. The steamship Lessing, Capt. Holmes, which arrived from London today, was fifteen days in making the voyage. Aug. 29, in latitude 41 degrees 18 minutes and longitude 60 degrees 30 minutes, she encountered a revolving hurricane, which continued for several hours. The City of Richmond of the Inman Line, from Liverpool, also encountered terrific weather. Aug. 29, when about 100 miles southwest of Sable Island, a hurricane burst upon the vessel. The seas were tremendous and swept over the decks, but fortunately they caused no damage.

HAYTI.

IN NEED OF MONEY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Prof. J M. Langston, United States Consul at Hayti arrived in this city today and went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He remained but a few hours and then left for Washington. It is believed that Prof. Langston has gone to Washington on diplomatic business connected with Hayti. The finances of that Government are now particularly low, as the country is harassed with war. Special advices from Port au Prince received today show that Aug. 14 the Chamber, at the urgent request of President Salomon, authorized the loan of $150,000 to pay for a war vessel. This vessel is at present tied up at Philadelphia for want of money to complete it. It is a steamer of over 300 tons burden, and was built by Neafie, Levey & Co., for the fruit trade. It was not used in this commerce, and has been idle for some months. The vessel is said to be worth $100,000, and when loaded with arms its cargo will be worth $50,000 more. The armament was to be furnished as a cargo by Frazer & Co., of Broadway, according to Haytian gentlemen in this city. The vessel is expected to leave Philadelphia Tuesday. She has been under the inspection of the Haytian Government for several months. To secure the loan of $150,000 the Haytian Government now proposes to mortgage the Island of Gonaive to the United States. It is thought that the Haytian Minister has gone to Washington to negotiate this mortgage, and also the ceding of the Island of Tortuga to the United States in lieu of all claims of American citizens for damages sustained in the Haytien war. The Island of Tortuga is really a garden. It is north of Hayti, is 150 miles long and five miles wide. The island has been uninhabited since the French were expelled, and no settlers are allowed to land. About fifty men go there at different periods of the year to cut mahogany, but the fruits in the valleys hang there unplucked. The ground cultivated it is believed that crops would spring up in abundance, with little labor to the tillers of the soil. Settlers are not allowed to land, as the Government fears that a population of sharp Yankees and Englishmen would result in the peaceful valley only long enough to concoct some scheme for securing the main land. Gonaive is an island of 2,000 acres. It is not as fertile or picturesque as Tortuga, and, instead of mahogany, forests of dogwood clothe the mountains. Gonaive is still a very fertile and desirable island. No settlers land there, and throughout the various seasons of the year the fruit grows ripe and mellow until it falls to the ground, with no one to gather the harvest. Prof. Langston will remain in Washington but a few days.

FATHER CARROLL.

HIS INJURIES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The Rev. John Carroll, of Chicago, who is now at St. Vincennes Hospital, suffering from a fractured knee, which he received yesterday afternoon at Eighth street and Fifth avenue, is, as he says himself, doing well under the circumstances. "A friend of mine, a priest was here today to see me," he said, "and he told me that he had just such an injury as I am suffering with, and that he got well soon and did not have to use a cane. I did not ask him," he continued, "how old he was when he got the injury, but I don't think he was as old as I am. I am over 86 years old." Father Carroll is very cheerful, and is full of anecdotes and reminiscences, which, told in his own way, makes everything bright and happy about him. "I suppose this has happened to me as a visitation; for when people asked me about my health I used to say: 'If you want to know how people feel when on a sick bed you'll have to go to somebody else, for I can't tell you.' But I can now." Concerning the report that he was the oldest priest in America, he said: "Bishop La Blanche, of Washington Territory, is one year older in holy orders than I am."

SHREWD DETECTIVES.

THEY OVERREACH THEMSELVES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Dec. 29, 1882, Samuel Logan was at work making repairs in the plastering of the American Express Company's office at Winnipeg, Manitoba. Toward the close of the day a clerk who had charge of the safe entered the room and began to clear away the cash for the night. While doing so, as he afterward stated, he deposited a package containing $12,000 on the scaffolding upon which Logan was at work. Forgetting this money, the clerk left the office. In the meantime Logan finished his job and went away. Subsequently the clerk, according to his own story, remembered the $12,000 and went to look for it, when, to his remarkably great astonishment, he discovered that it was gone. Logan was suspected, but no evidence could be obtained against him at that time further than the fact that he had left the country. Logan, in the meantime, was on the high seas, bound for Belfast, Ireland, to get his wife and little child. He staid there until about six weeks ago, when he again started for America. All the time that he was at his home British detectives had been watching his movements. In the end they found out very much more about Samuel Logan's doings than he himself or any one else knew. The great end of the detectives' espionage was the startling discovery that Logan had not sent all from Liverpool he turned his English pounds into $5,000 American dollars. This fact the detectives of Great Britain made known to the officers of the American Express Company here. On their information President James C. Fargo proceeded to take civil proceedings against Logan. An affidavit charging Logan with the theft was made out, and an order of arrest procured from Judge Donohue. The case had previously been in the hands of Pinkerton's detectives in the West, and when it was ascertained that Logan had started for New York it was transferred to the agency in this city. Last evening two young men called at Logan's house. Finding that their man was not in, they decided to wait for him. At 6:30 Mr. Logan came home, passed the men on the steps, and entered his room at the rear of the first floor. The men followed and arrested him for the theft of the $12,000. Together they afterwards left the house, the men saying they were going to take Logan to police headquarters. Today Logan turned up. It appears he was taken to the Stevens House and remained there all night with the detectives. This morning he was interviewed by General-Manager Bangs, of the Pinkerton Bureau, and soon convinced that gentleman that a mistake had been made. The order of arrest was then vacated by order of the American Express Company, and the detectives paid Logan $20 for his day's work. He came to New York five weeks ago, and when he was arrested was employed as plasterer in East One Hundred-and-Twelfth street, by Sullivan and Mitchell. He wanted to return to Winnipeg, but had no means. He wrote to a man there, and he supposes that some one in Winnipeg, knowing his address in New York, betrayed him to the officers of the Express Company, or to some one interested in the recovery of the $12,000, believing him to be the thief.

GOTHAM ITEMS.

BRIEF DISPATCHES.

The body of Charles S. Sissons, who, with his wife, lost their lives in the Riverdale disaster Tuesday last, was recovered in the North River yesterday morning.

Inspector Byrnes's detectives arrested in Wall street a mysterious prisoner. The police would give no information concerning him. It is learned, however, that the man was arrested on suspicion of being one of the parties concerned in the Northampton bank robbery in 1876, when over $200,000 were stolen. All of the men connected with this crime have been arrested, excepting William Connors and James Byrnes. It is thought that the former is now undergoing a term of imprisonment and the man now in custody must therefore be Byrnes.

MARINE NEWS.

The Schooner Yankee Blade Sunk.

Word was received here last evening that the schooner Yankee Blade had sunk six miles south of Skilligalee Reef at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and that the crew was safe. The news was embodied in a brief telegram, which gave no further particulars beyond the fact that the crew were on the propeller Champlain bound for this port. The locality where the accident happened is one of the most dangerous for navigation on Lake Michigan. Skilligalee Reef is almost at the western entrance to the Straits of Mackinac. There are numerous shoals in and near in the vicinity, and it is barely possible that the schooner struck on one of these, although she was pretty well to the south'ard. The Yankee Blade hailed from this port, and was formerly engaged in the grain trade. She was bound for Elk Rapid ore laden. Her owners were Capt. Beckwith, of the firm of Atkins & Beckwith, vessel agents, and T. H. White, agent of the Boston Marine-Insurance Company. She was one of the oldest schooners on the lakes, having been built at Buffalo in 1855, although she was thoroughly rebuilt in 1872, and was classed "A1." She had a registered tonnage of 256, and carried about 17,000 bushels of corn. Her valuation was $7,000. She was insured in the Thames & Mersey and Boston Marine for $5,500.

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The schooner Yankee Blade, of Chicago, from St. Ignace to Elk Rapids, laden with iron-ore for Dexter and Noble, sprung a leak off Skilligraies Light this morning and sank in about fifteen minutes. After the leak was discovered the Captain and crew had barely time to get into the yawl before she went down. As the vessel sank she burst open with a report like a cannon, the mast coming down with a crash and upwards. The crew were picked up during the forenoon by the steamer City of Grand Rapids and landed at Petoskey.

Lake Freights and Charters.

Grain freights show no signs of weakening, but on the contrary are exceedingly firm, with a strong upward tendency. There was a limited amount of tonnage on the market yesterday. The demand for room was accelerated by the scarcity of tonnage, there being considerable competition among shippers. Rates were on a basis of 4 cents for corn and 4½ cents for wheat to Buffalo. Some carriers claim to have got an advance. Quite a number of vessels were engaged to load next week and not reported. There is but little tonnage in the harbor at present, and no prospects of its being increased to any extent. This fact alone points to higher rates than are yet paid. Ore freights are keeping in sympathy with the advance on grain freights, and have gone up to $1.50 per ton from Escanaba to Cleveland. This is by far the largest rate paid this year.

CLEARANCES.

	To Buffalo.	No. bu
Propeller Jewett, corn		70,000
Propeller Avon, corn		50,000
Propeller Idaho, wheat and corn		60,000
Propeller James Davidson, corn		74,000
Schooner Hanscom, corn		45,000
Schooner American Union, corn		35,000
Schooner Saveland, corn		48,000
	To Ogdensburg.	
Propeller Walter L. Frost, corn		60,000
Total		456,000

Port of Chicago.

The arrivals and clearances from this port yesterday were as follows:

ARRIVALS.

Schr R. B. King, Menominee, lumber.
Prop Empire State, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Marinette, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Ursana, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Planet, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Butcher Boy, Marinette, lumber.
Schr William Grandy, Marinette, lumber.
Schr D. L. Filer, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Kate Darley, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Magdalena, Packard's Pier, bark.
Schr Mary Amelia, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Ford River, Ford River, lumber.
Schr A. J. Wilson, Pentiquet, bark.
Schr Saveland, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Ellen Spry, Erie, coal.
Schr Cecelia, Jacksonboro, bark.
Schr Halsted, Fairhaven, coal.
Schr City of Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Byron Fuller, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Cape Horn, Cedar River, lumber.
Schr Montcalm, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Active, Pashtigo, lumber.
Schr Peshtigo, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Frederick Sauntry, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Andrew Jackson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Caledonia, Racine, cobblestone.
Schr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Wisconsin, Milwaukee, light.
Prop Gazelle, Milwaukee, excursion party.
Prop Boscobel, Peshtigo, towing.
Prop Charles J. Kershaw, Milwaukee, light.
Prop Lora Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Business, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Douglas, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Colorado, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop C. H. Starke, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop R. E. Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Maine, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop A. E. Wins, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop White & Friant, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop Lewis Fashow, Sturgeon River, lumber.
Prop Daisy Day, Saugatuck, lumber.
Prop A. C. Britain, White Lake, lumber.
Prop A. H. Colborne, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Swallow, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Tempest, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Siberia, Cleveland, sundries.
Prop H. J. Jewett, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop G. J. Heath, White Lake, lumber.
Prop James Davidson, Milwaukee, light.
Prop M. F. Butters, Ludington, lumber.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing.
Prop J. C. Perrett, Marinette, towing.

CLEARANCES.

Prop Alice E. Wilds, Muskegon, light.
Schr C. J. Wells, Buffalo, 45,000 bu corn.
Schr Driver, Muskegon, light.
Schr Planet, Kenosha, light.
Schr Adriatic, White Lake, light.
Schr S. M. Stephenson, Menominee, light.
Schr T. J. Peterson, Menominee, light.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, sundries.
Prop Douglas, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Schr Windsor, Hawley's Bay, sundries.
Schr D. R. Martin, Menominee, sundries.
Schr Jay Gould, Menominee, lumber.
Schr E. T. Judd, Marinette, sundries.
Schr M. E. Robinson, Marinette, sundries.
Schr Menominee, Marinette, light.
Prop Huntress, South Haven, sundries.
Prop R. C. Britain, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Armenia, Montreal, 34,000 bu corn.
Schr F. C. Leighton, Kingston, 25,100 bu corn.
Schr Hattie Fisher, Beaver Isle, sundries.
Prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop John S. Lyon, Buffalo, 19,000 bu corn.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Annie Young, Buffalo, 30,000 bu wheat, 1,500 brls flour.
Prop Milwaukee, Washington Isle, light.
Prop Lewis Fashow, Sturgeon River, sundries.
Prop Interocean, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn.
Prop C. H. Starke, Menominee, lumber.
Prop White & Friant, Muskegon, light.
Prop Montcalm, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Jay Gould, Machinac, light.
Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, light.
Prop Eva Fuller, Menominee, lumber.
Schr R. R. Stanton, Muskegon, light.
Schr A. J. Covell, Montague, light.
Schr Sir William Wood, Montague, light.
Schr Japan, Ludington, light.
Schr Dan Hayes, Onehama, 3 tons feed.
Schr Cecilia, Jacksonboro, bark, 3 tons feed.
Schr T. P. Sheldon, Buffalo, 40,000 bu corn.
Schr Saveland, Buffalo, 48,000 bu corn.
Schr Ellen Spry, Erie, 61,000 bu rye.
Schr R. R. King, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Ida Stone, Muskegon, light.
Schr Ida State, Muskegon, light.
Schr K. A. Nicholson, Buffalo, 60,000 bu corn.
Schr Andrew Jackson, Mackinaw, light.
Prop R. E. Thompson, Muskegon, light.
Prop Maine, Muskegon, light.
Prop Wisconsin, Milwaukee, light.
Prop Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Prop C. J. Kershaw, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, light.
Prop Swallow, Muskegon, light.

SPORTING.

The Champions Again Defeat the Cleveland Club by Heavy Batting.

Cleveland and Providence Tied for First Place and Chicago and Boston for Second.

Howard Jay Wins the Unfinished 2:30 Race at Hampden Park—Sheepshead Bay Events.

BASE-BALL.

Chicago, 21; Cleveland, 7.

Yesterday afternoon, despite the windy and threatening weather, 6,000 people assembled at the Ball Park to witness the third and last game of the series between the Chicagos and the "gilt-edged" nine from Cleveland. The crowd, which was the largest on the grounds this season, was attracted by the important bearing the result of the game would have upon Chicago's chances for the 1883 league pennant, and the overwhelming defeat of the Clevelands robbed the game of all interest, as is generally the case when the largest crowds are present. The game opened well, but was soon transformed into a circus, full of heavy slugging and inexcusable errors. For the accommodation of the overflow several hundred chairs were placed in front of the west stand and seats, and a ground rule was made that only one base should be allowed in case a ball went into the crowd. This occurred but once during the game, on a passed ball, though one or two line fouls made the crowd scatter. The wind was directly in favor of the batters, and some very long drives were made. Umpire Decker's decisions gave general satisfaction, though once or twice he leaned toward Chicago. These close decisions would not have affected the final result, however. The crowd was a good-natured one, and bore up under the tedious and one-sided game with patient resignation worthy of a better cause.

For the third time Capt. Anson lost the toss, and the Chicagos had their first crack at the ball. Dairymple sent a long one out to centre, but Hotaling captured it in fine style. Then Gore made a two-baser, and Kelly did likewise, bringing Gore home. Anson went out at first, but Williamson hit for two bases and Kelly came in. Not to be outdone by the big fellows, Burns hit for a base, and brought Williamson home. Then Pfeffer stepped up and sent the apiece circling down to the rear seats, reaching third on the hit and bringing Burns to the plate. Flint flew out to Hotaling, leaving Pfeffer on third, and the inning closed with four runs all earned. The Clevelands were blanked in the second inning, but in the third the circus began. Four singles, two two-basers, and a three-baser, together with a couple of passed balls, brought eleven Chicago runs over the home plate. Kelly was given his base on balls, Anson made a two-baser, and Williamson went to first on balls. Burns got his base on Glasscock's error, and Pfeffer and Flint made singles, Corcoran hit a long one for three bags, and Dairympie and Gore made singles. Kelly came to bat again and reached first on Glasscock's error. Anson broke the charm by going out to Williamson hit for two bases, and once again Glasscock gave Burns his base on a bad error. Burns and Pfeffer were doubled up, however, and the side went out. The crowd had settled itself to enjoy during the progress of the Chicago procession around the bases. In the fourth inning, after Flint had gone out, Corcoran sent a corker to left field and tried to make third on it, but was put out by the fielding. Dairympie and Gore made singles and took a base apiece on a passed ball. They were brought home by Kelly's two-baser, but he was put out at third. Anson, Corcoran, and Dalrymple made singles in the next two innings, but no runs resulted. Hunter, who had been called in from right field to pitch in the middle of the third inning, was more effective than the one-handed man. In the seventh Williamson was given his base on balls and tallied on hits by Burns and Pfeffer. Corcoran took first on balls in the eighth, and a two-baser by Dairympie, a single by Gore, and Glasscock's error, brought three runs in. In the ninth Pfeffer made a single and Flint a two-baser, but they did not try to run. In fact, after the third inning, the Chicagos made very little effort to prolong the tedious game.

The Clevelands were blanked in the first, but in the second they earned two runs on singles by York and Evans and a two-baser by Phillips. Hotaling went to base on balls in the third, and Hunter and Bushong made singles in the fourth, but no runs resulted. It, the fifth singles by Hotaling and Glasscock, two passed balls, and Gore's slow handling of a base-hit brought in two more runs. Kelly believed Flint in the sixth and caught well during the rest of the game. Evans struck out in the sixth. Hunter reached first on Burns' error, Bushong went to first on balls, and Flint presented Daily there, and a hit, with Dairympie's slow handling, brought in another brace of runs. Singles by Glasscock and Evans, and an error by Corcoran in the eighth gave the visitors their last run. In the ninth Glasscock made a single, but was caught on third, and the side was blanked. After the Chicago's wonderful third inning the Clevelands endeavored to delay the game in the hope that rain would wash out their foregone defeat, but no rain came and they will have to go home and explain how they lost three games to the champions. Following is

THE SCORE:

Clubs.	A.B.	R.	B.B.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Chicago.							
Dairympie, l. f.	6	3	0	5	2	0	1
Gore, c. f.	6	4	3	5	0	0	1
Kelly, r. f. and c.	5	3	2	4	3	1	1
Anson, 1b.	6	1	2	3	11	1	0
Williamson, 3b.	4	4	2	4	1	2	1
Burns, s. s.	6	2	1	3	2	2	1
Pfeffer, 2b.	6	1	1	4	6	2	2
Flint, c. and r. f.	6	1	2	3	1	1	2
Corcoran, p.	5	2	3	6	3	4	2
Total	50	21	14	38	27	17	11
Cleveland.							
Dunlap, 2b.	5	0	1	1	4	6	0
Hotaling, c. f.	4	1	1	1	5	0	1
Glasscock, s. s.	5	2	3	3	1	4	1
York, l. f.	5	1	1	1	2	0	1
Phillips, 1b.	5	1	1	2	8	0	0
Evans, 3b.	4	0	2	2	2	1	0
Hunter, r. f. and p.	4	1	0	1	1	0	0
Bushong, c.	3	0	1	1	4	3	5
Daily, p. and r. f.	4	1	0	0	0	1	1
Total	39	7	11	12	27	15	14

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	0	11	3	0	1	1	5	0	—21
Cleveland	0	2	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	—7

Earned runs—Chicago, 12; Cleveland, 2.
Two-base hit—Williamson (2), Kelly (2), Gore, Anson, Flint, Corcoran, Dairympie, and Phillips.
Three-base hit—Pfeffer.
First base on balls—Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 2.
First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Cleveland, 4.
Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Cleveland, 8.
Struck out—Hunter (2), Corcoran, Pfeffer, Evans, Hotaling, and Burns.
Double play—Dunlap and Phillips.
Passed balls—Bushong, 4; Flint, 2.
Wild pitches—Corcoran, 1; Hunter, 2.
Time—Two hours and a half.
Umpire—Decker.

Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The Boston Club won its fourteenth game from the Philadelphias today by superior batting. The home club played a good fielding game, but could do nothing with either Buffinton's or Whitney's pitching. The visitors changed the pitching in the fifth inning. Coleman pitched for the Philadelphias. The attendance was small.

THE SCORE.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston	1	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0—7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Earned runs—Boston, 6.
Two-base hits—Burdock, Whitney (2), Hackett, Farrar.
Total base-hits—Boston, 19; Philadelphia, 4.
Errors—Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 5.
First base on balls—Harbridge and Coleman.
First base on errors—Boston, 1; Philadelphia, 1.
Left on bases—Boston, 8; Philadelphia, 5.
Struck out—Hornung, Wise (2), Hines, Harbridge, Manning, Warner (2), and Ringo.
Passed balls—Hackett, 1; Ringo, 2.
Time—One hour and fifty minutes.
Umpire—W. A. Furlong.

New York 6, Providence 4.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Nearly 2,000 people witnessed the game between the Providence and New York teams today.

THE SCORE.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Providence	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4
New York	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	*—6

Runs earned—Providence, 2; New York, 0.
First base by errors—Providence, 3; New York, 2.
Left on bases—Providence, 3; New York, 3.
Home run—Denny.
Three-base hit—Irwin.
Two-base hits—Gilligan and Farrell.
Total base hits—Providence, 5; New York, 9.
Umpire—Bradley.

A Tied Game.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The game between the Buffalo Club and the home team was close and exciting all the way through. Much disappointment was felt at the necessity of closing the game and leaving a tie, but darkness prevented any possibility of further play.

THE SCORE.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Buffalo	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	1	2	—8
Detroit	0	5	1	0	0	1	1	4	0	—12

A Forecast.

Never since the League was formed has the championship situation been so interesting as at present—certainly never before was it so much in doubt between four clubs within one month of the season's close. Cleveland has a frail and uncertain hold upon the lead, which may be lost any day, while Providence holds so slight an advantage over Boston that it will probably require the full schedule of those two clubs to determine their relative standing. Chicago has made one of those astonishing leaps toward the front that have heretofore set all calculations at naught and is a more dangerous possibility at present than at any time this year. At the rate of play the champions have shown since Aug. 23 the close of the schedule of games on their own grounds will place them in the lead; but then comes a long series of games away from home—a crisis through which few clubs can pass successfully. Providence and Boston have the advantage of playing nearly all their remaining games at home, and, judging by past experience, it is an advantage likely to give one or the other club the championship. Still, all things are possible, and as the Chicago team is in the pink of condition it is decidedly possible that they will again capture the pennant.—*American Sports.*

The Record.

The result of the week's play is that the games between the League clubs will be hereafter watched with increased interest. The four leading clubs are neck and neck, and a game lost or won will have great influence in deciding to whose ground the pennant will fly next season. The three Chicago victories and the unexpected defeat of Providence by New York were the features of the week. Cleveland and Providence are tie for first place as regards games won, but Cleveland is ahead on the percentage won. The same state of affairs exists as to second place, Boston having the advantage as to percentage. The lower half of the league clubs is quoted dull and nominally unchanged. It will be noticed that in both first and second places the West is matched against the East, and this is somewhat significant in view of the fact that the Eastern leaders will play the remaining games on their own grounds. The following table will show the exact standing of each of the League clubs:

Clubs.	Cleveland.	Providence.	Chicago.	Boston.	Buffalo.	New York.	Detroit.	Philadelphia.	Games won.	Postponed.
Cleveland	——	7	8	4	8	6	9	9	49	1
Providence	5	——	7	7	6	9	7	11	52	0
Chicago	5	5	——	7	4	7	9	9	46	2
Boston	4	5	5	——	6	4	7	8	39	1
Buffalo	4	6	6	6	——	4	6	7	39	2
New York	4	3	5	8	8	——	7	14	48	2
Detroit	3	5	3	5	6	5	——	11	38	1
Philadelphia	2	2	2	4	5	2	1	——	18	0
Games lost	32	33	39	32	38	42	46	69	325	

Fly Tips.

Local games: Donohue & Hennebery, 17; J. M. W. Jones, 11. Music Nine, 21; Lyon & Healy, 16. R. G. Dun & Co., 29; *Daily News*, 18. Pullmans, 9; Kimbarks, 7—ten innings.

Games elsewhere: Toledo, 8; Fort Wayne, 0. Metropolitans, 5; Athletics, 11. Baltimore, 5; Cincinnati, 7—thirteen innings. St. Louis, 8; Brooklyn, 7. Elgins, 7; Chicago Stars, 10. Napervilles, 10; Niagaras, 6.

The Chicago Club will this week play the ir last games of the season on the home grounds. They will meet the Detroits Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The Clevelands will play at Buffalo Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. The Bostons will play at New York Tuesday and at Providence Thursday and Saturday. The Providence Club will play at Philadelphia Monday and at Boston Friday. The New Yorks will play at Philadelphia Thursday and Saturday. The Philadelphias will play at New York Wednesday.

THE TURF.

Central Park Matinee.

The regular Saturday matinée at the Central Park track came off yesterday at this popular place of amusement, and was attended by a large number of ladies as well as gentlemen. Prof. Fischer's military band gave some fine music, which was duly appreciated. The weather was fine and the track in excellent condition, and some fast time was made. There were five races on the cards, which were closely contested and satisfactory to all. The Central Park Driving Association will give another matinée next Saturday afternoon, weather permitting, on which occasion Dr. H. Olin will drive his team of racers against time to beat 2:25. Below is the summary:

THREE-MINUTE CLASS TO ROAD WAGONS.

J. Myers br. m. Kittie 1 1
C. A. Daniels' b. m. Jessie D. 2 2
J. J. Hunter's ch. g. Harry Rocket 3 3
Time—2:54; 2:49½.

FREE-FOR-ALL TO HARNESS.

J. Wilkes Ford's ch. h. Blue Bull Pilot 1 1 1
J. Eighme's b. m. Little Doll 2 2 2
Time—2:36¾; 2:37; 2:35½.

SPECIAL RACE TO ROAD-WAGONS.

A Piamondon's Colorado and Deacon 1 1
G. G. Green's b. g. George G. 2 2
Time—2:42¾; 2:55.

2:45 CLASS TO ROAD-WAGONS.

J. Gee's b. m. Martha Washington 1 1
T. H. Brown's br. m. Prairie Queen 2 2
Time—2:44; 2:38¼.

2:20 CLASS TO ROAD-WAGONS.

John Brenock's gr. g. Gray Eagle 1 1
J. A. Hamlin's ch. m. Bessie 2 2
Time—2:32; 2:35½.

At the Driving Park—Fanny Golddust Wins Her Match with Black Bassinger, Charles Schwartz Buys a Green Trotter for $1,500, and a Strange Horse Trots a Mile in 2:24 3-4.

Quite a crowd assembled at the Driving Park yesterday afternoon to witness the match race between the stallion Black Bassinger, belonging to Mr. Henry Graves, of this city, and the chestnut mare Fanny Golddust, owned by Messrs. Reed & McBirath, of Kalamazoo, Mich. The race was made over a month ago and was for $3,000 a side, $500 being put up at the time of signing articles, and the balance made payable the night before the race. This was a good deal of money to bet on a pacing race, especially when neither of the horses engaged were particularly fast, but both the men interested are game to the core, and neither would back water. The consequence was that Friday night the additional $2,500 a side was deposited with Manager Hall, of the Driving Park, and the race came off under those conditions. The betting on the race was anything but lively, a general impression prevailing that the mare would have an easy victory, and such proved to be the case. With odds of $100 to $35 laid upon her she lost the first heat to the stallion in the third turn to let Black Bassinger, who had made a break near the half-mile pole and fallen behind, come along and beat her out a length. But the mare was no dope so clumsily that no one was deceived, and before the second heat the mare was favorit at odds of three to one. She won easily in 2:25¾, Bassinger never being able to head her, and after that there was no betting. Fanny Golddust won the third and fourth heats in 2:27¼, 2:26¾, showing plainly that she had a big advantage over the stallion in point of speed. Mr. Graves was not at all satisfied with the condition of his horse, as he did not cool out well, but the facts seem to be that he was badly overmatched.

Between the heats of the pacing race a brown gelding was brought out by George Logan and driven a mile against time, doing the distance very handily in 2:26¾ without a skip. Fred Bipper, the county butcher, then appeared behind his road horse that trotted to 2:42 to a road wagon last Saturday, and after Peter Johnson had driven him at a 2:30 gait he was purchased by Mr. Charles Schwartz for $1,500. The horse is what is known as a "green" animal, and bids fair to develop into something fast.

Fanny Golddust, the winner of the match race, is well bred, being a grandson of Dorsey's Golddust, and out of a mare by Ked Buck, the pacer. She is 8 years old, has raised three colts, and was never trained until this season.

Close of the Hampden Park Races.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The Hampden Park Springfield races wound up this afternoon with a medley program arranged to attract a popular audience, but the spectators were mostly of the speculative sort, and who had their money up on the unfinished 2:30 race. There was more money in the pool-box on this event than any other of the week, and Pat Sheedy and a few other race-followers were responsible for a considerable share of it. Probably there was $30,000 staked on the race. The gamblers had backed Fullerton to win, and they stuck on so hard that the judges accorded to their wish to have his driver, "Jim" McKee, unseated, claiming that McKee did not want to win the race. Ed Bithers was put into the sulky. People on the beat were sold, however, with Howard Jay as the favorit, at $40 to $12 for McCall, $10 for Fullerton, and $6 for Winship. The quartet had not gone 300 feet before Young Fullerton threw a toe-weight, which broke him up so badly that he was a poor fourth at the wire. The heat went to Howard Jay, Kate McCall took second money, H. B. Winship third, and Fullerton fourth. Time by quarters—36½; 1:11¾; 1:46¾; 2:23¾.

The pacing race was concluded in one, two, three order, according to the following summary:

H. Brown's Billy S. 1 1 1
W. Bedford's Eddie D. 2 2 2
D. Mace's Billy M. 3 3 3

The time was as follows:

Heats.	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarters.	Mile.
First	37	1:11¾	1:47	2:22¾
Second	37¾	1:12¾	1:47¾	2:23¾
Third	35½	1:09	1:45	2:21¾

It was for a special purse of $1,000, so said. Billy S. brought $25 in the pools before the first heat, Billy M. $5, and Eddie D. $4.

Mystic Park defeated Mme. Marrentelle in a half-mile dash, best two out of three, taking the first and third heats. Time, 54; 54¾; and 54 seconds. Mme. Marrentelle rode a five-mile race, with four changes of horses, beating Miss Peek, in 11:02.

The meeting has been satisfactory to the association and the public, and there will be a profit to the association.

Light Sport at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The races of the Minneapolis Fair closed today. The track was very heavy from this morning's rain. The attendance was small and the weather warm. There was much delay in starting, and, taking all things in consideration, the sport was very light. Hancock won the third heat of the unfinished special. Tucker B. won the green pacers' race, taking the second, third, and fourth heats. Kitty Stratton was an easy winner of the $250 purse for gentlemen roadsters, and Maggie S. had no trouble in winning the steeplechase from Col. B. and Bonnie Jean. Limber Jack, the Michigan pacer, again attempted to beat 2:20, but the track was too heavy for him. He went the mile without skip, coming under the wire in 2:26¾. The five-mile professional bicycle race was indefinitly postponed because of the condition of the track.

THE SUMMARIES.

First race, special, for record:

J. Lovejoy's b. g. Hancock 1 1 1
M. Veazie's ch. s. Herod 2 2 2

THE
risian
uit Co.
PLACE ON SALE
Morning, Sept. 3,
ULL LINE OF
ND WINTER
RMENTS
es fully 15 per
wer than the
lass of goods
sold for later
eason.
e goods are
own importa-
nd include
exclusive
that will not
nd elsewhere
ason.
have just re-
fresh impor-
of Jerseys.
ation Solicited.
Freely Shown.
AN SUIT CO.,
& Monroe-sts.,
Palmer House,
TTLE - - Proprietors.
MONDS.
ial Sale
S WEEK.
t just received at
r before offered.
them. It will cost
g.
& STOREY,
e and Randolph-sts.
BLISHED 1860.
UDER'S
ness College!
80 West Madison-st.
d to double their forms
omely frescoed, well fur-
r required in day time.
siness Exchange in con-
in which students are
ns in business-hours, to
pass directly from the
Months, - - $85
nths, - - - 25
anches taught are:
Commercial Law,
German,
English Grammar,
Correspondence,
Reading,
Spelling.
R. DAY, Dentist,
ast Madison-st., Rooms 1 & 2,
tors to the Chicago Exposition
xtracted without pain or dan
ethod. Call early in the morn-
taken, and get their teeth the
can always find DR. DAY'S
PLATE. TEETH WITHOUT
CONTINUOUS GUM PLATE.
AIN, OR GOLD PLATES AS
and Dental Surgery. Discov-
ered by an entirely new process.
ARRIAGES.
West Madison-st.
Sale of 1,000 Carriages,
large stock of Toys, Dolls, and
. Fine Willow Carriages only
steel springs, only $6. We
sell on monthly payments.
to 9 p.m.
ELECTRICITY, Russian,
Mercurial, and Sulphur
Baths. The most favorable
results follow their proper
use. Dr. G. C. Shepere,
Grand Pacific Hotel. Le-
hours, 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.
R'S CANDY.
Try it once. 78 Madison-st.
or 5c for retail box, of ac-
the best Candy in the world.
ton.

MICHAEL DAVITT

Another in the Series of Articles Written by the Noted Irish Patriot.

The Result of the Election in Sligo County, and Its Moral Effect.

What England May Learn from That Contest and Those in Monaghan and Wexford.

Some Attention Paid to the Anti-Celtic Attitude of Priests and Prelates.

The Sins of the Green Isle the Chief Propagandists of the Catholic Faith.

DUBLIN, Aug. 30, via PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 1.—[Special Correspondence.]—Another victory for the Irish Parliamentary party and one vote less for use against Ireland in the House of Commons is the result of the Sligo County election. In this, as in every contest in Ireland (save one) since the general election of 1880, fortune has favored Mr. Parnell. He secured a follower for Ennis, best the Government candidate in Mallow, retained the seats left vacant in Tipperary, Wexford County, and Wexford Borough, left vacant by the resignations of Dillon, Garrett, Byrne, and Healy, wrested Monaghan from the Whigs, and has now replaced a Whig Home-Ruler by the triumphant return of Mr. Nicholas Lynch on the National League ticket as a colleague of Mr. Sexton. The last in this almost unbroken series of successes is deemed to be next in importance to that of Healy's election for Monaghan. Not so much on account of the defeat of Mr. O'Hara, the landlord candidate, as from the unexpected support which Mr. Lynch, representing the National ticket, obtained from the Bishop of Elphin. Dr. Gilooley was deemed to be as pronounced an opponent of Mr. Parnell's party as Cardinal McCabe, and it is well known that, following higher example, he has interdicted his priests from contributing anything to the National tribute which Ireland is now generously building up for presentation to the popular leader. So confident were all parties in the anticipated hostility of the Bishop to the National candidate that two prominent supporters of the Government waited upon him before nomination-day and declared that the Whig party was prepared to adopt any candidate which he might name for the constituency. To the agreeable surprise of all but the anti-National party, the Bishop received the Parnell nominee with open arms and made public his intention of giving to his candidature all the support in his power.

THE WHIG PANIC.

"Consternation" is too weak a word by which to describe the state of panic into which the Whig party was thrown when thus abandoned by the very man from whom they had solicited a candidate with whom to fight "Dictator" in the Bishop's own country, and all thought of putting a representative of Whiggery into the field was at once abandoned. The contest, therefore, has been one between the National and Conservative parties, and the hopes of the landlord class, to which the defeated O'Hara belongs, are once more as depressed as an unbroken succession of political misfortunes can render a once proud and omnipotent landocracy. The defeat of a landlord by a land reformer was, however, almost a foregone conclusion in a constituency which returned Thomas Sexton at the head of the poll in 1880, and a country that bore a prominent part in the Land-League movement, and the political significance attaching to the election that was decided today as confined entirely to the part which the Bishop of Ephiban has openly taken in making it a triumph for the popular cause. The effect which this action of the Bishop has had upon the party here in Ireland with which his political sympathies were well known to reside I have already alluded to, but it is not easy to estimate the feelings with which it will be viewed by the propaganda in face of the manifesto issued by the Sacred College.

THREE ELECTIONS.

Three elections have taken place since the appearance of that document, one in each of three counties in which the predominating Episcopal influence was hostile to the Land League and Mr. Parnell, and in two of these contests we have witnessed the popular candidate receiving the support of Dr. Donnelly and Dr. Gilooley, while the advent of the O'Connor Don in the Wexford election could not enlist the active opposition of Dr. Warren against the nominee of the leader of the Parliamentary party. This is certainly not the result that was expected to follow from the promulgation of the Papal circular, and if it will only demonstrate to the Propaganda how inefficient will be such efforts of a pro-English tendency to deprive the Irish national movement of the strength which it derives from the coöperation of Ireland's priests and prelates, the lessons of the Monaghan, Wexford, and Sligo elections will produce a similar effect upon the Irish policy of the Vatican as did the uncompromising attitude of O'Connell upon that which was responsible for the attempted treaty of "the veto."

THE CHURCH AND PEOPLE.

Not only in the interests of justice, upon which the Irish cause rests for moral sanction and support, but in those of religion itself it is vitally essential that the influence of the church should not be suspected of a partial leaning towards England against our people in their struggle for national and social rights. The rebuilding of the Catholic faith in England is the work of the Irish people, as is likewise the erection of almost every church in Great Britain in which that faith is preached. The same can be repeated regarding the entire English-speaking world. Now, as in the days of the ancient Celtic missionaries, the Irish are the chief propagators of the Catholic creed, and to their zeal is chiefly due the rapid growth of the religion to which they have held loyal and firm in every land to which England's misrule of Ireland has driven them. What, therefore, might not be the consequences to the church to which they have so devotedly clung should it appear that the reward for all this was an attempt to barter the national birthright of their fatherland in furtherance of a policy for the conversion of England?

CARDINAL HOWARD AND THE MAYNOOTH CONFERENCE.

It is a subject not pleasant to dwell upon, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the mission upon which Cardinal Howard is coming to Ireland in October will not have for its object the purpose which rumor ascribes to it. The mere fact of an English ecclesiastic being chosen for any special mission to this country at this time by his Holiness is sufficient of itself to excite apprehension. Prominent English Roman Catholics are invariably the bitterest political foes of Ireland, and if rumor speaks true of Cardinal Howard, his Eminence is the head of the English party in Rome that is credited with having done its utmost to obtain from the Pope an explicit condemnation of the Land League. The coming of the Cardinal is therefore invested with the greatest fears for the future political independence of those of the Irish Bishops and priests who have been prominently identified with the popular cause, and the outcome of the conference of the Catholic hierarchy that it it is to be held in Maynooth in October, and at which the Papal envoy will be present may be fraught with the gravest consequences, both to the cause of religion and of Ireland. In a letter recently received from Rome an eminent cleric, possessing sources of reliable information, assures me that Cardinal Howard will be the bearer of instructions to the Irish Bishops, the nature of which will make it practically impossible for patriotic prelates like the Archbishop of Cashel and Dr. Nulty from taking any further part in the National movement. A resolution is to be submitted to the conference of Bishops that will bind each member of the hierarchy to attach his name to any document or pronunciamento which a majority shall resolve upon publishing. As a decided majority of the Bishops are opposed to Mr. Parnell and the National League, it is easy to perceive what effect the carrying of such a resolution will have upon the position of those nine prelates who have identified themselves more or less with the people's cause.

But it is impossible to estimate the injury to the church in Ireland that would follow from the putting of such a resolution into force. Refusal to submit on the part of the Nationalist prelates is of course out of the question, as obedience to Rome is an inviolable law which no Irish Bishop will think of rebelling against; but it is certain that more than one crosier will be surrendered to Cardinal Howard as a result of his mission, if this obnoxious resolution is forced upon the synodical meeting in October. The coming crisis is therefore more of a danger to the church itself than to the Irish National cause, though any movement for the good of Ireland must suffer serious injury if deprived of the active assistance of the able and patriotic men among the priesthood and hierarchy who have for so long been in the forefront of every struggle to ameliorate the condition of our people.

A SERIOUS PROSPECT.

The prospect is certainly a serious one, and it is only the consciousness of this and a foreboding of evil results to the cause of religion and patriotism as a consequence of Cardinal Howard's approaching mission that has induced me to devote so much of this letter and of a previous one to THE TRIBUNE, and a large portion of my remarks at a recent Ulster meeting to so delicate a subject. But the fear of offending religious feelings should not prevent one from raising his voice against a policy which may end in a disaster to the best interests of religion in Ireland. Though that policy may not have been conceived in any other spirit than that of an intelligible desire to further the progress of the Catholic faith in England, it cannot surely be to the interests of morality or religion that the restraining conservative influence of the church should be divorced from a movement in which such great social and moral issues are involved, as in that which has riveted the attention of the civilized world upon this unfortunate country during the last four years.

Had the objects of the Land-League agitation not been such as religion itself might sanction, it would never have been supported by so many of those whose function it is to inculcate morality in human society. If considered but from a moral point of view alone and apart altogether from its social or national objects, neither of which, be it remarked, are in conflict with any just or moral principle, the movement in which our people are engaged for the abolition of Irish landlordism and for the reëstablishment of an Irish Parliament would be both justifiable and expedient, and why?

CAUSE OF CRIMES—THE REMEDY.

Let the crimes that have been born of rack-renting and eviction, and the insurrections that have been begotten of alien misgovernment answer. Murder and outrage in civilized communities are not epidemic without sufficient cause, no more than are those physical diseases which periodically scourge Eastern cities for their neglect of sanitary precautions. It is against human nature to believe that the Irish people will persist in agrarian outrage if the source of these crimes is removed and the industrial masses are permitted the enjoyment of their natural rights. To eliminate the cause of crime from a country is surely a more moral work and more worthy the support of religion than is a hostile "neutrality" to a cause, the success of which will affect that among other blessings for Ireland. And had the clergy of this country joined the Land-League movement for no other motive than that of lessening the incentives to violence and murder that were inherent in the system of landlordism, they would be as truly performing a duty to their sacred calling as if the church itself had preached a crusade against the social rinderpest that is responsible for almost every moral disease afflicting the life of Ireland.

But it may be objected "The Land League incited to lawlessness and outrage, and religion cannot sanction the employment of immoral means, even for the accomplishing of moral ends." The first is the stereotyped calumny of the London press and rests upon nothing more reliable than prejudice for foundation. Every investigation that has been held in connection with the agitation from the State trials of 1879 in Sligo to the attack upon Parnell by Forster during the present session of Parliament has failed to establish a single case against the league or to supply any proof to sustain the charges of complicity with outrages which have been so repeatedly leveled against it by its enemies. Contemporary crime is no evidence of complicity in its commission. Agrarian murder was incidental to the exercise of the inhuman prerogatives which landlordism wielded with a hand of iron. But the Land League did battle against rack-rent and eviction, and thousands of crimes equal in atrocity to any of the last three years were on record against the instigating cause of Irish landlordism generations previous to the inception of the land agitation. It is not in human nature to submit to tyranny and not to rebel; to be robbed and not to resent the injustice, and the most conclusive argument that tyranny and robbery were the distinguishing features of the now partially-exploded feudal land system of Ireland is that which the British Legislature has embodied in those provisions of the Land act which provide some protection to the tenant farmer against eviction and rack-rent on the part of the landlord in future.

THE LAND LEAGUE AND THE PRESENT SITUATION.

This result has alone been secured by the Land League, and to the extent to which agrarian crime is reduced henceforth in Ireland will credit attach to the movement by aid of which this moral harvest will have been gathered. There is more work, however, in the same direction left for this movement to accomplish. All incentives to outrage are not yet expunged from the laws operating against national and social rights in Ireland. Injustices are still maintained in the rule of the country, and landlordism is but half abolished. Testimony in proof of this is not needed to those who live here and see things with their own eyes, and the following evidence from Prof. Baldwin, a Government official and administrator of the Land act, as given in a letter to the London *Times*, is quoted for such of your readers as are not familiar with the situation here, and whose sympathy can only be enlisted for our cause by the clearest proof of the existence and operation of wrong and injustice:

Permit me to add a few words suggested to me by experience. Until overcrowding shall be relieved in the black spots of Ireland and an occupying proprietary on a successfully large scale shall be created, and until a measure shall be carried for giving adequate recognition of the will of the Irish people in all matters affecting their local wants and interests, and for calling into active play all that is good in them, there will not be contentment or peace in Ireland. The first of them is now in able hands. Of the third I will say nothing at present. As regards the second, I have to state that, owing to a variety of causes, the system of farming pursued in the vast number of small farms in Ireland is such that if the labor expended on them were charged at ordinary wages in addition to other expenses incidental to the working of these farms there would be nothing left for landlords. This is a matter about which there is no room for controversy or doubt. Is this not a source of danger?

The program of the National League is almost epitomized in this letter. The terms by which contentment and peace are to be secured for a hitherto distracted country are those which are comprised in the platform of the National party and the means by which these reforms are proposed to be fought out are such as are permissible within even the Dublin Castle edition of the British Constitution, and to the employment of which neither religion nor morality can take exception.

WHERE THE STRENGTH OF THE MOVEMENT LIES.

It is here where the strength of the Irish popular movement resides, and the secret of its continued success despite coercive laws and systematic calumny is to be found in a policy which has resisted every provocation to insurrection, and commands an excitable people to confront an unscrupulous enemy with the weapon of passive resistance. Is not opposition to such a movement a cause of danger to whatever power will persist in futile efforts to arrest its progress? In the words of Macaulay: "It is the character of such revolutions that we always see the worst of them at first. Such a spirit is liberty. At times she takes the form of a hateful reptile, but woe to those who in disgust shall venture to crush her, and happy are those who, having dared to receive her in her frightful and degraded shape, shall at length be rewarded by her in the time of her beauty and glory."

MICHAEL DAVITT.

SMUGGLERS' PARADISE.

Fort Erie the Headquarters of a Daring Gang.

[Buffalo *Courier*.]—Well-informed detectives aver that the system of smuggling has become about perfect. Kerosene oil is taken across Niagara River from Buffalo to Canada in enormous quantities every night. Butter, spirituous liquors, and silks come just as steadily from that side to this market. These are the staples of the smuggling business here. Between Vermont and Canada there is probably more fraud with respect to liquor than any other article, as there are clubs of wealthy citizens and scores of dealers who obtain regular supplies of Montreal brandies, wines and whiskies free of duty by means of the professional smuggler.

A trip across Niagara River in a row-boat takes about half an hour, and a couple of men familiar with the landing-places can make four or five runs between Black Rock and Fort Erie easily in the course of a night. A yawl or clinker will carry 500 or 600 pounds of butter, and as there is a duty of four cents a pound on this article, in addition to the entry fee, it is readily seen that high wages may be earned. There is little or no danger of detection, the river being almost entirely deserted. The few officers employed are chiefly engaged in the day time on trains and passenger boats.

Residents of Fort Erie allege that a dozen or a score of barrels of kerosene are frequently seen lying in the woods south of the old fort. The popular method of getting this product across the river is to place the barrels in the water and have a batch of them fastened together by means of wires or ropes, when they are taken in tow by a boatman and hauled to the Canadian shore. The sagacity displayed in this plan commends itself at once. The tow-line may be ten or fifteen rods in length, and should the smuggler be apprehended while en route, he has only to let go of it and the proof of his guilt vanishes down stream. The duty on kerosene at Canadian ports is 7½ cents per gallon, or over $3 per barrel. Therefore, the man who takes a tow of a dozen barrels across the river has earned in an hour a salary for which many a physician or lawyer toils a whole week. With almost perfect immunity from detection it is no wonder that smuggling flourishes as a profession and has become thoroughly systematized.

The Canadian Government now employs a lady detective for the port of Fort Erie. Her principal duties are to search women who are suspected of having valuables concealed in their clothing. She has taken goods from several, and this form of smuggling is being checked. It is related that one of the customs officers at Victoria paid $80 recently on a quantity of silverware which was a wedding present from relatives. The goods had been smuggled from Buffalo, and the fact having become neighborhood gossip the official was called upon to pay duty.

Fort Erie has ever been a veritable smugglers' paradise. A prominent Canadian custom-house detective died suddenly of heart-disease there last winter just as he had completed a chain of evidence against a number of citizens. All of these cases were settled, however, by the payment of money to the Government. A wealthy merchant was mulcted in the sum of $800, the allegations against him being of a highly sensational character. It was shown that smuggling and politics are considerably mixed up in the Dominion.

Some of the more notorious smugglers are liberal contributors to the campaign funds of the Conservative party, which now has dominance and appoints the customs officers in that country. This is said to explain the immunity which would be wonderful but for the knowledge of the political relationship. Whenever an agitation of the subject arises a few of the leaders are fined and a decided stir is made in searching the insignificant pilferers who infest the trains and ferry-boats; but no attempt is ever made to go to the root of the evil. While the surreptitious traffic in kerosene is known to all men and is making dozens wealthy, a prosecution in this particular line seldom occurs.

The advocates of free trade on both sides of the border find an excellent argument in the smuggling system.

FRIENDSHIP OF A CAT AND A SPARROW.

[Cincinnati *Enquirer*.]—Few people in Cincinnati who have ever been in Grandpa Hawley's news depot have failed to observe an enormous brindle cat familiarly reclining on the desk of the venerable proprietor. Actors from all over the country have made a point of going into this rendezvous when they visit Cincinnati and of paying their respects to old "Tommy." Some of the visitors to this day carry marks on their hands as reminders of Tom's method of rebuking too much familiarity. He has been there for years, and has grown irritable as he has waxed in age and avoirdupois.

Tom is strictly carnivorous and is as fond of yellow-legged chickens, a robin or a fat canary as any other member of his numerous species. His appetite is so great that a pound of meat scarcely answers for his morning lunch. Imagine, therefore, the surprise of those familiar with his tastes when on last Saturday they went into the basement of the store and discovered the old mouser entertaining a young, half-fledged sparrow which had been crowded from its nest, located in the cornice over the store, and which had fluttered to the sidewalk and thence into the basement. The little bird was coolly nestling in the long fur which decorates old Tom's back, and there it was yesterday and there it has remained, except at brief intervals, ever since. At night it nestles under the fur of the old cat, which, appreciating the tenderness of the little ward, moves as carefully as an experienced nurse, as if fearing that any sudden movement would kill it; and when the old fellow rises to his feet and walks about he does it with all the stately bearing of a home guard officer, as if fearing he would shake off and lose the queer little passenger.

Yesterday the bird flew down on the floor of the basement and burrowed into a hole, where it became fast. One of the clerks of the store discovered the bird's predicament, and at the same time watched the old cat vainly endeavoring to rescue it. The clerk finally restored the sparrow to its foster parent, and old Tom expressed his satisfaction in a prolonged pur-r-r-r.

So much engrossed is the mouser with his novel pet that he remains in the basement all the time. He has not been seen at his favorit place on his master's desk for three or four days.

THAT DREADFUL LIGHT.

[London *Truth*.]—If rooms are to be lighted with electricity, ladies will have to alter their mode of making up their faces. This new light shows up the paint and the whitening preparations terribly. Some otherwise pretty girls, who were wandering about in maiden meditations, more or less fancy free, were ghastly objects. The rouge on their cheeks, the white on their foreheads, the black round their eyes, and the pomade on their lips, which would not have been perceptible by candle or gas light, stood out in awful prominence.

MR. SMALLEY.

A Review of the Week in England and on the Continent.

Uncertainty as to the Choice of the Next Conservative Leader.

The Release of Missionary Shaw—His Complaints of Brutal Treatment Repeated.

Noticeable Moderation of Recent Utterances by the Irish Leaders.

The Comte de Paris' Chances of Becoming Ruler of the French—The Chinese.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—[Mr. Smalley's Cable Letter to New York *Tribune*.]—Sir Stafford Northcote protests that he is not ill, thereby seeking to dispel the rumors of his intended resignation. Conservatives continue to discuss the relations between the Duke of Richmond and the Marquis of Salisbury. The closing hours of the parliamentary session revealed remarkable divergencies in that quarter. A suspicion prevails that the ultimate leadership may pass from Lord Salisbury's hands. Three years of experience has shown the moderate Tories that the Duke of Richmond is more trustworthy than Lord Salisbury.

SHAW'S RELEASE.

Mr. Shaw's release redounds to the credit of the Government and deprives its opponents of on opportunity for making capital. The Madagascar affair also establishes the success of M. Waddington's mission. Though the official correspondence is yet unpublished, there seems to be an understanding by which the French policy will be minimized. The talked-of advance upon Antananarios is supposed to have been abandoned, and the French claims lessened to the occupation of a solitary point on the northwest of the island.

Mr. Shaw, on returning to England, complains of brutal treatment during his arrest. His release justifies compensation, which his friends are demanding. Possibly they remember Lord Palmerston's success in Consul Pritchard's case against the French in Tahiti.

THE IRISH.

The moderation of Mr. Parnell's speech in Dublin causes much comment. Even the *Freeman's Journal* lately rebukes Mr. Healy for vituperation. The *Spectator* says that if violence were not considered necessary to stimulate American sympathy and Irish Electoral enthusiasm, we might hope for the prevalence of a rational spirit among Irish leaders; but unfortunately the men who go farthest and scream worst best command American money and Irish votes. Mr. Parnell advised agitation within constitutional limits, and his league arrangements promise great machinery at the next election.

The Glasgow dynamite arrests and the fate of dynamite conspirators are calculated to discourage violent propositions for Mr. O'Donnell's release.

JOHN BRIGHT.

Mr. Bright's Birmingham speeches on temperance presented this usually destructive critic in the character of a constructive conservative. His defense of the vested interests of publicans has greatly annoyed the temperance agitators, and his proposal to increase license duties in order to buy up and suppress some houses and to limit public houses in proportion to the population, has greatly allayed the alarm of the liquor trade. Temperance legislation is coming to the fore front of home politics, and Mr. Bright is not the only Liberal leader who has advocated compensation if the victualers are disturbed.

CETEWAYO.

Cetewayo has become scornful, blames the English Government for his troubles, and refuses to abide any longer by their advice. At the same time he demands their protection. Cetewayo's enemies charge England with creating anarchy by sending Cetewayo back. They demand that England treat Cetewayo as a public disturber. The Transvaal Boers are hardly less insolent, but there will be no change in the Laissez faire policy of the Colonial Office till the Boer Mission arrives in October. Meanwhile indications are of a coming struggle between the Dutch and natives. Cetewayo is credited with making private overtures to the Boers.

MODERN WARFARE.

The *Times* publishes a remarkable article showing the inefficiency of the ships' fire at Alexandria and the disadvantage of guns against forts when the latter are properly armed and constructed. Private reports from the war office on this subject almost claim that if Alexandria had been defended and armed by German engineers there would have been no safety for the British fleet.

THE FRENCH.

English opinion of French prospects regards the Comte de Paris' opportunities as most favorable. It is known that a substantial section of Republicans, wearied of the enterprises of Challemel-Lacour's school, would welcome the Comte de Paris as the next President. The French are already displaying signs of imitation respecting the concessions regarding Madagascar. There are likewise indications of anxiety to terminate the Tonquin enterprise. They are beginning to question the value of a treaty with a pretender, and to reckon the cost of maintaining a protectorate over Annam and Tonquin by "force majeure."

These symptoms of public uneasiness touching the restless policy of the men in office improve the Comte de Paris' prospects. Everybody admits that the Comte de Paris will refuse the white flag and absolutist principles. He may even have to check royalist agitations, for his known temperament and the declarations of the Orleanist press indicate an intention to await an expression of public opinion.

The recent foreign aggressions of the French Government would make a moderate chief like the Comte de Paris acceptable to England and Germany. The acceptance of his Presidency is more uncertain, but the German press anticipate a possibility of his election.

An opinion still prevails of the improbability of China and France avoiding a conflict. Both Powers desire peace, but the underhand tactics of the Chinese in Tonquin will probably force France into open hostility. If it is true that the French Admiral's demonstration before Canton was to bully China, instant war will follow.

NOTES.

Lord and Lady Rosebery sailed today in the Pavonia from Liverpool. He intends spending a few days at Newport, at Glencove, and at Niagara, and then will go to San Francisco, where will embark Oct. 20 for Australia. He hopes to return and complete his American visit in the spring.

Ginsberg's report on the Shapira manuscripts completely exposes the fraud. His interesting details respecting the manufacture of the manuscripts attract great attention, and show marvelous analysis and biblical research.

Mr. Edouin's company shows a capacity for better work than it displays in the "Bunch of Keys." The latter has provoked unfavorable comment, but, notwithstanding the criticisms of the piece, attracts large houses and enthusiastic encores.

Mr. Irving began country performances at Glasgow Monday, a whole ship-load of Lyceum scenery being packed for transport.

Miss Genevive Ward is making a tour of the United Kingdom, to be extended to India, Australia, Japan, the United States, and Canada.

The Conservative and aristocratic protests increase against the melting down of the colossal caricature of the Duke of Wellington.

G. W. SMALLEY.

THE AMERICAN KENT.

Gleanings from New York Hopfields.

[Milford (N. Y.) Correspondence New York *Tribune*.]—"Good morning, Mr. Brown! Glad to see you! How are the hops looking up your way? Not very well? Too bad! But I hear yours are fine! Before you commence picking be sure to call on us. We have the best stock of——" and the astute merchant glides into a well-worn strain praising the unequaled merchandise that fills his shop. But the question which he asked is a familiar one. It is as common as the morning salutation, for in Otsego County the hop prospect more than anything else fills the popular mind. The blight, the vermin, the mildew, the mold, the probable yield—all these things and many more are daily discussed by the hour, and—to the stranger—with a painful sameness. What the herd is to Texas, wheat to Minnesota, or oil to Pennsylvania, hops are to the agriculturists of Central New York.

Hops have been grown here, more or less extensively, for the last fifty years, and for thirty it has been a very considerable business; but never has it reached the pitch of excitement witnessed during the last year. Never before have hops touched so high a figure. During the previous four years the price had fluctuated between 15 and 45 cents per pound. A sufficiently wide range, one might say who knows little of the hop traffic. And so in truth it is; for the lowest figure affords some small margin of profit. But when in September last hops leaped to 60 cents, and in December reached the marvelous rate of $1.25 per pound, the whole population ran hop mad. No one could foresee what the end might be. Every man who had a few spare hundreds made haste to invest in hops. The growers themselves helped to increase the apparent shortage by refusing to sell even at these immense figures, and storing their crops for the apparently not far away time when the prices should reach $1.50, $2, or even $2.50 per pound.

Consider for a moment that a good hop-yard will produce say 800 pounds per acre, while 1,200 is not an uncommon yield, and instances are known where a ton has been grown upon that amount of ground. At $1.25 per pound an acre would give a gross return of at least $1,000, and it might reach more than $2,000. Imagine the poor rack-rented farmer, put by one turn of fortune's wheel in possession of thousands. Or the land-owner struggling beneath a load of debt at once raised to affluence. Such instances could be met in every neighborhood.

One result of this flood-tide of prosperity was seen in the immediate enhancement of the price of all articles of luxury. And particularly was this true of land, for it was this which bore the golden harvest. Farms with a few acres of hops advanced at once 50 or more per cent in price. One instance of many I may narrate. There lies between the Schmeras Creek on the east and the Susquehanna River on the west a precipitous mountain known as the Cromhorn. Just at the point of this horn, where the land makes a sheer descent into the valley beneath, is situated a farm containing about 200 acres. Four thousand dollars would have been thought a large price for it a few years ago. But the owner had faith in hops. He steadily increased his acreage, paid off the debt that had embarrassed him, and after selling his last year's crop for some $5,000, disposed of the farm for $9,500 more. The buyer in his turn bargained it for $10,500, but owing to some misunderstanding did not deliver. Today hops have dropped to 25 cents per pound, and he would be a brave man who would offer more than $5,000 for the mountain farm.

But not with all was this tide which raised men to affluence, it was lasting enough in some cases to exhibit rare examples of commercial honor. Some of these are worthy of record. A buyer in the previous year had in connection with a New York house bought large quantities of hops at 30 cents per pound. The price steadily fell to 20 cents, when the New York house repudiated the contracts of their buyer. He, thus thrown upon his own resources, raised such an amount of money as he was personally able, and sought the growers. To these he explained the situation of affairs, and offered to take the crop on his own responsibility at 25 cents per pound, which was then five cents above the highest market price. This offer was generally accepted. The buyer took and paid for the hops, and he held them until the advance of last autumn, when he sold for a high—though not the highest—price. He immediately sought the growers from whom he had purchased, and paid them the five cents per pound which was due on the old contract. Another, a dealer at Coopers-town, who had failed a few years before, used the profits of the year to repay what was still due his creditors upon their outlawed debts.

Appearances today indicate that the harvest will belie the favorable promise of the summer's growth. The fly—the hop's worst enemy—has, in this county at least, appeared in immense numbers. The eggs of the fly produce the hop louse, which now covers leaf and vine. Following these comes honey-dew, which turns the lively color of the leaf to a dead green or black. The last stage and most to be dreaded is mold, which attacks the hop itself, causing it in a few days to become rotten and worthless. The fly, louse, and honey-dew are here; the mold has not yet made its appearance, but it is an almost certain follower of the others, and will be sure to come.

On account of these unfavorable indications hops will be picked much earlier this year than usual. Many begin today and many more will do so next week. Usually the last of September is considered early to begin picking, but growers prefer to gather the somewhat immature crop rather than risk the probable injury the fly will inflict. Looked at in any way the yield this year cannot be of as good quality as that of last. Then there were few vermin; and though the crop was small the hop was well matured and the quality good. But the hops gathered this week must be green and lacking in flavor, while those which are allowed to ripen will without much doubt be moldy and in a large measure worthless.

One result of the importation of that pestiferous English product, the fly, is the shortening of the time of picking. Formerly hop-gathering began in September and continued well into October. Then hops could ripen on the pole and remain for days without danger of deterioration. Twenty years ago snow not infrequently fell before picking was completed. The writer well remembers the shivering figures which used to fill the hopfields at dawn in those days. But now September must see the work completed. Indeed, three weeks will now very well include the whole picking season.

CIGARS WITH A FLAVOR.

[Indianapolis *Journal*.]—"Most people like a flavored cigar," said an Indianapolis druggist to a *Journal* reporter, who had stepped in to buy a weed. "Try one of these; I think you will like it." The reporter took one of the brand recommended to him, lighted it, and began to smoke. "I have to put up considerable cigar flavor," continued the drug-man, "and I suppose some people wouldn't find it so difficult a thing to quit smoking if they knew what the popular flavors are made of. On second thought, though, I don't think it would make any difference. The fact that old cigar-stumps are worked over into clarets and smoking-tobacco, though thoroughly ventilated in the newspapers, never cured a smoker of the habit."

"Tell me something about these flavors," said the reporter.

"Well, since you insist on it, I will. A flavor I have made a good deal of—it's a flavor that, in the language of the trade, makes a '10-cent cigar for five cents'—is made as follows: Gum guiac, gum tolu, tonqua beans, and essence of pineapple, of each one ounce; valerian root, two ounces; laudanum (tincture of opium), one ounce; oil of rose, six drops; Jamaica rum, half a pint; macerate for thirty-six hours and pour off, using one ounce to a pint of port wine, to blow on the fillers.

"A good many men who get attached to a certain brand of cigars don't know what chains 'em. It's the opium, and they get in the habit of using it unconsciously. Valerian taken habitually renders the heart's action more rapid but feebler, causes hurried respiration, and may occasion congestion of the kidneys. If its use is long continued it may paralyze the spinal cord, so the books say. Its action on the tongue and throat is more prompt and apparent, frequently causing epithelium. As to opium, its infernal effects are well known. It would take an almanac to enumerate all the diseases it occasions. It's opium and valerian that makes the artificially-flavored cigar popular."

TENEMENTS.

Report of the Special Committee to the Citizens' Association.

An Urgent Need for the Erection of Model Tenement Blocks.

Rotten Rookeries Should Be Condemned and the Owners Indicted.

The committee appointed by the Citizens' Association in November, 1883, to look into the condition of tenement-houses and workingmen's dwellings have made a lengthy report, the leading features of which are here summarized:

Our emigration westward, says the committee, consists three-fifths of males and two-fifths of females, and their first effort is towards the ownership of a house and lot. These emmigrants mainly were not accustomed to any comfortable homes in Ireland, Bohemia, Poland, etc., and their own style of home-life in Chicago is not conducive to public health. It is, therefore, a public necessity that capitalists shall erect model tenement-blocks for the toiling masses of Chicago, as they have already built apartment houses for the middle classes. Thousands of families have moved into the suburbs, thousands lead a roving, boarding-house life because grounds in the heart of the city are vacant or covered with small dwellings.

Chicago covers thirty-six square miles of ground, a large part of which is still without sewers and otherwise unimproved. If this vacant ground is to be eventually covered merely by cottages and small houses for isolated families it will involve a vast public expense for sewers, gas, pavements, and other improvements entirely out of proportion to the value of the dwellings.

MODEL TENEMENTS IN EUROPE.

One-third of the entire street front of Chicago is unoccupied. In London over $16,000,000 have been invested in model tenement-houses affording a net profit of 3½ per cent on the capital invested. In France municipalities are about to undertake the erection of artisans' dwellings. In England the law authorizes the municipality to destroy the offensive and unhealthy buildings, and after temporarily providing for the occupants, to erect large tenement-houses for their accommodation on the same land. The money required may be arranged for by a loan from the Imperial Government at 3½ per cent, reimbursable by payments covering a period of forty years. It has been found that capitalists prefer to advance the money at 3½ per cent, and the Government is seldom called on for the purpose. In Chicago the problem of giving the population house-room must be solved.

Employés ought to enjoy better food, more house-room, more clothing, home comforts, and education instead of stinting themselves in order to buy a city lot and own a small cottage upon it scarcely sufficient to shelter their families. The death-rate of the poor quarters is three times that of the rich quarters, the mean duration of life of the poor is about half that of the rich, and, as victuals and clothing are cheap, or at least so cheap as to leave a margin, the cause must be sought in the home-life. Lower money wages will be higher real wages if the workman's cost of living can be reduced by giving him good shelter, food, and raiment at lower retail prices than those paid to the present landlords and small shopkeepers.

WAGEWORKERS IN TENEMENTS.

It is estimated that in the severe winter of 1883, 200,000 wageworkers lived in tenement-houses, and the total number of tenement-houses is placed at 15,000, including the flat structures occupied by the middle class. Railroad and transportation companies by land and water employ about 20,000 men in Chicago, with families averaging three to each man; manufacturers, about 70,000 male and female; merchants and distributers at wholesale and retail about 50,000 persons; hotels and other similar establishments have at personal service not less than 20,000, persons who are seldom married; the Government service in city, county, Federal, and other offices, and the financial concerns of money-insurance, etc., over 5,000 persons; and in this last instance the families will give us 20,000 more individuals—all of whom in an overwhelming majority are not in a financial condition to erect private residences in a city where building-ground is too valuable to afford the use of a building-lot 25x100 feet to one family.

The great trouble is the scarcity of living-room in houses fit for habitation. Hundreds of damp basements are occupied which people ought not to be allowed to live in. The committee will draft an ordinance to enable the Health Commissioner to order the reconstruction or change of old arrangements in tenements, so as to make them conform to reasonable requirements.

There is a lack of accommodation for the females who are crowding into the city to do the work formerly done by males.

Another reason why model tenements should be erected is, that rules for drainage, plumbing, light, ventilation, and safety against accidents and fire require considerable expense, and are usually transgressed to the detriment of the public health. The system of isolated housekeeping is doomed to disappear. There must eventually be co-operation in the use of bath-rooms, drying-rooms, etc.

It is found that bookkeepers, clerks, etc., average less than $12 a week, and many are not regularly employed. The average pay for skilled adult workers, while employed, will not exceed $10 a week, and of unskilled $6.

The cheap lodging-houses vomit forth hordes of illegal voters on election-day. The public schools have no seats for thousands of children who are brought up here. Kindergartens and industrial schools are needed.

Chicago's population in 1880 was: Native-born, 298,326; foreign-born, 204,839. Since then there has been an influx of prolific immigrants—mostly Germans, English, and Irish. As a general rule they know nothing of sanitary requirements. Five Tenement Inspectors employed in a city of more than 70,000 buildings are not enough. The unsanitary condition of tenement houses is illustrated by the fact that there were 6,600 cases of small-pox, of which 2,200 were fatal.

SHOULD BE INDICTED.

Landlords who rent filthy tenements ought to be indicted. No less than twenty horrible places, filled with Italians, were found belonging to one man.

The Socialistic Labor party is given credit for making the Common Council inspect tenements and workshops. The present building and health ordinances must be amended so that rows of rotten rookeries may be condemned.

HOW THE PEOPLE LIVE.

About 50,000 Americans live in cleanly places—many in flats; as many Germans live in small houses—very few in flats; about 20,000 English and British North-American immigrants live a healthful home life; 40,000 Scandinavians in the northwestern part of the city are rather crowded; 15,000 Poles in the Fourteenth Ward and 20,000 Bohemians in the Sixth live huddled together; 4,500 Italians in the Second Ward live in filth. The Irish, numbering 100,000, seldom crowd many families into one dwelling. Italians, Poles, and Bohemians crowd together from choice. Several families of Italians share one room. Their food is often little better than refuse.

Lodging and boarding houses for unmarried people are characterized as "filthy, dingy, and unwholesome." These are mostly run in connection with a saloon where meals are served—and these saloons are crowded, especially in winter. But all the particular instances of filthy tenements and lodging-houses have been already

MILWAUKEE.

Preparations for the Coming Parade of the Wisconsin National Guard.

The Popularity of Gens. Fairchild and Bragg with the Soldier Element.

Unqualified Success of the Picnic by the Branches of the Irish National League.

Death of Judge Downer—Subsidence of the Cholera Scare—Minor Matters About Town.

SOLDIER MATTERS.

THE WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The exposition managers, in conjunction with the officers of the local militia organization, are arranging for a grand "Soldiers' Day" during the exposition. The chief interest in the affair lies in the fact that it is intended to be a display of the entire strength of the Wisconsin National Guard. As at present organized the National Guard consists of thirty-two companies. Until within a few years there has been no adequate legislation to foster and encourage the maintenance of an efficient militia force, and even now there is much to be desired in the way of a change of laws to make the militia of the State what it should be. But such as it is the Wisconsin National Guard is the most complete and efficient militia organization that the State has ever had. Of the thirty-two companies, twenty-four are organized in regiments of eight companies each, and the remainder are unattached, practically independent, companies. Of these, four companies are located at Milwaukee. It is the desire of the military authorities at Madison that the eight unattached companies shall be organized into a regiment, or as four-company battalions. But so far no movement looking to that end has proved effectual. So far as the Milwaukee companies are concerned the matter of consolidation is under discussion, at a meeting of the officers, in session this evening, and all the best friends of the militia hope for a successful and speedy move. Adjutant-General Chapman, a veteran officer and one of the most thorough-going soldiers in the Northwest, will be in the city next Friday to inspect the Lincoln Guard, and will confer with the officers of all the local companies in reference to the proposed consolidation. One difficulty that lies in the way of harmonious working among the companies is that Milwaukee has no distinctively American infantry organization and only one "English-speaking" company—the Sheridan Guard, composed of Irish-Americans. One company, the Kosciusko Guard, is composed entirely of Poles and two others, the Turner Rifles and the Lincoln Guard, are made up of Germans. All the companies are commanded by efficient Captains who saw service in the Civil War, and if they could once be organized and consolidated they would make a fine battalion. The Milwaukee Cadet Company is made up of boys, and, therefore, is not recognized by the law, and cannot be consolidated with the other companies; but it is one of the best drilled organizations in the State. The Milwaukee Light Horse Squadron ranks as one of the finest and most efficient cavalry organizations in the country. All told, there are six militia companies in the city. But they are all independent organizations, each "a-pulling for itself." There is a great diversity of uniforms, and there exists a great need of harmonious action.

POLITICS AND SOLDIERS.

It is commented on as a noteworthy fact that Gens. Fairchild and Bragg are in attendance on many of the gatherings of veterans and of militiamen this year. Gen. Fairchild is looked upon as the "favorite son" of the Wisconsin Republicans for the Presidency, and Gen. Bragg is one of the Democracy's favorits for the Vice-Presidency. Both rank high as soldiers and as statesmen. Each, in turn, commanded the famous old Iron Brigade, which fact, in itself, is sufficient to make each immensely popular with the people of Wisconsin, especially with the soldier element. Gen. Fairchild is attended in his public movements by Gov. Rusk. The latter is a first-rate political manager. He presided at headquarters, and directed the movements during the memorable campaign in Madison which resulted in the election of Philetus Sawyer to the United States Senate, and in selecting Augus Cameron to fill the vacancy in the same body caused by the death of Matt Carpenter. He is an ardent advocate of the nomination of Fairchild for the Presidency, and the impression is that he is aiding to organize the feeling in this State in favor of such a movement. What Gen. Bragg's ambition is not known publicly. But in spite of the defeat brought upon him by his opponents at the famous West Bend Convention he will yet be a prominent figure in Wisconsin politics; and it is not among the impossibilities that he may be an important figure in connection with the candidacy for the Vice-Presidency at the hands of the National Democratic Convention. Both Bragg and Fairchild were wounded in the service. The latter "left an arm at the front," and the former came home "full of bullet-holes." Both are eloquent orators, and both have special gifts in the way of saying things in public which will arouse great enthusiasm. Fairchild, at the Grant County reunion the other day, awoke unbounded enthusiasm by the way in which he said to the Iron Brigade veterans: "Boys, I'd rather have your cheers than the cheers of any other boys on God's green earth"; and Bragg is not less happy in methods of arousing public favor toward himself. Indeed it would be difficult to find two more popular men in any State than Bragg and Fairchild—the idols of the old soldiers and the favorits of the people. By the way, a special from Washington tonight to the *Sunday Telegraph*, to be printed tomorrow morning, says a considerable feeling in favor of Fairchild's candidacy is developing in the East.

VISITING CAMP—MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

Inspector-General and Chief of Staff Gen. J. A. Watrous, of this city, has been, with Gov. Rusk and other military authorities of State, in attendance at the encampment of the Second Regiment, Wisconsin National Guard, and returned this morning. Among other officers visiting the camp was Lieut. Chase, of the regular army, recently detailed as military instructor at the State University. Several years ago, under the law allowing a detail of an officer of the regular army as military instructor in this State, Lieut. Nicodemus was assigned to the university. Subsequently he resigned his commission and accepted a full professorship in the university. This left the Government detail for this State unfilled, and the assignment was transferred to an institution at Galesville, Lieut. Clem, the noted drummer-boy, being detailed. After the death of Prof. Nicodemus Capt. King, retired, one of the best tacticians in the world, a brilliant officer and a fine scholar, was appointed Military Professor. A few months ago he resigned. This left the university without a military instructor. Meantime Lieut. Clem had been promoted and gone to regular duty, Lieut. Chase being detailed in his place in the Galesville institution. Influence was brought to bear at Washington which resulted in transferring the detail from Galesville to Madison, and Lieut. Chase is now at the latter point. Among the students at the university there is much opposition to the military drill; but Lieut. Chase will be fully sustained by the University Regents and by the State military authorities. Among the people of Madison and of the State generally there is much gratification over the fact that Lieut. Chase is stationed at Madison, as his wife, formerly Miss Julia Clark, is a well-known literary lady of this State, sister of the poetess, Miss Medora Clark, now in Paris.

SOLDIER NOTES.

The following veteran reunions are announced: Brodhead, Sept. 5; Baraboo, Sept. 5 and 6; Merrillan, Sept. 11, 12, and 13; La Crosse, Sept. 13 and 14; Elroy, Oct. 6; Rock Elm, Sept. 27, 28, and 29.

A large number of Milwaukee veterans will attend the reunion of the Iron Brigade at La Crosse, Sept. 13 and 14. Gens. Gibbon, Bragg, and Fairchild, each of whom served as commander of the brigade, will be present, and the reunion will probably be the largest in the history of the brigade.

The Grant County reunion at Lancaster was one of the most successful affairs of the kind ever attempted in this State, Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota, as well as Wisconsin, were represented, and the speeches by Gov. Rusk, Gen. Fairchild, Col. Watrous, and others were excellent and well received.

Adjutant-General Chapman will inspect the Lincoln Guard, of this city, next Friday night. The company has just finished a fine new armory.

THE IRISH.

THEIR POSITION IN MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—No single event in the history of the Irish-American people of Milwaukee has had more influence in their favor and for their benefit than the picnic under the auspices of the Irish National League this week. In the first place, it afforded them such an opportunity as they never before had to show their real strength. The so-called picnics of churches or other religious organizations, of the membership of which the Irish constitute a large part, have been many and large. But this week they had a fair chance to parade, and picnic, and dance as a people with none of the influences and restraints which acknowledged allegiance to creed or religious organization is supposed to exert. The picnic was not a Catholic affair. It was distinctly a demonstration in favor of and in sympathy with a nation. And judged from this point of view, it was a wonderful success. There has existed a sort of belief in some circles that such a demonstration could not take place without some kind of a row, more or less serious—that such an immense crowd of Irish people, gathered without the "restraining influence" of the church in some manifest form present, could not pass the day without having something unpleasant, if not decidedly serious, happen. But no more quiet, orderly gathering ever took place in Milwaukee. Again, the effect of the whole affair was elevating to the morale of the Irish-Americans of this city. So complete were the arrangements, so thorough the organization of the day's proceedings, that the manly pride of every Irishman in Milwaukee was awakened, with a corresponding influence in favor of the principles and the influences underlying the arrangements. And among the most important features of the affair was the sinking of sectarian feeling in a desire for national good—burial of bigotry that the cause of nationalism might flourish above its grave. Protestants and Catholics marched in the same ranks, joined in the same festivities, forgot all past differences, and worked for one common end. The green and the orange flourished side by side, bound together by bands of peaceful white—the whole forming the tri-color of the green, white, and orange. It is understood that plans are being laid already for next year's demonstration on a still larger scale. The impression made by the speech of Thomas Brennan was excellent. He made no parade of the wrongs inflicted on himself; he did not seek to win applause by denunciations of England, or by fervent appeals to prejudice; but in a clear, graceful, forcible style he carried out the idea which actuates him—that of furnishing the people of America with the facts concerning the state of affairs in Ireland and the ends which the National League seeks to reach. "First, Ayrshire presents the truth," said he in a talk with THE TRIBUNE correspondent, "then, if there is any time time left, we may indulge in denunciation." An effort is making to influence Mr. Brennan to make his home in Milwaukee, after he shall have finished his tour of the country. Count O'Gara, the ex-Boer Chief, left the impression of being a happy-go-lucky soldier of fortune, whose efforts will never make or unmake Ireland.

JUDGE DOWNER.

DEATH OF AN OLD AND RESPECTED CITIZEN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Janson Downer, of the Supreme Court, one of the oldest residents of Milwaukee, died today at his residence, No. 7 Prospect avenue. Mr. Downer had been ailing for some months, the sickness which resulted in death attacking him three weeks ago. He was born in Sharon, Vt., Sept. 9, 1813, and consequently lacked but a few days of his 70th year when he died. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1838. He soon after went to Louisville, Ky., and was admitted to the bar of that State. He came to Milwaukee in 1843, and began the practice of his profession here at once. Upon the resignation of Judge Byron of the Supreme Court Mr. Downer was appointed to fill the vacancy, and took his seat Nov. 15, 1864, and in April following was elected to that office for the term of six years, but in September, 1867, resigned, and returned to his law practice. The first opinion written by him as Justice of the Supreme Court was in the case of Smith vs. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company on an appeal from the Circuit Court of Rock County, wherein Eldridge & Pease were attorneys for the appellant, and Matt H. Carpenter for the respondent. Judge Downer was the first editor of the Milwaukee *Daily Sentinel*, beginning March 1, 1845, leaving Sept. 19 of the same year, having sold his interest therein to Gen. Rufus King. The Judge was a man of fine constitution, but suffered for years from indigestion and lung trouble. He was given up by physicians twenty-one years ago at Waukesha when ill for many weeks. Three weeks ago he was convalescent from his last attack of sickness, but a severe dysentery set in, finally resulting in his death. Mr. Downer was a man of rare social qualities, fond of entertaining, and always retained his enjoyment of the society of young people. In many senses Judge Downer's death is a severe blow to Milwaukee. While not a politician in the smaller sense of the word, he always took great interest in public affairs, and became generally known as a consistent Republican. His contribution to the press when the currency question was uppermost in the public mind in 1875 attracted much attention at the time and helped the cause of honest money. Upon two occasions in recent years Judge Downer's name was prominently mentioned in connection with that of the United States Senate. For years the Judge was a member of Plymouth Congregational Church, but he joined in the exodus from that place of worship to the Immanuel Presbyterian Church, when Dr. Dudley's radical preaching was in progress at Plymouth a decade or so ago, and had since been a member of the congregation of Immanuel. He was married twice, but had no children by either marriage. His second wife survives him. In the practice of his profession Judge Downer accumulated considerable money, which he invested with judgment, and he has for years been esteemed a man of wealth. Of late years he has in a quiet way given large sums to public objects, the most prominent of his beneficiaries being the Young Ladies' Seminary at Fox Lake.

NOTES.

MINOR MATTERS ABOUT TOWN.

The thirty-seventh annual session of the Wisconsin M. E. Church Conference will be held in Summerfield Church, this city commencing Oct. 3.

The Metropolitan Dime Museum opened for the season yesterday. The museum occupies the whole of an immense building on Grand avenue.

The begira of hay-fever patients to Ashland and other Lake Superior points has begun. A. P. Matthews, of the firm of Matthews Bros., joined the pilgrims last night.

The Rev. A. A. Hoskin, of the Union Gospel Church, who has been spending the summer on his Dakota farm, is expected home the coming week. He is much improved in health.

Pension-Agent Ferguson reports the disbursements of his office for the month of August as follows: invalids, $137,359.49; widows, $9,090.97; minors, $2,128.99; dependents, $30,-360.27; total, $168,569.12.

Two old persons, Edward Weber and Reneta, his wife, have granted a lot of land in the Eleventh Ward to the Little Sisters of the Poor on condition that the latter should support and maintain them the balance of their natural lives.

The Rev. G. G. Gordon, of this city, is one a select club of Chicago and Milwaukee people who have purchased the Lake View House and grounds at Koshkonong, and will use the same as a summer residence for themselves and their families.

The St. Andrews Society will institute several reforms in the management of its public celebrations hereafter. Next year the picnic will take place at National Park, and the public ball in connection therewith will be omitted from the program.

Monday, Sept. 10, the Polish residents of this city will celebrate the victory gained by their forefathers under Sobieski over the Mohammedans two centuries ago. The celebration will take place at the West Side Turner Hall, and will be preceded by a grand street parade, in which the Kosciusko Guards and a large number of uniformed Polish religious societies will participate. Addresses are expected from Judge Mallory, Congressman Deuster, and others, in English, and from one or two Polish orators in their native tongue, to be followed by Polish songs.

Although only about three weeks will elapse before the meeting of the National Liberal Congress in this city, nothing but talk has resulted from the attempt to make preparations for the gathering. The committee appointed to make arrangements has made no report.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday Judge Dyer entered a decree in the case of the Brooks Locomotive Works against the Milwaukee & Northern Railway Company overruling the defendants' motion for a new trial and granting the plaintiff a judgment for $23,-410 against John A. Stewart and Edwin H. Abbott as Trustees.

The work of incorporating the Catholic Church societies of the State under the new law goes forward rapidly. Yesterday articles of incorporation of the congregation of St. John's Cathedral were filed in the office of the Register of Deeds. Archbishop Heiss, Vicar-General Donohue, the Rev. James J. Keogh, Cornelius Davis, and Thomas P. Finnegan are the incorporators.

Investigation into the facts of the alleged case of Asiatic cholera on the South Side proves the scare to have been without foundation. The death certificate has been changed by Dr. Xelowski, the attending physician, from cholera Asiatic to cholera-morbus. Dr. Xelowski says that he was misled as to the nature of the case by the statement of the man's family that he had been ill only a few hours, when in fact he had been confined to his bed by sickness for two days.

The opening of the season at the new Grand Opera-House this week proved a magnificent success. The house is one of the most convenient and most beautiful palaces of amusement in the Northwest, if not in the country. Manager Marsh has made engagements with nearly all the leading standard dramatic and musical organizations in the country, and the season promises to be the most brilliant in the history of amusements in Milwaukee.

The Exposition will open next Thursday. It is the intention of the management to signalize the opening by a public parade of military and other organizations. The exhibit, on the whole, will be the fullest and finest thus far held in the history of the association. The art department will be more complete than in previous years, and will be always been unrivaled—and Secretary Jennings expresses the opinion that it will be the finest and most complete ever presented in connection with any similar affair in the country. The exhibits are arriving from all parts of the Northwest by the car-load, and in number, variety, and completeness will surpass those of previous years.

Morris and Timothy Collins, who assaulted their father, James Collins, Thursday night, were arraigned in the Municipal Court yesterday. The father appeared in the court-room with his head bandaged and requested Justice Walther, who presided, to discharge the prisoners, as he did not desire their prosecution. Mrs. Collins, who made the complaint against her stepsons, desired them to be placed under bonds to keep the peace, as she was fearful of violence at their hands. Her request was ignored, and Justice Walther allowed the case to be settled upon payment of costs. Mrs. Collins informed the officers that she would not return to her home, being apprehensive of future trouble.

In a forcible editorial last evening the *Evening Wisconsin* heartily seconded the claim put forth in this correspondence last Sunday concerning the merits of this city as a summer-resort. It says: "It is not necessary to go outside the city limits to find water equal to the best. The Pool of Siloam in the First Ward has already acquired an enviable reputation for its medicinal properties, and there are three springs on the lake-shore near the Northwestern depot which are becoming so noted that many people resort there daily for the water. Drinking of these may be termed an iron spring, and those who are daily drinking it declare that it is giving them health and strength, and they think it not necessary to resort to Waukesha or Saratoga for health-restoring and life-giving waters."

The Rev. Dr. A. F. Mason, of the First Baptist Church, has returned from his summer's trip to the East, and will resume his ministrations today. Dr. Mason enjoys the reputation of being one of the ablest and most eloquent preachers in the Northwest, and one of the most scientific fishermen in the country. He is equally successful in winning converts to the faith which he preaches and in luring fish from their haunts. With equal grace, dexterity, force, and success he casts golden truths to his congregation and bait to trout or bass. Withal, Dr. Mason is a most public-spirited gentleman. To his efforts, perhaps, more than to those of any other one man, is due the progress which is made in preparing the way for the proposed new university in this city.

Local politicians are beginning their forecasts for nominations for the election next year. The prevailing sentiment among Milwaukee Republicans is in favor of the renomination of the present officials. The Democrats here favor Congressman Deuster as candidate for Governor, but he will meet with strong opposition from the friends of Speaker Finch, of Oshkosh. A compromise may be effected by putting Finch on the ticket for Attorney-General. The friends of the Hon. Edward Wall would like to see him nominated on the Democratic ticket for Lieutenant-Governor. The Republicans, so far, make but little talk concerning candidates for Mayor. The anti-poor boy Democrats are loud in pushing the claims of Ald. Hinsey for the Mayoralty, but there is a quiet though powerful feeling in favor of the nomination of James Knoblock. The friends of "Joe" Oliver would like to see him nominated by the Republicans for the head of the city ticket.

THE LONE STAR STATE.

Exhibit of the Value of Exports from Texas for Twelve Months—A Splendid Showing.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Official railroad tables published in the *News*, which makes its appearance this morning, Sept. 1, present succinctly and accurately the aggregate amount of the State's exports for the year just closed. In the deductions made care has been taken to avoid duplication in any direction, and it is believed that a very close estimate has been arrived at. The value of cotton has been calculated upon the average basis of $50 per bale wool at 18 cents per pound, hides at 11 cents per pound, shipped cattle at $30 per head and driven cattle at $20 per head, horses at $25 per head, lumber, grain, and hay, cotton-seed cake and oil, sugar, and molasses, and miscellaneous products upon an average basis of current values. It has been the purpose of the *News* to obtain inside figures.

The *News* illustrates its method of arriving at totals by citing specifically each railroad's list of local cotton originating upon its line in contradistinction to the total cotton handled during the year. It has deducted in its estimates of the crop the cotton taken at any one time from another place at connecting points. With all other articles the same rule has been observed.

Cotton crop, year 1882-'83—Missouri Pacific system, 60,000 bales; San Antonio Railway system, 146,054; Fort Worth & Denver, 11,255; Gulf, Western Texas & Pacific, 18,395; Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé, 235,000; Texas Western, 4,267; Houston, East & Western Texas, 19,035; Houston & Texas Central, 416,243; Galveston receipts by watercraft, 13,509; Houston wagon receipts, 4,550; Red River movement, estimated, 33,000; total, 1,513,310.

The above figures will be found virtually correct. No mention is made of such a line, for example, as the Texas & St. Louis Railroad, the cattle from that line being credited to the Santa Fé at McGregor Station. The only estimate proper in the above is the Red River movement, which is believed to be under rather than above the mark, a great deal of Texas cotton having been hauled in wagons to the New Orleans Pacific Railroad at Mansfield, La., and elsewhere, and here credited to the Red River movement.

The following is an exhibit of the amount and value of State products, principally exports, for the year ending Aug. 31, 1883.

Cotton, 1,153,310 bales, $57,665,500 value; wool, 22,780,230 pounds, $4,100,441; hides, 13,-312,746 pounds, $1,464,402; cattle, 703,643 head, including the drive, $16,546,980; horses, 19,294 head, $480,000; lumber and shingles, $9,326,413; grain and hay, $5,674,815; cotton-seed, cotton-seed cake and oil, $3,428,516; miscellaneous products, $2,876,419; sugar and molasses, $642,210; total, $119,906,296.

Deducting the value of lumber and shingles and half the amount of grain and hay appearing above, which are not, properly speaking, exports, being consumed within the State, there remains a grand total of $107,882,889 as the value of exported products from Texas during the last year. The exhibit is magnificent. To the railroads of the State and the developments they have fostered and encouraged all this is largely due. Twenty years ago Texas was little better known to the world than as a huge area of unproductive and undeveloped territory. Now she ranks among the foremost States of the Union. The value of exports for the year ending Aug. 31, 1881, amounted to $84,960,950. For the year ending Aug. 31, 1882, to $85,756,129; for the year ending Aug. 31, 1883, to $107,882,889. This is a large sum of money, representing, as it does, the value of products exported from the State. No attempt is here made to arrive at the value or volume of the State's entire production of food stuffs that enter into the consumption in the feeding of now perhaps 2,250,000 inhabitants. The progress and prospects of the State of Texas are simply magnificent. The statistics here furnished being accurate in all essentials, speak more eloquently of what Texas really is than would any amount of rhetorical eulogy.

ON HABEAS CORPUS.

Fred M. Ker, the Defaulting Bank Clerk, Wants to Get Out of Jail—He Claims His Arrest Is Contrary to Law and Treaty.

Frederick M. Ker, the defaulting clerk of Preston, Kean & Co., filed a petition for habeas corpus Saturday in the Circuit Court. He claims he is and always has been a citizen of Ontario, Canada, and a subject of "her Britannic Majesty, Queen Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India." Notwithstanding all this he is confined in a common jail under two indictments found against him the 24th of February last on complaint of Preston, Kean & Co. In one of these indictments Ker is charged with embezzlement, larceny, and receiving stolen property, and in the other he is accused of forgery. The 30th of February, on request of Gov. Hamilton, a warrant was issued by President Arthur to the Executive of the Republic of Peru for Ker's arrest on a charge of larceny. The Secretary of State sent a request to J. R. Partridge, Consul to Peru, to get the executive authority of the Peruvian Government to surrender Ker under the treaty of Sept. 12, 1870; but it is claimed no request was ever made on the Peruvian Government, nor did the latter ever give any consent to H. G. Julien, the detective, or any one else, for Ker's arrest. Julien, however, arrested Ker in Lima on the 3d of April, took him to Callao, and imprisoned him on the United States vessel "Essex" until she sailed to Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. Ker then demanded to be brought before a court and have the legality of his arrest inquired into, but the officers of the vessel refused to allow him to land, and the 3d of May he was transferred to the "City of Sidney" and taken to San Francisco.

The 18th of June S. A. Kean procured from Gov. Hamilton a requisition on the Governor of California for Ker's arrest on the ground that he was a fugitive from justice, and was on his way to San Francisco. Frank Warner was appointed to make the capture, and when the "City of Sidney reached the port of San Francisco she was immediately boarded by Warner, and Ker was arrested and taken to a hotel. He was kept there several days, but was not allowed to consult counsel or take any legal steps, and the 16th of July was brought here and safely landed in jail on the original capias issued from the Criminal Court after indictment was found. Ker charges he was a fugitive from justice in California, and was only taken to California under duress. Julien and Warner were both Pinkerton detectives, and their services were paid for by Preston, Kean & Co. The only papers on which the extradition from Peru was based are the letter or request of Gov. Hamilton, the warrant of President Arthur, and the letter of Secretary Frelinghuysen to Consul Partridge for an application for the arrest of Frederick Ker, alias Alfred Perrott, alias Warren Start. Julien has never made any return of the President's warrant to the Secretary of State. Ker claims he was not arrested on the capias in any civil suit for money, and hence his arrest and detention are in violation of the terms of a treaty of the United States and contrary to law, and he should be discharged. An application was at once made to Judge McAllister, and he issued the writ and made it returnable the 17th inst., when the case will be argued.

A THE TRIBUNE reporter called on Ker at the jail last night, and asked him if he had anything to add to the statements contained in the petition in the habeas corpus proceeding. He said he had not. In fact he had absolutely nothing to say. If his attorneys saw fit to talk in the premises he would not object. The reporter met Mr. Stuart Beattie, one of Ker's attorneys, and talked with him about the case. Said Mr. Beattie: "We have only this to say: Mr. Ker was and is an English subject, and was not extradited when taken from Peru. He was kidnaped, and we propose to secure for him his liberty through the medium of a habeas corpus proceeding. If we are successful, the Pinkertons will doubtless secure another job in the way of hunting him up again."

YELLOW-FEVER.

Three New Cases at the Pensacola Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—A gentleman just from Pensacola had a conference with Supervising Surgeon-General Hamilton today. This gentleman said it was the opinion of the physicians there that the yellow-fever would not be as virulent as usual, but that there is much anxiety, as there is not generally a frost there until late in November. The destitute persons for whom Senator Call has made appeal for National aid are for the most part poor whites who are squatters upon the navy yard reservation, which is now within the sanitary cordon. Commodore English has received the following telegram from Pensacola, dated yesterday: "Three new cases reported—two marines at the hospital, and one yard employé of the Pay Department, lately attending Brown."

PENSACOLA, Fla., Sept. 1.—There were two cases at the navy-yard today. Mrs. Paymaster Brown is convalescent. Dr. Bosso, the yellow-fever medicine-man, is ill at the yard.

HAVANA, Sept. 1.—There were twenty-nine deaths from yellow-fever at Havana the last week.

INDIANA STATE-HOUSE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Monday the Board of State-House Commissioners had intended to declare the contract of Howard & Denig on the State-House forfeited for failure to perform the work stipulated by the board, but it is understood that the securities on the bond will appear before the Commissioners and ask for two weeks further delay to enable them to examine more fully into the matter with a view of taking charge of the work themselves and completing the contract. It is said they have had men employed for some time here and at Chicago, where the bondsmen reside, looking over the whole ground and estimating the cost of the unfinished work with a view of ascertaining what the future losses will probably be, preferring that course rather than the greater liabilities that would follow an abandonment of the work, which they are satisfied cannot be avoided. The course will relieve the Commissioners from the threatened danger of delay in the work until the next Legislature meets, which would be the case if the bids at the reletting should swell the whole cost of the building above $2,000,000.

COLORED MINERS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—There passed through the city today about 150 people, chiefly colored emigrants from points along the Chesapeake & Ohio Road in Virginia. They were bound for Iowa, where a coal and mining company has promised them labor and good pay. The party was in charge of Thomas Shoemaker, of Staunton, Va., who explained that the coal company had found colored labor extremely satisfactory at the mines and a safeguard against suspension from strikes. Already 600 colored laborers are employed at the mines, and making good wages. A talk with a number of the emigrants confirmed all Mr. Shoemaker said.

THE RASCALS "OUT."

Old Uncle Sam is a stockman stanch,
And his pockets are always full;
He owns and runs a big sheep ranch,
And 's a prosperous grower of wool.

The country 's new, and sometimes at night,
When the sheep are safe in the fold,
The wolves prowl out of the woods for a fight,
Because they 're lest out in the cold.

They peer thro' the fence at the fine fat sheep,
And the watch-dogs waking about,
And tears would flow if wolves could weep,
As they howl, "Turn the rascals out!"

But Uncle Sam understands the row;
Keep still and you 'll hear him say:
"The only rascals round here jest now
Are already out—and to stay!"

—*Warren (O.) Tribune.*

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FROM 2728 INDIANA-AV., ON Monday last, large, slim-built Newfoundland dog, all black, with yellow eyes, leather collar, studded with brass and two rings. Five dollars reward will be paid for his return to above or 52 Michigan-av. W. G. READ.

LOST—A LARGE WHITE BULLDOG, with brindle mark on each side of head. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning him to TOM CHANDLER, South Park Hotel.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AT THE CORNER OF WASHington and Clark sts. on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, a fine watch fob, gold and cameo. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 94 Washington-st. J. F. KENNEY.

LOST—ROMAN GOLD BREASTPIN, between Twenty-ninth and State-sts. and 2727 Indiana-av. Please return to above number and receive reward.

LOST—AUG. 23, A GOLD MALTESE cross marked "S. F. Boyd." The finder will be rewarded by returning to General Passenger Office C., R. I. & P. Ry.

LOST—FRIDAY, GOLD EARRING, with mosaic pattern of flowers. Reward if returned to 2127 Michigan-av.

MISSING AND WANTED—AT THE Probate Court, to receive money due her, Verna Grunsten, who disappeared from her parents' residence, 16 South Centre-av. Any party who can give reliable information as to her present whereabouts will be properly rewarded by communicating with A. GRUNSTRA, 16 South Centre-av.

REWARD—AND NO QUESTIONS asked for the return of stock certificates and pieces of jewelry taken from my safe, 83 Madison-av. The jewelry are keepsakes of my child, and of little value to any one else. Address L 81, Tribune office.

$10 REWARD—LOST—LARGE WHITE pointer dog, liver-colored spots on ears, and tip of tail cut off. Return to Mall's Safe and Lock Co., 61 Washington-st.

$40 REWARD—LOST FROM 4740 INdiana-av., dark red Irish setter dog. Address or call after 6 p. m. or any time Sunday. E. BRUNDRIDGE.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MRS. A. A. STONE, letter-writer; letters of friendship, sentiment, condolence, love, congratulation, etc.; also essays, debates, obituary notices, and after-dinner speeches. Terms reasonable. Business strictly confidential. Call or address Room 4, 126 West Madison-st.

PERSONAL—FOR WEDDING INVITAtions, visiting cards, plain and gold bevel-edge cards, send to W. S. FAITH, Rockford, Ill. Prices reasonable.

PERSONAL—A HIGHLY RESPECTAble gentleman of 60 would like the acquaintance of a lady of means matrimonially inclined; no others need answer. Address M 25, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WANT THE ADDRESS of Christian Schoonhorst, formerly of Muscatine, Iowa. Address Room 15, 79 Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—NELLIE HA—N, SEND your address. When may I meet you? G. M 44, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—HARRY GRAHAM: "JESsie" is in the city. Send your address to L 16, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN OF 30, in easy circumstances, would like the acquaintance of a bright, smart young lady or widow in like circumstances, with a view to matrimony. Address L 9, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—SIE: EVERYTHING ALL right. Let me know where you are. THER.

PERSONAL—JOHN CONNELLY, OF Pittsburg, who was in Chicago four weeks since, send address to his Sister MARY, 2426 Michigan-av.

PERSONAL—M.: KEEP UP YOUR spirits, little one: don't come before the 15th: I may be out of town on account of my health: but let me know before. Don't do come. DR.

PERSONAL—HAVE SEEN J. AND L. and made everything satisfactory. Come to Chicago at once, for your sake and mine. S. L. S.

PERSONAL—MY PROSPECTS WILL never be more favorable than just now, and I was only taken to California under duress. Julien and Warner were both Pinkerton detectives, and their services were paid for by Preston, Kean & Co. The only papers on which the extradition from Peru was based are the letter or request of Gov. Hamilton, the warrant of President Arthur, and the letter of Secretary Frelinghuysen to Consul Partridge for an application for the arrest of Frederick Ker, alias Alfred Perrott, alias Warren Start. Julien has never made any return of the President's warrant to the Secretary of State. Ker claims he was not arrested on the capias in any civil suit for money, and hence his arrest and detention are in violation of the terms of a treaty of the United States and contrary to law, and he should be discharged. An application was at once made to Judge McAllister, and he issued the writ and made it returnable the 17th inst., when the case will be argued.

PERSONAL—DELIA: LETTER REceived. It was too stormy Monday night. Please make another appointment. Address, letter, 11 S. Tribune office.

PERSONAL—SISTER: DID NOT SEE you at the dry-goods store Monday morning. Please telephone me Tuesday morning.

PERSONAL—E. E. C.: "DO YOU catch on." Say where I can see you Thursday. E. E. C.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—TEETH WITH NO PLATE —A permanent fixture in the mouth with gums clean and gums: the breath rivals Bridesport for smell; considerate persons throw them away. Those having money will get no by-Tales. 123 State-st., Room 18, who inserts removable teeth without plate that do not injure the teeth, gums, or breath. Those having open mouths will get money's worth; porcelain permanent fixtures write fool and paste 15 in their hats for future reference.

PERSONAL—LADIES CAN LEARN French millinery in short time, practically and thoroughly prepared for business this fall. Best references. Also the impression system of dressmaking; does its own measuring, counting, and drafting; one lesson. MME. RUSON, 70 Madison-st., corner of State, Room 26. MME. RUSON. Take elevator. Removed from Central Music-Hall.

PERSONAL—LANGTRY BANGS, waves, switches, and all other kinds of hair goods at lower prices than anywhere in town; quality guaranteed. LOUIS MAYER, 147 State-st., between Madison and Monroe, up-stairs.

PERSONAL—BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXions, lovely hair. Ladies use Dupree's "Oil of Beauty" (31). Ladies' Hair Gilt" (60c). They are unrivaled. BUCK & RAYNER.

PERSONAL—LADIES: IF YOU DEsire a smooth, pure, clear, white, handsome complexion, use Dupree's "Oil of Beauty." It works wonders. Excels everything. Creates unfading charms.

PERSONAL—OUR $3 LANGTRY hat is the greatest bargain on earth. F. CAMPBELL, 101 State-st.

PERSONAL—LADIES, HAVE YOUR hair artistically banged at F. CAMPBELL'S Hair Store, 101 State-st.

PERSONAL—LADIES, LOOK AT OUR new Langtry bang trons; just what you want. F. CAMPBELL, 101 State-st.

PERSONAL—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that persons having teeth put in without plate or rubber by irregular, incompetent, and unskilled dentists licensed by me, under patent No. 258,999, granted to me March 30, 1882, by C. LOW, 164 Dearborn-st., Chicago, National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—12 CABINET PHOTOgraphs and one elegant colored panel for only $1, at the Stevens gallery, 198 and 196 Dearborn-st., corner Washington, this week. We guarantee the work to be such that can be made at any price.

PERSONAL—MISS LUNDY MANIcure and chiropodist, hangnails and biting the nails cured. "Dupree's Oil of Beauty." Central Music-Hall, Room 34.

PERSONAL—TEETH INSERTED without plate, with other late improvements; also this week, imperfect cases by others made satisfactory by DR. BUSH, the inventor.

PERSONAL—A SOUTH SIDE LADY, representing a responsible Board-of-Trade firm, will receive orders at her residence from ladies desiring to buy or sell grain. Terms and with all the conveniences for receiving quotations, etc. Address M 70, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—ADVICE TO LADIES afflicted with superfluous hair. Don't pull or cut it. Hair not tampered with will usually succumb; otherwise it is difficult. MRS. DE MEDICI, 1459 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—OXZYN BALM AND ALL De Medici's toilet specialties at 44 Madison-st. Miss A. KLINE, dealer in select hair goods.

PERSONAL—OXZYN BALM IS INdorsed by ladies of rank in Europe, recommended by physicians, and indispensable to the theatrical profession.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT GRAND'S EMPORIUM, 2346 SOUTH Park-av., Chicago, important sale by auction Tuesday, Sept. 4th, at 2 p. m. Mr. W. J. Grand will offer for public sale on the above date forty high class matched single riding and driving horses that have been specially selected by him for this sale during his recent tour through the principal breeding districts; also several horses, carriages, and harness, the property of gentlemen residing in the neighborhood, full particulars of which will appear in Monday's catalogue. Amongst them are the following:

A BARGAIN—A NICE TEAM OF chunky bay mares, 5 and 6 years old, weight 1,000 apiece, for $300; your choice for $180; nice black mare, 5 years old, weight 1,200, for $150; nice 6-year-old business horse, $125; owner leaving town; must be sold at some price. Call at barn rear of 2019 Wabash-av.

AT DRYDEN & CO.'S YOU WILL FIND a very fine light Surrey, one cupolette, several second-hand phaetons and buggies in good order and cheap, and some new phaetons and buggies, their own make, at bargains. 71 and 73 Twenty-second-st.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY 2 P. m., "Marmaduke," bay gelding, black points, 6 yrs., 16 hands, suitable for coupe; fine action and quiet in all harness; warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY AT 2 p. m., "Colonel," gray gelding, 8 yrs., 16 hands; quiet in harness; magnificent action; well suited for dog-cart; warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY AT 2 p. m., "Hollo," chestnut mare; 5 years, 15¾ hands, nearly thoroughbred; quiet in harness and will make a lady's hack.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY AT 2 p. m., "Victor," gray gelding, 6 years, 16¾ hands, by "Eden Goldust," dam by Old "Messenger;" fine tail and mane; can trot close to 3 minutes, never been trained, a fine bold mover and afraid of nothing; warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESD

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 1, 179 Madison-st.

CITY PROPERTY.

$8,500—Fine office building, 3-story, stone-front, 24x70 ft, on La Salle-st., near Madison, in very heart of the best renting and improved business property of Chicago; is now rented to first-class tenants for $1,200 per year; taxes and insurance, $612; it is certainly a first-class bargain.

$8,000—A fine stone-front store, 3-stories and basement, 2 flats over store of 7 rooms each, with water, bath, and gas; the building is one of the handsomest on State-st., just south of Harrison; 20x80; lot, 20x100.

$13 per foot—Here is a great bargain—Lot 78x170, on Van Buren-st., between Loomis and Laflin; you will see this property on Van Buren-st. advance 10% per annum for 2 years, when new Board of Trade is completed; there is no better investment in Chicago and this lot.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

$8,000—A splendid, fine, large brick dwelling, brick barn, and lot 125x125 (corner), on Washington-boulevard, east of Union Park; assessments all paid; it is for sale cheap.

$7,500—All modern 11-room brick dwelling, in good repair, lot 22x125, on Washington-boulevard, near Robey-st.

$7,000—Large fine framed dwelling, 15 rooms, lot 40 feet on Washington-boulevard, near Robey-st.; will sell, or will exchange lot in part pay.

$6,000—Good 7-room framed cottage and lot 22x100 on Lake-st., near California-av.; possession at once.

$5,500—Brick of 8 rooms and bath, 2 stories and basement, all modern improvements, in first-class repair, lot 22x100 on Ashland-av., near Thirty-second-st.; possession at once.

$5,000—Brick of 8 rooms and bath, 2 stories and basement, all modern improvements, in first-class repair, lot 22x100 on Ashland-av., near Thirty-second-st.; possession at once.

$4,500—Brick of 8 rooms and bath, 2 stories and basement, all modern improvements, in first-class repair, lot 22x100 on Ashland-av., near Thirty-second-st.; possession at once.

$4,000—Brick of 8 rooms and bath, 2 stories and basement, all modern improvements, in first-class repair, lot 22x100 on Ashland-av., near Thirty-second-st.; possession at once.

$3,500—Brick of 8 rooms and bath, 2 stories and basement, all modern improvements, in first-class repair, lot 22x100 on Ashland-av., near Thirty-second-st.; possession at once.

$3,000—Brick of 8 rooms and bath, 2 stories and basement, all modern improvements, in first-class repair, lot 22x100 on Ashland-av., near Thirty-second-st.; possession at once.

$2,500—Brick of 8 rooms and bath, 2 stories and basement, all modern improvements, in first-class repair, lot 22x100 on Ashland-av., near Thirty-second-st.; possession at once.

$2,000—Brick of 8 rooms and bath, 2 stories and basement, all modern improvements, in first-class repair, lot 22x100 on Ashland-av., near Thirty-second-st.; possession at once.

$1,500—Brick of 8 rooms and bath, 2 stories and basement, all modern improvements, in first-class repair, lot 22x100 on Ashland-av., near Thirty-second-st.; possession at once.

$1,000—Brick of 8 rooms and bath, 2 stories and basement, all modern improvements, in first-class repair, lot 22x100 on Ashland-av., near Thirty-second-st.; possession at once.

$500—Brick of 8 rooms and bath, 2 stories and basement, all modern improvements, in first-class repair, lot 22x100 on Ashland-av., near Thirty-second-st.; possession at once.

$250—Brick of 8 rooms and bath, 2 stories and basement, all modern improvements, in first-class repair, lot 22x100 on Ashland-av., near Thirty-second-st.; possession at once.

$100—Brick of 8 rooms and bath, 2 stories and basement, all modern improvements, in first-class repair, lot 22x100 on Ashland-av., near Thirty-second-st.; possession at once.

$50—Brick of 8 rooms and bath, 2 stories and basement, all modern improvements, in first-class repair, lot 22x100 on Ashland-av., near Thirty-second-st.; possession at once.

$25—Brick of 8 rooms and bath, 2 stories and basement, all modern improvements, in first-class repair, lot 22x100 on Ashland-av., near Thirty-second-st.; possession at once.

$10—Brick of 8 rooms and bath, 2 stories and basement, all modern improvements, in first-class repair, lot 22x100 on Ashland-av., near Thirty-second-st.; possession at once.

$5—Brick of 8 rooms and bath, 2 stories and basement, all modern improvements, in first-class repair, lot 22x100 on Ashland-av., near Thirty-second-st.; possession at once.

$1—Brick of 8 rooms and bath, 2 stories and basement, all modern improvements, in first-class repair, lot 22x100 on Ashland-av., near Thirty-second-st.; possession at once.

$0.50—Brick of 8 rooms and bath, 2 stories and basement, all modern improvements, in first-class repair, lot 22x100 on Ashland-av., near Thirty-second-st.; possession at once.

$0.25—Brick of 8 rooms and bath, 2 stories and basement, all modern improvements, in first-class repair, lot 22x100 on Ashland-av., near Thirty-second-st.; possession at once.

$0.10—Brick of 8 rooms and bath, 2 stories and basement, all modern improvements, in first-class repair, lot 22x100 on Ashland-av., near Thirty-second-st.; possession at once.

$0.05—Brick of 8 rooms and bath, 2 stories and basement, all modern improvements, in first-class repair, lot 22x100 on Ashland-av., near Thirty-second-st.; possession at once.

$0.01—Brick of 8 rooms and bath, 2 stories and basement, all modern improvements, in first-class repair, lot 22x100 on Ashland-av., near Thirty-second-st.; possession at once.

$0.00

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—TWO GOOD DRY GOODS clerks to go to Minnesota; good wages to the right men. Call at BRIGFIELD BROS., corner Madison-st. and Fifth-av., Saturday from 1 to 5 p. m., Sunday from 9 to 12 a. m.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK; YOUNG man or boy with some experience; can attend College of Pharmacy; German preferred. 190 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—A REGISTERED DRUG clerk; must speak German. A. SCHEER, 321 East Division-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR NO-tion store; one to trim. German or Bohemian preferred. Apply today at 522 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN DRUG CLERK with two or three years' experience. THEO. ROOS, 117 Wells-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE GERMAN drug clerk, one with good reference. Apply at 2056 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN DRY-goods clerk. Apply before 12 today. KLEIN BROS., 834 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN DRUG CLERK. Reference required. State age and expected salary. Address F 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY RETAIL GENTS' FURnishers as experienced clerk. Must be conversant with German. State salary expected. References. G 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RELIABLE DRUG clerk, registered or not. Bring recommendation and apply at Halsted and Thirty-seventh-st. F. C. BUSH.

WANTED—GROCERY CLERK WHO is used to first-class trade and willing to deliver goods. Must have good references. G 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD INTELLIGENT young man as clerk, either for office or stock work. Address I 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN as bill clerk; salary $6 per week. Address, in own handwriting, L 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERT TYPEWRITER operators on No. 7 machine from dictation Monday morning. PETTIS, BIRD & CO., 60 Portland Block.

WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKKEEP-er thoroughly competent with double-entry books; salary $10 per week. K 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—AS WAREHOUSE MAN BY a wholesale grocery house a party experienced as such and as shipping clerk or head book-keeper. He must be familiar with stock, have good executive ability, and be accustomed to the handling of men. Address, stating age, previous connections, and references, M 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN 18 TO 22 years of age as entry clerk; must be a rapid writer and experienced in the wholesale grocery business. Address, with references, M 36, Tribune.

WANTED—A SMART BOY IN OFFICE. Apply in own handwriting. State age and salary expected. L 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE GRO-cery house, an office boy, one who is correct at figures. Wages to commence with $5 per week. Address in handwriting of applicant M 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE ERRAND-BOY about 14 years old; must be bright, quick, honest, and willing to make himself useful. Address, with references, M 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART BOY, 14 or 15 years old, at 83 Madison-st. H. E. MOLLAN.

WANTED—IN AN INSURANCE OFfice a bright boy, about 16; must write a good hand; correct at figures. Address in own handwriting, stating full particulars and references, H 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY OF ABOUT 15, FAmiliar with the city and living with his parents. Address in own handwriting, giving age and residence. L 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY TO LEARN MERCANtile business. Address, with references and salary expected, L 71, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—
GOOD TAILORS
AND
OUTSIDE HANDS
TO TAKE WORK OUT.
GOOD
PRICES
AND
PLENTY OF WORK.
BRIGFIELD BROTHERS,
192 and 194 Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD TIN-ROOFERS. Apply to W. B. WHITE, 62 and 64 Pacific-av.

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS STONE-masons at Bloomington. Apply Monday at Chief Engineer's office Chicago & Alton Railroad.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE BLACK-smith and finisher at Leland, Ill. D. EVANS.

WANTED—2 BOYS TO FEED GORDON presses. Also a strong, active boy, not afraid of work, to learn good trade. 163 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A CANDYMAKER; GOOD man on counter goods for retail trade, to go to Minneapolis. Apply to IKE F. DICKSON, M. M. Page & Co., 207-213 Lake-st.

WANTED—RUBBERS AND POLISH-ers at Warmington's Marble Works, 69 School-st., between Jefferson and Desplaines-sts.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED STRAW-hat blockers. Apply on sixth floor. A. S. GAGE & CO., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

WANTED—FOUR TUCKPOINTERS. 445 West Ohio-st. HILLS & RAY.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE JEW-elry house, a thoroughly competent watchmaker. Apply to H. S. STREICHER, 170 Madison.

WANTED—TINNERS USED TO FUR-nace work. Hess Stove Works, 100 Lake-st.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL CUTTER for first-class merchant-tailoring house, with good references; steady situation. 88 North Clark-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS FEEDERS at J. L. REGAN & CO.'S, Lake and Franklin.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM pants cutter. ARNHEIM, 155 and 157 South Clark-st.

WANTED—PHOTOGRAPH-OPERA-tor; one understanding portrait work. Address, stating where last employed, M 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HORSESHOER'S HELP-er; one that can drive a shoe for the counter. Call today at 103 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—CUTTER ON CLOTHING. Inquire of M. LEWY, northwest corner Market and Madison-st.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS HARD-wood finishers; also 2 first-class fresco cleaners. Apply at 91 Dearborn-st. between the hours of 10 and 11, Monday. A. H. GREEN. None but first-class need apply.

WANTED—SHOEMAKERS, AT ONCE; stitchers on children's uppers. Call at No. 241 South Water-st. MANSFIELD, CRITZ & CO.

WANTED—HARNESSMAKERS AND stitchers. Garfield Mfg. Co., 57 W. Washington.

WANTED—GOOD PATTERNMAKER for machine shop. Apply at 104 Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SASH-and-door crossent sawyer; good pay and steady work. STEVENS, WILDE & CO., Twenty-second and Tracop-sts.

WANTED—TWO GOOD WORKING jewelers, to whom will be given steady employment and good wages. 67 Washington-st., Room 4, R. H. JOHNSON.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT PHOTO-graph printer at Stevens' Gallery, 108 Dearborn.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN TO RUN moulding machines. The W. De Forest Manufacturing Company.

WANTED—1 FIRST-CLASS STICKER hand, 2 seabinetmakers, and man to glue joints. BOYET & O. MFG. CO.

WANTED—PLUMBER. CALL AT 417 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD ELECTROTYPE finisher accustomed to making changes in plates. MATTHEWS, NORTHRUP & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE PAINTER to go in the country 35 miles from Chicago, to paint a house. Call at Room 1, up-stairs, No. 3 Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS STICK and candy maker. Inquire of P. ECHERT & CO., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—5 GOOD STONEMASONS at 1419 Michigan-av. Monday morning.

WANTED—A CANDYMAKER; MUST be al on handmade work. Apply today C. A. SERRIN, 43 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS STEAM-fitter to go to Cedar Rapids, Ia. Call on CHAS. MUMAY for 2 days at Old Metropolitan Hotel.

WANTED—A GOOD BRASS-MOLDER who can work on light iron castings; also two dry-sand molders. Apply Room D, Honore Building.

WANTED—PHOTOGRAPHERS—2 OR 3 to grow gelatine dry plates; must understand the business. Inquire at 220 W. Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD KNIFE-CUTTERS on cloaks. HARZFELD, FRIEND & CO., 126 and 130 Madison-st.

WANTED—DENTIST—A STEADY situation given to one that has had from 5 to 8 years' practice and has his own instruments. Call at once at DR. C. W. LICHTENBERG'S, southwest corner Halsted and Twelfth-sts.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH. AD-dress ANDERSON & KOLMAN, St. Joseph, Mich

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CLOAK-makers, men or women, on fine work; steady work and best pay in the city. Apply to HUTCHINS, PALMER & CO., 120 and 122 Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOYS.

WANTED—BOY ABOUT 14 YEARS OF age to milk and take care of two cows and make himself generally useful around the house and grounds. A good home and fair wages will be given to a willing boy. One from the country preferred. Apply by letter giving references, to Manager Prairie Farmer, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A BOY IN ARCHITECT'S office; one with some previous training preferred. Address, with reference, L 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE GRO-cery house a good, honest, industrious boy, 15 to 17 years of age, who lives with his parents. Address H 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN EN-graving on wood. OLSON & BRENTSCHNEI-DER, 179 and 181 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A SMART BOY, ABOUT 15 years of age, correct at figures, for office work. Address in own handwriting L 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—ACTIVE, RELIABLE BOY 16 to 18 years old to act as stockkeeper in publishing house. Address, in own handwriting, L 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY IN WHOLESALE dry-goods store; must be about 15 years old and live with parents. Address M 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOYS TO LEARN TRADE; about 15 years of age. L 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NEAT, INTELLIGENT colored boy, 12 to 14 years old, for bell and errand boy. 2226 Wabash-av.

WANTED—BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT boy 16 to 18 years old for office and general work; state age, residence. Call from 9 to 11 a. m. Monday at 95 Washington-st., Room 5.

WANTED—BOY TO MAKE HIMSELF generally useful around store. References required; $3 per week. 70 State-st., Room 8.

WANTED—ERRAND BOY FROM 14 to 16 years of age. Apply at SIMON, STRAUSS & CO.'S, Franklin and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT boy, about 14 years of age, for office work; one living with parents preferred. Address S 42, Tribune.

WANTED—A BOY OF 15 OR 16. MUST live with parents and come well recommended. Apply Monday between 10 and 11. A. C. TERRY, 165 Madison-st., second floor.

WANTED—MONDAY MORNING, 15 cash boys at Partridges' Main Store, 112, 114, and 116 State-st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY. WHO writes a fair hand and lives with his parents; salary $5 per week. Address H 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY TO DO OFFICE work in wholesale grocery house; address in applicant's hand writing. Give references and state salary wanted. Address M 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG BOY IN a coal-yard. 2819 State-st.

WANTED—BY GRAIN COMMISSION house, a bright, active, messenger office-boy. Address K 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY WHO HAS HAD EX-perience in grocery; one who resides with his parents. Apply, with references, at HICKSON'S, 118 Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD ACTIVE BOY; ONE with some knowledge of grocery business preferred. $5 to $8. Call Monday from 8 to 8:30 at 41 Wabash-av., Room 3, up-stairs.

WANTED—A SMART BOY IN OFFICE. Apply in own handwriting. State age and salary expected. L 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE GRO-cery house, an office boy, one who is correct at figures. Wages to commence with $5 per week. Address in handwriting of applicant M 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE ERRAND-BOY about 14 years old; must be bright, quick, honest, and willing to make himself useful. Address, with references, M 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART BOY, 14 or 15 years old, at 83 Madison-st. H. E. MOLLAN.

WANTED—IN AN INSURANCE OFfice a bright boy, about 16; must write a good hand; correct at figures. Address in own handwriting, stating full particulars and references, H 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY OF ABOUT 15, FAmiliar with the city and living with his parents. Address in own handwriting, giving age and residence. L 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY TO LEARN MERCANtile business. Address, with references and salary expected, L 71, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—
GOOD TAILORS
AND
OUTSIDE HANDS
TO TAKE WORK OUT.
GOOD
PRICES
AND
PLENTY OF WORK.
BRIGFIELD BROTHERS,
192 and 194 Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD TIN-ROOFERS. Apply to W. B. WHITE, 62 and 64 Pacific-av.

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS STONE-masons at Bloomington. Apply Monday at Chief Engineer's office Chicago & Alton Railroad.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE BLACK-smith and finisher at Leland, Ill. D. EVANS.

WANTED—2 BOYS TO FEED GORDON presses. Also a strong, active boy, not afraid of work, to learn good trade. 163 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A CANDYMAKER; GOOD man on counter goods for retail trade, to go to Minneapolis. Apply to IKE F. DICKSON, M. M. Page & Co., 207-213 Lake-st.

WANTED—RUBBERS AND POLISH-ers at Warmington's Marble Works, 69 School-st., between Jefferson and Desplaines-sts.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED STRAW-hat blockers. Apply on sixth floor. A. S. GAGE & CO., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

WANTED—FOUR TUCKPOINTERS. 445 West Ohio-st. HILLS & RAY.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE JEW-elry house, a thoroughly competent watchmaker. Apply to H. S. STREICHER, 170 Madison.

WANTED—TINNERS USED TO FUR-nace work. Hess Stove Works, 100 Lake-st.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL CUTTER for first-class merchant-tailoring house, with good references; steady situation. 88 North Clark-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS FEEDERS at J. L. REGAN & CO.'S, Lake and Franklin.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM pants cutter. ARNHEIM, 155 and 157 South Clark-st.

WANTED—PHOTOGRAPH-OPERA-tor; one understanding portrait work. Address, stating where last employed, M 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HORSESHOER'S HELP-er; one that can drive a shoe for the counter. Call today at 103 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—CUTTER ON CLOTHING. Inquire of M. LEWY, northwest corner Market and Madison-st.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS HARD-wood finishers; also 2 first-class fresco cleaners. Apply at 91 Dearborn-st. between the hours of 10 and 11, Monday. A. H. GREEN. None but first-class need apply.

WANTED—SHOEMAKERS, AT ONCE; stitchers on children's uppers. Call at No. 241 South Water-st. MANSFIELD, CRITZ & CO.

WANTED—HARNESSMAKERS AND stitchers. Garfield Mfg. Co., 57 W. Washington.

WANTED—GOOD PATTERNMAKER for machine shop. Apply at 104 Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SASH-and-door crossent sawyer; good pay and steady work. STEVENS, WILDE & CO., Twenty-second and Tracop-sts.

WANTED—TWO GOOD WORKING jewelers, to whom will be given steady employment and good wages. 67 Washington-st., Room 4, R. H. JOHNSON.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT PHOTO-graph printer at Stevens' Gallery, 108 Dearborn.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN TO RUN moulding machines. The W. De Forest Manufacturing Company.

WANTED—1 FIRST-CLASS STICKER hand, 2 seabinetmakers, and man to glue joints. BOYET & O. MFG. CO.

WANTED—PLUMBER. CALL AT 417 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD ELECTROTYPE finisher accustomed to making changes in plates. MATTHEWS, NORTHRUP & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE PAINTER to go in the country 35 miles from Chicago, to paint a house. Call at Room 1, up-stairs, No. 3 Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS STICK and candy maker. Inquire of P. ECHERT & CO., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—5 GOOD STONEMASONS at 1419 Michigan-av. Monday morning.

WANTED—A CANDYMAKER; MUST be al on handmade work. Apply today C. A. SERRIN, 43 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS STEAM-fitter to go to Cedar Rapids, Ia. Call on CHAS. MUMAY for 2 days at Old Metropolitan Hotel.

WANTED—A GOOD BRASS-MOLDER who can work on light iron castings; also two dry-sand molders. Apply Room D, Honore Building.

WANTED—PHOTOGRAPHERS—2 OR 3 to grow gelatine dry plates; must understand the business. Inquire at 220 W. Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD KNIFE-CUTTERS on cloaks. HARZFELD, FRIEND & CO., 126 and 130 Madison-st.

WANTED—DENTIST—A STEADY situation given to one that has had from 5 to 8 years' practice and has his own instruments. Call at once at DR. C. W. LICHTENBERG'S, southwest corner Halsted and Twelfth-sts.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH. AD-dress ANDERSON & KOLMAN, St. Joseph, Mich

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CLOAK-makers, men or women, on fine work; steady work and best pay in the city. Apply to HUTCHINS, PALMER & CO., 120 and 122 Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

TRADES.

WANTED—A TINSMITH AND STOVE blacker. BARKER & JACKSON, 1822 Wabash-av.

WANTED—CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH at 71 and 73 Wells-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PAINTER AND striper as foreman in a manufacturing company. Address Eagles Mfg Company, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—A GOOD CANDY MAKER: one who can do general work; steady employment and good wages to a good man. Address VALENTINE SCHROEDER, 49 Monroe-av., Detroit.

WANTED—TAILOR—A GOOD COAT-maker to make ladies' coats; steady work and good pay to a first-class man. NEWMAN, 1313 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CABINET-makers and trimmers. 209 East Superior-st.

WANTED—AN ENGINEER TO RUN a Douglas automatic cut-off engine and do the firing; fuel is shavings. Only those who have fired with shaving and can come with recommended need apply. North Chicago Furniture-Mill, North Sangamon-st. extension, 2 blocks from Chicago-av.

WANTED—BLACKSMITH—FLOOR-man to go to De Kalb, Ill.; wages $2 per day and more if worthy; steady work. 378 West Erie-st.

WANTED—ONE GOOD HARNESS-maker and one collar and harness maker. Steady work. G. H. SHELTER, Marshalltown, Ia.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE; MAN to take care of horses and buggy and work around garden, wife to cook, wash, and iron; private family of four. Good wages and steady place for a year. Address, stating nationality, G 84, Tribune.

WANTED—GOOD CARRIAGE-WASH-er at Rassett's Stables, 1295 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR work in a private family accustomed to driving and the care of horses. Best of references indispensable. Apply on Monday before 9 a. m. at 3810 Indiana-av.

WANTED—COACHMAN WHO UN-derstands thoroughly the care of horses; must be a good driver and willing to do necessary work about the house. Address, giving references, H 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACH-man. References required. 336 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—COACHMAN—MUST BE competent to drive and take first-class care of good horses, milk, and do anything about house or barn. Best references required. K 24, Tribune.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—AN EFFICIENT BOOK-keeper and entry clerk; also No. 1 traveling salesman. Call at 177 South Clark-st., Room L.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—CANVASSERS AND street salesmen to sell needle-packages and other specialties that pay big; particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 146 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—I WANT TO ENGAGE A gentleman to represent an Eastern firm in this city; must be business and prepared to work for a liberal salary to commence. Address F 48, Tribune.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS EXPERI-enced traveling men for shirts and furnishing goods; one of the largest retail shirt houses in America; only first-class men wanted. Address P 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD CANVASSER TO take orders for signs at Exposition; good pay. 177 Madison-st., Room 18.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR AD-vertisements to be inserted in a new guide to Chicago published on an entirely new plan. L 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED POLISH-ers on stove-trimmings; steady work and good wages to reliable men. E. T. HARRIS & CO., 106 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—MAN WHO THOROUGH-ly understands handling and grading geese feathers. To the right man steady employment will be given. Address L 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND competent architectural draughtsman can find permanent position and liberal salary. Address, with reference, L 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO BLACK stoves. Apply at JNO. D. BANGS & CO.'S, State and Van Buren-sts., Monday morning.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO SELL mixed paints in Iowa and part of Illinois; one with established trade only. Address K 28, Tribune.

WANTED—A FEW MORE CANVASS-ers to sell teas, coffee, and spices on commission. 626 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—5 FIRST-CLASS ADVER-tising solicitors for city directory; salary and commission. Call on CONNORTON, Rooms 53 and 55, 177 and 179 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ADVER-tising solicitor. 502 First National Bank Building

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WORK in a store; wages $5 per week; must have best of reference. K 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED LIGHT-ning-rod men to canvass and put up an entirely new device. Address 24 N. Tribune street.

WANTED—LEADER OF ORCHESTRA for dramatic company on the road. Call today at 147 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN TO sell the farbergraph of Mulvany's great painting "Custer's Last Rally." Call between 1 and 4. W. O. SWETT Jr., 38 American Express Building.

WANTED—CANVASSERS AND traveling men to handle the best selling article in the market. 137 Michigan-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OR BOY to do chores about house. Apply to J. R. LAM-KIN, 90 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WINDOW-DRESS-er at GATZERT'S, corner Clark and Monroe.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN LIVING with parents on West Side to make himself generally useful in a furnishing goods store. L 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD DESIGNER IN trimming for ladies' skirts, suits, etc.; gentleman or lady; either on cloth. R. W. WHITEHEAD, 185 and 187 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SOLICITOR to take charge of city business for an accident insurance company. Address M 84, Tribune.

WANTED—ARTISTS—(FIRST-CLASS) —for water-color, india-ink, and oil pictures; only competent artists need apply. 69 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED YOUNG man in a wholesale notion house; one that has a trade preferred. Good reference required. K 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WHO HAS HAD experience in selling suburban lots and can talk German. Address, in English, H 56, Tribune.

WANTED—MAN TO SUPERINTEND an overall manufactory; one acquainted with the employing of hands and running of same. Apply to CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO., fourth floor, corner Franklin and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD WORKING FARM hand, married; steady place and good wages. State nationality. G 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO GO TO WASHING-ton Territory a first-class hardware man, one who understands his business thoroughly, to such a man will pay good salary. Address, with references, GEO. T. CRANE, 65 North La Salle-st.

WANTED—A MAN FOR JANITOR OR general work, and a laundress; man and wife preferred. 499 La Salle-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ARCHI-tectural draughtsman for details. C. O. HANSEN, 240 Ashland Block.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF FINE address and ability; good salary to right party. RAND, MCNALLY & CO., 149 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A FEW INTELLIGENT city canvassers, male and female, on the best new book that has been published for years. Installments had cash. J. S. GOODMAN & CO., 149 La Salle.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO sell lace goods in Chicago on commission. Address L 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—AT 30 OGDEN-AV.—A good cook. References required.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO DO GEN-eral housework at 14 South Sheldon-st.

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL FOR GEN-eral housework in small family. 988 Adams-st.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDE servant girl for cook and general housework; private family. 2211 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN IN a private family who is a good cook, washer, and ironer. City references required. 2020 Wabash.

WANTED—A NEAT, CAPABLE GER-man girl for housework in a small American family. Apply at once at 185 Oakley-av.

WANTED—COOK AND SECOND GIRL. German or Scandinavian. 4 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—AT 1795 MICHIGAN-AV., an experienced girl to do cooking and take care of basement. Best of references required. German preferred.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN cook; must also be a good laundress. Refer-ences. 2020 Prairie-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO general housework. 1520 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD COMPETENT GIRL for general housework. 2427 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR KITCHEN work at J. B. FRASER'S restaurant, 105 South Clark-st.

WANTED—GOOD COMPETENT SEC-ond girl. 2737 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron. Reference required. Small family. Call Sunday and Monday. 725 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD DINING-ROOM and second girl at 526 West Washington-st.

WANTED—STRONG, WILLING GIRL to do general housework. 67 Warren-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDI-navian girl for general housework. 2263 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL to cook, wash, and iron at 2909 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COLORED OR GERMAN girl for general housework. Bring reference. 3005 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, one to cook, wash, and iron, the other for sec-ond work; German or Swede preferred. Apply at 382 Orchard-st. Monday.

WANTED—AT 10 WARREN-AV., TWO girls for kitchen and chamber work.

WANTED—A NEAT GERMAN GIRL in a small private family; must be a good laun-dress. Reference required. 2641 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG GER-man or Swedish girl for general housework; one who understands the English language. 2720 Wa-bash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Call Monday after 9 a. m. at 2413 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK AND iron: German or Scandinavian preferred. 3256 Ellis-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 3440 Prairie-av.

WANTED—GOOD COOK AT RESTAU-rant, also two dishwashers. 147 State-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CHAMBER-maid; for which highest wages. 505 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A TRUSTY, COMPETENT girl for general housework in a small family. Must have good references. Call at 632 Washington-boulevard.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a family of four persons, no chil-dren; must be good cook and laundress. Apply at 2705 Calumet-av.

WANTED—659 LA SALLE-AV.—GIRL to cook, wash, and iron in private family. Ref-erences required.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Inquire at 695 Fulton-st., Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED—GERMAN OR AMERICAN girl for general housework; must be neat and efficient; wages $3 per week. 3535 Johnson-place.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GEN-eral housework; German or Swede. 2603 Mich-igan-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR GEN-eral housework in a small family. 45 University-place.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND work and take care of one child. References required. German preferred. Apply at 2311 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family; German pre-ferred. 303 South Paulina-st., old number.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GEN-eral housework in small family; good wages paid. 611 West Congress-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework in small family. Refer-ences required. Apply at No. 504 Fullerton-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework in private family; must be good cook and laundress; Protes-ant; German, Swede, or Norwegian preferred. 845 West Monroe.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK and good laundress; must have good reference; German preferred. Call at 338 West Washington-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR general housework. Must be able to furnish good references. Apply at 337 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL for general housework. Must have good ref-erences. Good wages. 1547 Lull-av. Take Lincoln-av. car.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GEN-eral housework at 551 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be good cook, washer, and ironer. 178 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—1810 MICHIGAN-AV., A chambermaid; must be a good waitress.

WANTED—A GOOD NORWEGIAN OR Swedish girl as cook at No. 534 West Adams-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Call Monday at 961 West Monroe.

WANTED—A GOOD, TIDY GIRL FOR general housework. 3714 Forest-av.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, German or Swede, for general housework and light second work and assist in care of children. 540 West Adams-st.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SCANDINA-vian girl for general housework. 469 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR general housework; must be a good washer and ironer. 2628 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GEN-eral work. 1940 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT 1354 WABASH-AV.—A girl for general housework. Apply at once.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL at 365 Superior-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SWEDE or Norwegian girl to do general housework in small private family; good wages. References re-quired. Apply upper flat, 108 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, PLAIN COOK and second girl; good wages will be paid. In-quire tomorrow at 493 Beers-st., Legand Brickyard. P. H. LIZOTTE.

WANTED—A CAPABLE WOMAN TO do general housework in small family. Best of references required. Apply today at 3.31 Ellis-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework in a small family. Inquire at 2031 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN girl to do general housework. Apply at 2619 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GEN-eral housework in a small private family; good home for the right party. Reference required. Ap-ply at 86 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A HALF-GROWN GIRL TO be useful in private family. 1814 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 2008 Lake-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO housework; small family. 582 Fulton-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GEN-eral housework in small family. 647 Washing-ton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GEN-eral housework in small private family. Apply at 1060 West Madison-st. at repair of drug store.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COM-petent second girl; good wages. Must have good references. 813 Washington-boulevard.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GEN-eral housework. 228 Park-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at No. 7 Thirty-third-st.

WANTED—A WILLING GIRL FOR general housework. Apply at 2406 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR GIRL FOR general housework; good wages. No. 1342 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL for cooking, washing, and ironing, at 2306 Wa-bash-av., corner Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK AND laundress, Swede or German preferred. Call Monday, with good reference, at 1509 Michigan-av. Wages, $4 per week.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, and ironer in a small private family. Refer-ences required. No. 3421 South Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash, and iron for a family; com-petent person will get good wages. No. 305 East Chi-cago-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK AND second girl at 1247 Michigan-av. Call after 5 p. m. Monday.

WANTED—AT 101 TWENTY-FIFTH-st., good girl for general housework; German preferred.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENER-al housework in a small family; good wages to one who is competent. Apply at 624 Perry-av., third house north of Sixty-eighth-st., Englewood.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL work; wages $6; come prepared to stay. 1791 Dunning-court, Lake View; take limits car.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL for general housework, small family; good home and good wages. German preferred. Call at 31 Fremont-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SCAN-dinavian cook. Apply Monday, 1301 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO do general housework; must be good washer and ironer. 2020 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GIRL, APPLY AT 666 West Adams-st. Give references.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be neat, a good cook, and have good references. Apply at 733 Washington-boulevard.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DINING-room girl; private boarding-house. 712 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPE-tent girl for general housework in a small fam-ily; good wages; take State-st. cars to Englewood and apply at 6756 Perry-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in small family; good wages. Must have good references. Address G 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL for general housework; must speak English. 224 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR Scandinavian girl for general housework in a large family at good wages. Apply Monday at 125 Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN TO work on a farm for a family of six; no chil-dren; commence Nov. 1, next; to the first one good wages by the month for a year. Call at 253 South Water-st. E. C. DONNELLAN.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK AND laundress for small family; keep two girls; prefer English or Scotch, and one just arrived. Ap-ply at once. 1207 North State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, WITH REF-erences, to cook and iron. Apply Monday be-tween 9 and 3 o'clock at 253 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; private family. Don't call Sun-day. 140 Warren-av., corner Wood.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GEN-eral housework; small family. 3409 Lake-av.

WANTED—AT REVERE HOUSE, TWO good experienced kitchen girls.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 512 Thirty-ninth-st., corner For-est-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Call Monday at 2066 Indiana-av.

WANTED—AT 3320 LAKE-AV.—GIRL to cook, wash, and iron.

WANTED—A GOOD, NEAT, AND tidy German girl to do light housework and wait in store. 28 North Clark-st.

WANTED—STRONG GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron. References. 2057 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GEN-eral housework. Apply at 3139 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, cook and laundress and second work; $4 and $3 each. 3140 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK TO assist in general housework; no washing; Ger-man girl preferred. Apply at 2210 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR Norwegian girl for housework in a small fami-ly. Call at 112 PARK-AV., to do general housework.

WANTED—GIRL AT 112 PARK-AV., to do general housework.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in small family. Good wages. Call at 3 o'clock at 2233 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework in small family. Refer-ences required. Apply at No. 504 Fullerton-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework in private family; must be good cook and laundress; Protes-ant; German, Swede, or Norwegian preferred. 845 West Monroe.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK and good laundress; must have good reference; German preferred. Call at 338 West Washington-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR general housework. Must be able to furnish good references. Apply at 337 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL for general housework. Must have good ref-erences. Good wages. 1547 Lull-av. Take Lincoln-av. car.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GEN

...TIONS—MALE.

...SALESMEN.
...WANTED—AS INSIDE ...ntleman's house by a thoroughly ...trained young man of means, or ...ce work, or enter a manufactory. ...Address MASURET, care E. W. ...av.

...WANTED—BY A YOUNG ...nman. Best of references given. ...e office.

...WANTED—BY A TRAV- ...ccustomed with the jewelers ... Michigan, Wisconsin, Minne- ...H 15, Tribune office.

...WANTED—TO TRAVEL ...a middle-aged and well-experi- ...speaks three languages; will work ...a salary. Address H 12, Tribune.

...WANTED—BY A FIRST- ...velling salesman; can command a ...lows. Highest references. Ad- ...office.

BOYS.

...WANTED—BY A BOY 17 ...olesale house. H 78, Tribune.

...WANTED—BY A FIRST- ...roceries salesman in a country ...reasonable with his family; ...se F 58, Tribune office.

TRADES.

...WANTED—BY AN EN- ...ck bookbinder. 80 Illinois-st.

...WANTED—AS FOREMAN ...carpenter; understands plans ...to handling any branch of the ...W, Tribune office.

...WANTED—BY A YOUNG ...man, who is also a practical miller, ...Wisconsin, who is willing to make ...eful in a merchant-tailor store.

...WANTED—BY A COMPE- ...ngraver; private place preferred. ...H 61, Forest, Cottage Grove-av.

...WANTED—BY WATCH- ...ons to the country. Address H ...

...WANTED—A PRACTICAL ...an, thoroughly acquainted with ...ge to machine and carbon oil ...ment; permanent. Best of city ...L 95, Tribune office.

...WANTED—BY MODERN- ...e charge as toolmaker of small ...se E 81, Tribune office.

...WANTED—BY A MA- ...ker; can do his own repairing ...y or country. Address F 28 ...

TRANSFERS, &c.

...WANTED—AS COACH- ...by a good driver and ...anser generally useful. Good ...ress F 72, Tribune office.

...WANTED—BY A SWED- ...as coachman in first-class place. ...ly references. F 30, Tribune.

...WANTED—BY A GERMAN ...an, 21 years in city, in a private ...ce; is willing to drive a team. ...e office.

...WANTED—BY A COMPE- ...an. Best of references. Ad- ...Prairie-av.

...WANTED—A SOBER ...an) as coachman, and to make ...self useful. Address H 39, Tribune.

...WANTED—AS COACH- ...reliable; can do housework. ...ches G 30, Tribune office.

...WANTED—BY AN EXPE- ...coachman; willing to make him- ...Highest references as to ...e. Tribune office.

...WANTED—AS COACH- ...milly, by a man recently from ...pleces; can thoroughly understands ...ribune office.

...WANTED—BY A FIRST- ...eling salesman; can command a ...lows. Highest references. Ad- ...office.

BOYS.

...WANTED—BY A BOY 17 ...olesale house. H 78, Tribune.

...WANTED—BY A FIRST- ...roceries salesman in a country ...reasonable with his family; ...se F 58, Tribune office.

TRADES.

...WANTED—BY AN EN- ...ck bookbinder. 80 Illinois-st.

...WANTED—AS FOREMAN ...carpenter; understands plans ...to handling any branch of the ...W, Tribune office.

...WANTED—BY A YOUNG ...man, who is also a practical miller, ...Wisconsin, who is willing to make ...eful in a merchant-tailor store.

...WANTED—BY A COMPE- ...ngraver; private place preferre d. ...H 61, Forest, Cottage Grove-av.

...WANTED—BY WATCH- ...ons to the country. Address H ...

...WANTED—A PRACTICAL ...an, thoroughly acquainted with ...ge to machine and carbon oil ...ment; permanent. Best of city ...L 95, Tribune office.

...WANTED—BY MODERN- ...e charge as toolmaker of small ...se E 81, Tribune office.

...WANTED—BY A MA- ...ker; can do his own repairing ...y or country. Address F 28 ...

TRANSFERS, &c.

...WANTED—AS COACH- ...by a good driver and ...anser generally useful. Good ...ress F 72, Tribune office.

...WANTED—BY A SWED- ...as coachman in first-class place. ...ly references. F 30, Tribune.

...WANTED—BY A GERMAN ...an, 21 years in city, in a private ...ce; is willing to drive a team. ...e office.

...WANTED—BY A COMPE- ...an. Best of references. Ad- ...Prairie-av.

...WANTED—A SOBER ...an) as coachman, and to make ...self useful. Address H 39, Tribune.

...WANTED—AS COACH- ...reliable; can do housework. ...ches G 30, Tribune office.

...WANTED—BY AN EXPE- ...coachman; willing to make him- ...Highest references as to ...e. Tribune office.

...WANTED—AS COACH- ...milly, by a man recently from ...pleces; can thoroughly understands ...ribune office.

...WANTED—BY A FIRST- ...ed coachman; married; mas. ...ces M 66, Tribune office.

...WANTED—BY A COACH- ...experience. One who thorough- ...ties and is willing to fulfill ...ference given. Address M 81, ...

...WANTED—BY A FIRST- ...years' references; good driver. ...L 38, Tribune office.

...WANTED—BY A FIRST- ...Best of references. M 35, Trib- ...

...WANTED—BY COLORED ...private family, as driver or ...eman; can produce the best ...as of Fifth-av.

...WANTED—BY A THOR- ...coachman. First-class refer- ...ces G D 25, Tribune office.

...WANTED—BY A STRICT- ...achman; Swede. Four years' ...ace. L 26, Tribune office.

...WANTED—BY A DANE ...derstands the care of fine ...and willing to make himself ...y references. Address K 25, ...

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR FIRST- ...class German and Scandinavian female help, also girls to do cooking, washing and ironing; North Side preferred; city references; ...ch and cheap workers. call at Scandinavian office, 237 Wells-st.

...WANTED—BY A YOUNG, ...perience, as coachman; under- ...good references. Address H ...

...WANTED—AS A COACH ...d recommended, and will give ...tisfaction. L 86, Tribune.

...WANTED—AS COACH- ...lesman; married; 11 years in ...78, Tribune office.

...WANTED—BY AN EXPE- ...good groom, stylish driver ...this work thoroughly. Address ...office.

...WANTED—AS COACH- ...family. Good reference given, ...ng a good, trustworthy man ...for one week COACHMAN, ...

...WANTED—AS COACH- ...references from good families ...h wife; no children. Address ...

...WANTED—AS COACH- ...by good driver and groom; ...dations from last place and ...ribune office.

...WANTED—AS COACH- ...anglishman; strictly temperate. ...Call or address COACH- ...

...WANTED—BY A FIRST- ...private family; one who un- ...s of fine horses and carriages. ...Tribune office.

...WANTED—BY A YOUNG ...private family to take care of ...heir generally useful. G 75, ...

AGENCIES.

...WANTED—NOTICE— ...parties wanting reliable and ...ced help to call at Employment Association ...

MISCELLANEOUS.

...WANTED—BY A GEN- ...experience, good organ- ...steady, reliable; wages ...ility; don't shirk work; have ...d dollars throu...h failure of a ...Tribune office.

...WANTED—BY A THOR- ...English and German; ...ge; German preferred. E 96, ...

...WANTED—BY A MAN ...9 years' experience in the ...ness in the office, field, and ...aintenance with the trade. ...wanting to leave present em- ...good references furnished. ...

...WANTED—BY A YOUNG ...roughly competent girl to do second ...work. Please call at 69 May-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 SWED- ...ish girls; one to do cooking and the other general housework in a American family; no objection to washing or ironing. Call Monday at 350 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RE- ...liable middle-aged girl to do general housework in private family. Good reference. Good laundress. 10 Miller-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPE- ...tent girl as cook in private family, without washing or ironing. Call at 30 East Erie-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GIRLS ...to work together in bakery or private family. Call at 34 West Thirteenth-st., near Ashland-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AS COOK, OR ...to do housework by two colored girls. 2107 Butterfield-st. Call Sunday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPE- ...tent Swedish girl as cook and laundress where a second girl is kept. Call at 2038 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY FIRST- ...class cook and laundress and second girl together in a private family. Best of references. 3311 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPE- ...rienced second cook and laundress. Call at 2077 Arnold.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPE- ...tent cook and laundress. Call at 247 West Lake.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIA- ...ble girl as cook and laundress in a first-class family; good references. Call at 3023 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL TO ...do general housework in small private family. Call at 350 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPE- ...tent girl to do cooking and laundry work in a small private family; also a young girl to do general housework, with references. Call Monday at 181 East Chicago-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GIRLS ...for first and second work. Good references. 3311 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPE- ...tent girl for second work, with privilege of piano use convenient. South Side preferred. Best references. Address O A 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN ...lady for second work or to help in educating children. Inquire at 50 West Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPE- ...tent girl for general housework in a small family. Call at 50 Townsend-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COM- ...petent second girl. Best city references. 525 Fulton-st., ringing bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SEC- ...ond girls. Address Monday and Tuesday L 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SECOND ...girl; can do plain sewing; a steady home more appreciated than wages. Address Monday and Tuesday 11 to 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST- ...class girl to do general housework. Call or address for three days No. 25 Ontario-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERI- ...enced second and type writer. Address G 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOR- ...oughly competent girl to do second work. Please call at 69 May-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 SWED- ...ish girls; one to do cooking and the other general housework in a American family; no objection to washing or ironing. Call Monday at 350 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RE- ...liable middle-aged girl to do general housework in private family. Good reference. Good laundress. 10 Miller-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPE- ...tent girl as cook in private family, without washing or ironing. Call at 30 East Erie-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GIRLS ...to work together in bakery or private family. Call at 34 West Thirteenth-st., near Ashland-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AS COOK, OR ...to do housework by two colored girls. 2107 Butterfield-st. Call Sunday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPE- ...tent Swedish girl as cook and laundress where a second girl is kept. Call at 2038 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY FIRST- ...class cook and laundress and second girl together in a private family. Best of references. 3311 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPE- ...rienced second cook and laundress. Call at 2077 Arnold.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPE- ...tent cook and laundress. Call at 247 West Lake.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIA- ...ble girl as cook and laundress in a first-class family; good references. Call at 3023 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL TO ...do general housework in small private family. Call at 350 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPE- ...tent girl to do cooking and laundry work in a small private family, also a young girl to do general housework, with references. Call Monday at 181 East Chicago-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GIRLS ...for first and second work. Good references. 3311 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPE- ...tent girl for second work, with privilege of piano use convenient. South Side preferred. Best references. Address O A 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN ...lady for second work or to help in educating children. Inquire at 50 West Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPE- ...tent housekeeper in a private family, without laundry work preferred. Good references. Address 319 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A RE- ...spectable young lady as housekeeper for a gentleman with small family. Call Sunday. 661 North Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED — AS HOUSE- ...keeper by an American lady with little girl 6 years old; only those meaning business need answer. Address K 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY ...as housekeeper or to do general housework in an American family. Call Monday at 514 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENER- ...getic and educated woman as housekeeper or to care for and teach young children. Address H 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ...widow of experience as housekeeper in widower's family. References. Address L 70, Tribune office.

LAUNDRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST- ...class laundress to take washing or go out by the day. Call or address 40 Ogden-place.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST- ...class laundress, with best of references. Address 183 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO WASH- ...ing and ironing at home; good work warranted. 2317 Cottage Grove-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST- ...class shirt-ironer in a steam laundry. Address 80 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWED- ...ish woman to go out washing by the day. Apply at 130 Townsend-st., up-stairs, in rear.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES ...and hotels furnished with help of all nationalities. Girls wanted for city and country. Mrs. O'NEILL, 231 West Harrison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES ...and hotels will find first-class help, German, Swede, and other nationalities; orders filled promptly and with care. MRS. DEARLEN, 97 North State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AT 449 WEST ...Madison-st., girls for house and hotel work, both country and city.

SITUATIONS WANTED — AS FIRST- ...class cook in hotel, restaurant, or boarding-house; would take private family. State particulars and wages. Reference. WILHELMINA, 1421 Wabash-av., basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A COMPE- ...tent German second girl; no objections. State particulars and wages. Reference. LENA, 1421 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST- ...class second girl; care of children and seamstress; no objection to the country. State particulars and wages. CLARE, 1421 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST- ...class girl as nurse or second work; no objection to go out of the city. Call at MRS. HIGGINS' office, 469 Division-st., corner of La Salle-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MRS. ALBEN- ...SON'S old, reliable Swedish Female Employment Agency for select families only, established 1868 at 233 Oak-st., second house west of Wells-st., on Oak.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES ...wanting help for housework call at MRS. HIGGINS' office, 469 Division-st., corner of La Salle-av. Also 50 girls call.

SITUATION WANTED — A WIDOW, ...years old, who is reliable, neat, and economical, would keep house for some one; no washing; state particulars and wages. References. MRS. DAVIS, 1421 Wabash-av., basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SIS- ...ters. Germans, one as first-class cook, the other as dining-room girl or second girl; state particulars and wages. References. EMMA, 1421 Wabash-av., basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—THE GOOD ...Samaritan Society, 173 East Randolph-st., supplies families, in city and country, with female help to do any kind of work at fair wages. Good seamstresses always on hand.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES ...needing good German and Scandinavian female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG ...lady as bookkeeper; understands German and English. Best of reference. Miss FRIDA FRIEDHIRICH, 654 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ...lady companion on a good weekly or daily paper. Address H 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ...lady as shorthand amanuensis and typewriter; has experience. Can bring recommendations from former employer, and furnish machine for a time. Address for two days G 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN STORE OR ...by good position of trust; a young lady (Roman Catholic). Address for five days, O H 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ...lady as companion to lady, or as governess, by an accomplished young lady. Best of references given. Address 358 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERI- ...enced salesmdy who speaks the English, German, and Scandinavian languages equally well wishes situation either in a dry-goods house or some similar business. H 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ...woman of ability in newspaper or other office; moderate pay. Address M 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY ...of good education in an office. L 97, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ...lady, as assistant bookkeeper, copyist, or general office work. Can furnish A1 references. Address L 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ...lady of ability and experience as shorthand correspondent. Address L 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COMPAN- ...ion and nurse to invalid or old lady; have had experience with sickness. Also insanity. Can give best of reference. Address, for 5 days, G 40, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPE- ...rienced lady typewriter. H 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ...lady as assistant bookkeeper or to take charge of a small set of double-entry books. Address H 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG ...French lady, educated, refined, and skilful, earnestly desires position giving a comfortable home and fair salary; governess to little girl preferred; understand dressmaking and millinery. Best references. G 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A BOOK- ...keeper, cashier, or typewriting by a competent young lady not afraid of work. K 6, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ...woman in private family to do light housework; ...no objection to go a short distance in the country. ...Please call at 69 West Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT ...girl to do second or general housework. Address ...H 100 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWED- ...ish girl to do general housework in a small, gen- ...teel family. Call at 50 Townsend-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COM- ...petent second girl. Best city references. 525 Fulton-st., ringing bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SEC- ...ond girls. Address Monday and Tuesday L 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SECOND ...girl; can do plain sewing; a steady home more appreciated than wages. Address Monday and Tuesday 11 to 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST- ...class girl to do general housework. Call or address for three days No. 25 Ontario-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERI- ...enced second and type writer. Address G 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOR- ...oughly competent girl to do second work. Please call at 69 May-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 SWED- ...ish girls; one to do cooking and the other general housework in a American family; no objection to washing or ironing. Call Monday at 350 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RE- ...liable middle-aged girl to do general housework in private family. Good reference. Good laundress. 10 Miller-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPE- ...tent girl as cook in private family, without washing or ironing. Call at 30 East Erie-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GIRLS ...to work together in bakery or private family. Call at 34 West Thirteenth-st., near Ashland-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AS COOK, OR ...to do housework by two colored girls. 2107 Butterfield-st. Call Sunday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPE- ...tent Swedish girl as cook and laundress where a second girl is kept. Call at 2038 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY FIRST- ...class cook and laundress and second girl together in a private family. Best of references. 3311 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPE- ...rienced second cook and laundress. Call at 2077 Arnold.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPE- ...tent cook and laundress. Call at 247 West Lake.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIA- ...ble girl as cook and laundress in a first-class family; good references. Call at 3023 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL TO ...do general housework in small private family. Call at 350 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPE- ...tent girl to do cooking and laundry work in a small private family, also a young girl to do general housework, with references. Call Monday at 181 East Chicago-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GIRLS ...for first and second work. Good references. 3311 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPE- ...tent girl for second work, with privilege of piano use convenient. South Side preferred. Best references. Address O A 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN ...lady for second work or to help in educating children. Inquire at 50 West Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPE- ...tent housekeeper in a private family, without laundry work preferred. Good references. Address 319 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A RE- ...spectable young lady as housekeeper for a gentleman with small family. Call Sunday. 661 North Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED — AS HOUSE- ...keeper by an American lady with little girl 6 years old; only those meaning business need answer. Address K 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY ...as housekeeper or to do general housework in an American family. Call Monday at 514 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENER- ...getic and educated woman as housekeeper or to care for and teach young children. Address H 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ...widow of experience as housekeeper in widower's family. References. Address L 70, Tribune office.

LAUNDRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST- ...class laundress to take washing or go out by the day. Call or address 40 Ogden-place.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST- ...class laundress, with best of references. Address 183 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO WASH- ...ing and ironing at home; good work warranted. 2317 Cottage Grove-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST- ...class shirt-ironer in a steam laundry. Address 80 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWED- ...ish woman to go out washing by the day. Apply at 130 Townsend-st., up-stairs, in rear.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES ...and hotels will find first-class help, German, Swede, and other nationalities; orders filled promptly and with care. MRS. DEARLEN, 97 North State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AT 449 WEST ...Madison-st., girls for house and hotel work, both country and city.

SITUATIONS WANTED — AS FIRST- ...class cook in hotel, restaurant, or boarding-house; would take private family. State particulars and wages. Reference. WILHELMINA, 1421 Wabash-av., basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A COMPE- ...tent German second girl; no objections. State particulars and wages. Reference. LENA, 1421 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST- ...class second girl; care of children and seamstress; no objection to the country. State particulars and wages. CLARE, 1421 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST- ...class girl as nurse or second work; no objection to go out of the city. Call at MRS. HIGGINS' office, 469 Division-st., corner of La Salle-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MRS. ALBEN- ...SON'S old, reliable Swedish Female Employment Agency for select families only, established 1868 at 233 Oak-st., second house west of Wells-st., on Oak.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES ...wanting help for housework call at MRS. HIGGINS' office, 469 Division-st., corner of La Salle-av. Also 50 girls call.

SITUATION WANTED — A WIDOW, ...years old, who is reliable, neat, and economical, would keep house for some one; no washing; state particulars and wages. References. MRS. DAVIS, 1421 Wabash-av., basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SIS- ...ters. Germans, one as first-class cook, the other as dining-room girl or second girl; state particulars and wages. References. EMMA, 1421 Wabash-av., basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—THE GOOD ...Samaritan Society, 173 East Randolph-st., supplies families, in city and country, with female help to do any kind of work at fair wages. Good seamstresses always on hand.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES ...needing good German and Scandinavian female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG ...lady as bookkeeper; understands German and English. Best of reference. Miss FRIDA FRIEDHIRICH, 654 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ...lady companion on a good weekly or daily paper. Address H 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ...lady as shorthand amanuensis and typewriter; has experience. Can bring recommendations from former employer, and furnish machine for a time. Address for two days G 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN STORE OR ...by good position of trust; a young lady (Roman Catholic). Address for five days, O H 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ...lady as companion to lady, or as governess, by an accomplished young lady. Best of references given. Address 358 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERI- ...enced salesmdy who speaks the English, German, and Scandinavian languages equally well wishes situation either in a dry-goods house or some similar business. H 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ...woman of ability in newspaper or other office; moderate pay. Address M 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY ...of good education in an office. L 97, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ...lady, as assistant bookkeeper, copyist, or general office work. Can furnish A1 references. Address L 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ...lady of ability and experience as shorthand correspondent. Address L 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COMPAN- ...ion and nurse to invalid or old lady; have had experience with sickness. Also insanity. Can give best of reference. Address, for 5 days, G 40, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPE- ...rienced lady typewriter. H 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ...lady as assistant bookkeeper or to take charge of a small set of double-entry books. Address H 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG ...French lady, educated, refined, and skilful, earnestly desires position giving a comfortable home and fair salary; governess to little girl preferred; understand dressmaking and millinery. Best references. G 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A BOOK- ...keeper, cashier, or typewriting by a competent young lady not afraid of work. K 6, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ...lady; writes plainly, understands bookkeeping, and can furnish good references. F 22, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPE- ...rienced lady stenographer and typewriter operator. References furnished. G 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY ...stenographer and typewriter operator; experienced. Good references. Address H 12, Tribune.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

THE EMPLOYMENT ASSOCIATION, ...Rooms 1 and 2, 175 South Clark-st., having many years of business experience in Chicago, are daily supplying people with positions, male and female, in all the different lines of trade, such as first-class bookkeepers and assistants, reliable accountants and collectors, gentlemen or lady correspondents, clerks, copyists, teachers in all branches, etc. Worthy competent parties wishing to procure first-class positions can be assisted by calling at the association rooms.

INSTRUCTION.

ACADEMY OF SHORTHAND—GRA- ...HAM and PITMAN, individual instruction day and evening. Those entering this week will get five weeks' instruction all day, typewriting included, for $10. Dictation to all systems 75 per month. Suite 35 Montauk Block.

AT SOUDER'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, ...178 to 190 West Madison-st.—Fall term begins Monday, Sept. 3; rooms have been enlarged to about double their former capacity; study hall is handsomely frescoed and furnished with office desks for each student. Tuition $45 per year; evenings $25 for six months. Gas bill is not required in daytime.

A LARGE NUMBER OF YOUNG MEN ...and young ladies are now entering the Metropolitan Business College, opposite McV.'s Theatre, for the fall and winter. This college has an excellent faculty, finely furnished rooms, and reasonable prices. Day and evening sessions.

A WELL-KNOWN FRENCH TEACHER ...of this city wishes a comfortable home in an American family residing near Twenty-fourth-st. and Michigan-av. in exchange for instruction; is also a competent violinist. Address R 1, Tribune office.

A NORTH GERMAN LADY WHO HAS ...taught in England for six years will give excellent rapid instruction in her own language. Address G 61, Tribune office.

ART SCHOOL—OIL-PAINTING AND ...sketching from Nature practically taught by PROF. P. BAUMGRAS. Unequaled advantages offered to lady students. Studio 113 West Washington.

ATHENÆUM, 50 DEARBORN-ST.— ...Piano lessons day and evening.

AN ENGLISH LADY, CULTIVATED ...musician and experienced teacher, desires pupils for piano or organ; terms moderate. 9 North Ada-st.

BOOKKEEPING, PHONOGRAPHY, ...penmanship, and the common branches at reduced rates, day and evening, at Lakeside Business College, 81 North Clark-st.

BOXING AND FENCING ACADEMY, ...155 Randolph-st. Boxing taught efficiently in 24 lessons. Importer of fencing apparatus and boxing-gloves. Send for circular. COL. MONSTERY.

CHICAGO ATHENÆUM, 50 DEAR- ...born-st., begins its twelfth year of instruction Sept. 10; corps of eighteen teachers employed; day and evening classes in the branches, languages, shorthand, music, mechanical and free-hand drawing, and elocution; gymnasium thoroughly renovated; total membership past year 2,000.

CHICAGO ATHENÆUM, 50 DEAR- ...BORN. CLASSES IN FRENCH. Conversational and theoretical Methods Combined. Next term begins Monday, Sept. 10. PROF. L. MIOUARD CAPELLIER.

CHICAGO MUSICAL SEMINARY, 112 ...Dearborn-st., guarantees that in 20 lessons by their new method young or old will be able to perform on piano, organ, or guitar that will please the ear and satisfy the critic. Instructions evenings if desired. No charts. Prof. J. H. MACDONALD.

CHICAGO SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, ...94 Washington-st. Room 36. Day and evening sessions. Typewriting without extra charge. Call or send for circular. HARRY V. LEE, Principal.

DAY AND EVENING CLASS IN- ...struction in the German, French, Spanish, Italian, and Latin languages by PROF. MARTIN, 128 North Clark-st. Terms: $5 for 20 hour lessons; private lesson, 50 cents. Term begins Sept. 4, 1883.

ELLA SCHWORKE, TEACHER OF PI- ...ano, graduate from Conservatory at Leipzig, Germany. Lessons given at 97 West Monroe-st., Tuesday and Friday, 8 to 4 p. m., and at residence, 131 North Sangamon-st.

ELOCUTION—SCHOLARS WANTED ...by a competent teacher; terms reasonable. Address M 68, Tribune office.

GERMAN SPECIALTY—GERMAN AND ...English literary work. Address K 5, Tribune.

LADY WOULD LIKE TO LEARN RE- ...ception-room. Address L 95, Tribune office. ...touching, giving in exchange her service in re-

MUNSON SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND— ...Select. Individual instruction a specialty; Twenty years' experience in this department of it; shorthand work and an equally long acquaintance with Graham's and Benn Pitman's systems, the positions of our pupils fill here and elsewhere, and the preparation of a profession in order to give our situations and strength to our shorthand writers, may be accepted perhaps as evidence of our competency for and devotion to our work. Our earnest aim is to guarantee the competency of pupils when a term of instructions, the latter being as questionable as to incorporate thirty consecutive words from our circular to make up one recognized issued by a purported shorthand teacher in this city.

Ten weeks' class instruction, day or evening, $10, $15, or $20. Daily dictation class for advanced students of any system, $10 per month. Typewriting without additional charge. Circulars can be had upon application. Suite 41 First National Bank Building. MR. AND MRS. J. S. HANNA.

MODERN LANGUAGES—THOROUGH ...private instruction in Spanish, French, German, English, Italian, and Portuguese by Professor of many years' practical experience in the various capitals of Europe and Central and South America. Special terms for classes in Spanish, to commence in a few days. Private lessons if preferred can be had, or apply for address to M 54, Tribune office.

MR. L. A. PHELPS WILL BE AT HIS ...rooms, Chicago Musical College, Central Music Hall, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, and Friday, Sept. 7, from 9 to 12 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of trying voices. Those who desire to engage for the fall term, which opens Sept. 10, are advised to make application as early as possible.

MISSES GREER'S MUSICAL STUDIO, ...357 South Oakley-av. By the new method young or old are made good performers on piano, organ, or guitar in twenty lessons. Instruction at pupil's residence if desired. Take Van Buren-st. car. Send for prospectus.

MISS FARQUHARSON, TEACHER ...of painting on velvet, will send written instructions, with materials, to any desiring lessons. Velvet and designs for sale. 263 East Indiana-st.

PAINTING LESSONS IN OILS AND ...water-colors; flowers on silk, felt, plush, or wood taught by an artist who recently came from Europe. Address G 62, Tribune office.

PROF. L. EDOUARD CAPELLIER HAS ...just returned from the East; appointments can be made with him for private lessons, private classes in French, by addressing 50 Dearborn-st.

PIANO, VOICE, ORGAN, FRENCH, ...Latin, etc., from 75 cents to $2 a lesson, at 2326 Indiana-av., or pupil's home, or down town. PROF. M. DELOULME.

PROF. EUGENE M'CARTHY TEACHES ...boxing. Athenæum Gymnasium, 50 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HIGH- ...ly educated French lady, speaking English fluently, as teacher in a school or private family; would take classes in French literature; no objection to leaving the city. Best of references. Address X 76, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE ACADEMY, 3931 LANG- ...ley-av.—Primary, higher, and special departments. Reopens Sept. 17, 1883. Address MRS. HOSS.

STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING ...taught. Graham's system by a pupil of A. J. Graham himself. Room 45, 156 Washington-st.

THE MISSES WARE'S SCHOOL AND ...Miss Spike's kindergarten, corner Twenty-fifth-st. and Indiana-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 10, 1883.

WANTED—LEARNERS AT CUTTING ...by actual measurement; self-fitting, designing, draping, trimming, finishing taught at the Artistic School, 236 Wabash-av. MME. QUESNEL.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF SHORT- ...hand (Munson's) and typewriting at a college in the city. Address K 16, Tribune office.

WOULD LIKE TO MUSIC LESSONS ...for washing. M 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—PUPILS IN SHORTHAND, ...day or evening class. Address G 23, Tribune.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN (SOLO PIAN- ...ist) will give lessons on piano, violin, harmony, or singing, at pupils' homes. Special attention to children or advanced pupils. Terms, $10. Address H 23, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN WANTS LESSONS ON ...guitar; state terms. M 45, Tribune office.

$2 A MONTH EACH—PIANO AND ...vocal lessons by lady teachers. Room 38, 126 Dearborn-st.

STORAGE.

A1—THE CHICAGO FURNITURE ...Storage Company, 39 Van Buren-st., have the most extensive accommodations for storing household goods and merchandise in the city; rates low; satisfaction guaranteed. Advances if desired.

CENTRAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, ...29 to 31 South Clinton-st., is safest and cheapest in the city for furniture, pianos, carriages, etc. They will loan 75 or 85,000 at 8 per cent per year.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, ...79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1870; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

ILLINOIS FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE ...26 North Morgan-st.; storage for furniture, etc.; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, ...etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE FARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

UNITED STATES STORAGE CO.'S ...warehouses, 111, 112, 113, and 114 Michigan-av., near Washington-st. Storage for all kinds of merchandise, household goods, pianos, etc. Safe, cheap, and convenient.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ...134 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

1 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—A FURNISH- ...ed alcove room to rent to gentlemen or gent and wife, with board.

4 GROVELAND PARK — TWO NICE ...large rooms; stationary bowls and water in each; with board.

14 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST.—FURNISH- ...ed rooms and front parlor to rent, with board; French family.

24 SIXTEENTH-ST.—TWO HALL BED- ...rooms, nicely furnished, with or without first-class board; location convenient to horse and pleasure cars; a few day boarders can also be accommodated.

43 UNIVERSITY-PLACE—2 SUITES OF ...rooms, unfurnished, with first-class board.

70 TWENTY-FOURTH-ST. — SOUTH ...alcove room for couple and pleasant rear room for gentleman, with board; private family. References

79 THIRTY-SECOND-ST. — NICELY- ...furnished room with first-class board, suitable for two gentlemen or man and wife.

10 SI

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—3 ELEGANT MICHIGAN-av. houses, with furniture for sale. Large Indiana-av. rooming house, paying, and first-class; furniture for sale. Three first-class Wabash-av. boarding-houses, making money; furniture cheap; terms easy. Several private residences, hotels and flats, with furniture less than cost. Two houses to let, elegantly furnished, near the lake and Thirty-first-st. 15-room brick house and barn on Indiana-av., $60, and other houses and parts of houses, vacant. JOSEPH WARBURTON & CO., 123 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Twenty-ninth-st., a nicely furnished marble front to responsible parties (no boarding house), or would rent second flat to parties taking meals out. Address F 31, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2 3-STORY AND CELLAR new brick stores, finished in hard wood; street paved and desirable location on Ellis-av., near Forty-third-st.; $50 per month. C. W. BROWN, 140 Lake-st. or 4264 Greenwood-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 2823 Michigan-av. Inquire at house.

TO RENT—OCT. 1, HOUSE 3617 LAKE-av.; house in complete order; 13 rooms; all modern improvements; occupant has lease until May, 1884; premises can be inspected at any time; sewerage and plumbing A1. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—A LARGE 3-story and basement; marble-front on Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st.

Also—New 2-story and basement brick, $40. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 104 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NEAR ELLIS PARK—A fully furnished 7-story and basement brick house; piano, gas, bath, etc. L 72, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ON TWENTY-SECOND-ST., near the lake—A fully furnished 16-room stone-front house; boarders allowed. BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—66 TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., furnished brick residence; has all modern conveniences, in best of order.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, TILL May 1, 1884, No. 3460 Calumet-av.; possession can be had on or before Sept. 15; house can be seen between 3 and 5 p. m.

TO RENT—2111 INDIANA-AV., 2-STORY frame house on brick basement; 12 rooms; all modern improvements; in fine order. Good barn if desired. BARNES & PARISH, real estate, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front house, 12 rooms, with every convenience; all in good order, corner No. St. John's-place and Carroll-av. CHAS. C. AUSTIN, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3419 WABASH-AV., STONE-front. J. C. McCORD, 118 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—10-ROOM FRAME HOUSE on Wabash-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., newly papered and painted throughout. Inquire 2 doors south.

TO RENT—2 LARGE FRONT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, at 1332 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—3145 GROVELAND-AV.; IN perfect order, within two minutes of cable or L. C. R. R.; modern improvements.

TO RENT—3128 MICHIGAN-AV., VERY desirable two-story frame house, with brick basement, containing 12 rooms, bath, furnace, hot and cold water, etc. Rent $40 a month.
W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT 2-STORY, basement, and mansard-roof brown stone house No. 3317 Wabash-av.; she walls are done in oil, the ceilings beautifully frescoed, and the entire house is in perfect order; has furnace, furnace, and modern conveniences; large brick barn with man's room; will be rented cheap for one, two, or three years. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington.

TO RENT—3714 PRAIRIE-AV., FRAME cottage of 10 rooms; will be put in order.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—$100-ELEGANTLY FURNISHED—A first-class 8-story and basement residence on Groveland-av., near Thirtieth-st.; convenient to seven cars. The owner and wife will board with tenant if desired. Address L 63, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT 2-STORY marble-front house at 322 Thirty-seventh-st., corner Grand-av.; all modern improvements; splendid; fruit cheap. Inquire of H. W. WARE, 114 State-st. Partridges' dry goods store. Apply in the afternoon.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:
SOUTH SIDE.
3026 Prairie-av., brick, 10 rooms, and barn.
4620 State-st., cottage, frame, 6 rooms, $15.
4711 State-st., cottage, 6 rooms, $15.

TO RENT—FRAME HOUSE FRONTING park at head of Drexel-boulevard; dining-room and kitchen on main floor; house is near cable and steam cars, in choice neighborhood, in first-class repair, and possession given at once. R. W. BRIDGE, 15 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—2970 SOUTH PARK-AV., 2-story and basement brick house of 10 rooms; all modern improvements; in first-class condition; $35. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV.—A FIRST-class 10-room house on Michigan-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts., to a gentleman and wife only, for board for self and wife, reserving two rooms for ourselves. Address M 53, Tribune.

TO RENT—1250 INDIANA-AV., TWO-story and basement stone-front, 14 rooms. C. E. DICKINSON, 195 Wabash-av.

TO RENT — FIRST-CLASS STONE-front house; Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st. Inquire of J. D. BANGS, State and Van Buren-sts.

TO RENT—373 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., near Wentworth-av., 2-story house of 12 rooms, all conveniences. Inquire of N. PETERSON, 1319 State-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 2329 Michigan-av. Inquire of U. P. SMITH, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 36.

TO RENT—1230 INDIANA-AV., FINE 10-room stone-front, with improvements. 3057 Vincennes-av., elegant 12-room house.
F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — DWELLING, 10 ROOMS, marble front, all modern improvements, 231 West Van Buren-st., $60. Apply at 208 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 13 rooms, or will rent parlor floor and basement, to responsible party. 278 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—3550 VERNON-AV.—TEN rooms and laundry; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. Apply 50 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—1529 MICHIGAN-AV.—House 15 rooms; lease to May, 1885; full of roomers; will rent furnished.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED house, suitable for room-renting or boarding-house. 2223 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—15-ROOM HOUSE; LEASE che p to responsible party; location Michigan-av. Address A D 81, Tribune office.

TO RENT—22 THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.—10-room brick near cable-cars; possession now. Inq. M. ALMY, 77 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FOR ONE year, or till May 1, 1885, brick house, nine rooms, with bath, on Prairie-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.; price, $100 per month. References required. Address C 56, Tribune office.

West Side.

TO RENT—HANDSOME, FURNISHED home, Washington-boulevard, east of park; 14 rooms, complete in every particular. Will be rented to responsible party for $100 per month for the winter or longer. Address L 88, Tribune office.

TO RENT—$20 TO $35 PER MONTH—4 Houses and flats on Leavitt, Polk, and De Kalb-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars, corner of Polk-st. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS., 107 Madison-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—70 LYTLE-ST., TEN-ROOM brick house in fine order; warranted against sewer gas. Inquire at 72 Lytle-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS IN first-class repair, with barn, $25, at 916 Fulton-st. Apply at 496 Hubbard-st.

TO RENT—412 TO 422 LEAVITT-ST., new two-story and cellar stone-front houses; every improvement; price $35. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS., 107 Madison-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—8 FILLMORE-ST., 2-STORY and basement brick house, $25 per month.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—945 MONROE-ST.—2-STORY 8-room swell front; parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on one floor; every modern convenience; south frontage. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING HOUSE 775 West Jackson-st., 9 rooms, bath room, etc., in complete order. WILLIAM C. DOW,
10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—A NEW 8-STORY AND SUB-cellar brick house at 373 West Adams-st. Apply at 15 North Irving-place.

TO RENT—5 11-ROOM NEW MARBLE-front houses, 4 rooms deep, dining-room and kitchen on main floor, French plate and art glass fronts, every modern convenience and ventilation. Stone walks, new improvements, etc. MYRON A. DECKER, 161 to 165 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house in very desirable location on West Side; will take the rent in board; must be a family without small children. Reference required. Address, stating reference, H 65, Tribune office.

TO RENT—428 SOUTH LEAVITT-ST., 2-story and cellar stone-front house, 7 rooms; all modern improvements; still in good order; good yard. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MODERN BRICK HOUSE, well furnished, on Hoyne-av., near Lake-st. Address L 86, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 9-ROOMED stone-front, near Jefferson Park, to responsible parties only, for board or owner. H 53, Tribune office.

TO RENT—1035 WILCOX-AV., STORY and basement brick cottage, in good repair with brick yard; rent reasonable. Inquire 1039 Wilcox-av.

TO RENT — LARGE, FINELY-FURnished cottage-front room in new brown stone house; all improvements. References. 111A Loomis-st.

TO RENT—531 CARROLL-AV., STONE front. J. C. McCORD, 118 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—651 MONROE-ST., OCTAGON brick dwelling, 10 rooms, completely furnished; also barn; favorable terms to private family. Room 81, 159 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 400 VAN BUREN-ST., near Centre-av., 2-story frame dwelling, cheap to good tenant. GEO. NICHOLS, 45 Dearborn-st., Room 36.

TO RENT—ELEGANT HOUSE, WEST Side, unfurnished, for board. G 68, Tribune.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—
NEW HOUSES.
On West Adams-st. near Oakley-av. These houses are first-class in every respect, with every convenience and improvement; rent from $60 to $65 per month; now ready.
THREE NEW HOUSES.
Nos. 356, 358, and 360 West Monroe-st. Three flats, 10 rooms each; will be ready Oct. 1.
TWO NEW HOUSES.
Nos. 622 and 624 West Randolph-st. Three flats each; will be ready Oct. 1.
TWO NEW BUILDINGS.
Nos. 622 and 624 West Indiana-st. Two flats of six rooms each, second floor now ready.
TWO NEW BUILDINGS.
Nos. 741 and 743 West Indiana-st. Four flats, suitable for eight families; now ready; rent $15 and $18 per month per suite.
We always have a good list of houses and flats to select from. West Sider, if you want to rent or have anything rented, call.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.
West Side House Agents.

TO RENT—
NEW HOUSES.
Adams-st., near Oakley-av., north and south front, now ready, $30 to $35 per month.
New blocks on Monroe-st., near Morgan, 306, 308, and 310; will be ready Oct. 1.
New block, 352 and 354 West Randolph-st.; will be ready Oct. 1; and others by
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southwest corner La Salle and Madison-sts.:
FLATS—SOUTH SIDE.
7 Boston-av.—Cottage, 6 rooms, $20.
40 and 42 Union Park-place, brick, 10 rooms, and barn, $40.
62 Union Park-place, brick, 9 rooms, $35.
422 South Wood-st., brick, 10 rooms, $30.
780 Walnut-st., brick, 10 rooms, $35.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, I have an exceedingly pleasant home, located in one of the best neighborhoods on the West Side; 2-stories and basement, 10 rooms, large family rooms on parlor floor; completely furnished throughout; want to arrange with some refined American family of about the size of my own (four adults) to take the house and board myself and family. A desirable party can make a liberal arrangement by addressing G 55, Tribune office.

TO RENT—
TWO GOOD HOUSES—CHEAP.
111 South Hoyne-av., 8-room brick, $30.
1197 West Polk-st., 7 rooms, $20.
795 to 797 West Harrison-st., 10 rooms, $30.
916 Fulton-st., 8 rooms and barn, $25.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED house on West Side; possession given Sept. 1. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE, DESIRAble 9-room dwelling; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; laundry, furnace, and all conveniences; 5 minutes' ride from State-st.; splendid neighborhood; furniture for sale. G 47, Tribune.

TO RENT—FINE BRICK COTTAGE, 25 Grenshaw-st.
$13—One flat, 38 Harvard-st.
$11—One flat, 490 Campbell-av.
$8—One flat, 508 Western-av.
Inquire at 522 Western-av.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE—RESIDENCES and flats, on Fulton and Madison-sts.; good locations at $25 and $30 per month.
HENRY RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, bath, hot and cold water. 354 West Congress-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 378 FULTON-ST.; 8 rooms; possession at once; reasonable rent. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—46 NORTH SHELDON-ST.—house; all modern improvements.

North Side.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT marble-front, with furniture for sale. Inquire at 17 Menomonee-st., one-half block from Lincoln Park.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front house, 655 La Salle-av., near Lincoln Park; 7 rooms; $30. SHUFELDT & WESTOVER, 56 Honore Building.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick and stone dwelling, containing all modern improvements, including furnace, on Bissell-st., near Centre, at only $35 per month. A. LOEB & BRO., 139 and 141 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — NORTH SIDE — RESIdences and flats, near Lincoln Park; fine locations at reasonable prices—$25 to $35. HENRY RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—409 DAYTON-ST., 2-STORY and basement brick; everything first-class; $35. SCOTT, GAGE & SEARS, 46 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—492 HURLBUT-ST., OCTAgon brick house, 8 rooms, no basement; good order; near park. M. PORTER, 14 Grant-place.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, stone front. No. 438 Superior-st.; contains 10 rooms, bath, and modern improvements; is in good order, and will be rented cheap from Oct. 1.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 390 OHIO-ST., NEAR Rush, fine 2-story and basement brick house; has just been painted outside and papered and calcimined within and otherwise will be put in proper order; has all modern improvements, and will be rented cheap for 1, 2, or 3 years.
WM. D. KERFOOT & Co.,
90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE NEW 10-ROOM BRICKS Nos. 336, 338, 340, and 342 Garfield-av.; furnaces; in complete order; barains to the family renting my full list of full chests. Rents, $30.
E. S. BUTLER & CO.,
367 North Clark-st., corner Centre.

TO RENT—ON LINCOLN-AV., NEAR Lincoln Park, fine 10-room house, fully furnished. BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—A NICE COTTAGE OF TWO flats, and barn, on Fremont-st. Inquire at 365 Division-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—355 ORCHARD-ST., 2-STORY frame, 7 rooms, in first-class repair; large yard; rent $25. PIERCE & WARE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A 10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, Orchard-st., near Webster-av. cars, $40.
CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—TEN ROOMS, WITH ALL modern conveniences. 154 La Salle-av., corner Erie, one block from street cars; only $35.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—IN GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD on North Side—A two-story and basement brick house until May 1 or longer. Address M 85, Tribune.

TO RENT—372 OAK-ST.—RESIDENCE, 7 rooms; capital place for small family; all modern conveniences, such as bath, furnace, gas-fixtures, etc. Rent left-hand door-bell.

TO RENT—I WILL RENT MY FURnished house, 389 Superior-st., for 3 months, reserving third floor. Call between 10 a. m. and 1 p. m.

TO RENT—A NICE MARBLE-FRONT building. Inquire at 62 Cass-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED house of 7 rooms on East Superior-st., west of Wells.

TO RENT—LARGE CORNER HOUSE; every convenience; gas fixtures and furnace. Apply at 256 Ohio-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT RAVENSWOOD—A new 8-room house, near depot; bath, hot and cold water, etc.
KIMBALL, VOSE & CO.,
19 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—LAKE VIEW—COTTAGES; Grace-st., near lake; bath-room, lake water, large grounds; street-cars. See them today. F. L. BALDWIN, 52 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—A GOOD 8-room cottage on corner Wallace and Chestnut-sts.; lake water, large lot, shade trees, house in first-class order, and near all depots; rent, $25. Apply at 120 Randolph-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—NEW NINE-room house on Sixty-sixth-st., four lots west of Stewart-av. MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON, A CONvenient 10-room furnished dwelling, till Nov. 1; $50 per month. Address Box 1126, Evanston.

TO RENT — RIDGELAND — 9-ROOM house in good order; fare 9 cents. Apply to Mr. FANNESS, Station Agent, or DR. HARLAN, 70 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED rooms, en suite or separate, all modern conveniences; or whole or part of house furnished. Apply at 320 Drexel boulevard. Good table-board near by.

TO RENT—AT IRVING PARK—NEAT cottage of 7 rooms and brick flat of 6 rooms; six miles out on C. & N. W. R. R.; $16 and $12. Inquire of depot agent.

TO RENT—9-ROOM COTTAGE, COMpletely furnished; bath-room, barn, large grounds; neat and clean; near station 6 miles out; half-hourly trains; $40. R 702, Tribune office.

TO RENT—6-ROOM COTTAGE AT Lagrange. E. D. SNYDER,
122 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FURNISHED house in Evanston. Address G 79, Tribune.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, very desirable corner residence in Hyde Park, convenient to station. This is a choice place, and to a responsible party will make rent reasonable. Address M 31, Tribune office.

TO RENT—$40—NO. 8 LANGLEY-TERrace, or Forty-second-st., near Langley-av.—2-story and basement stone-front residence of ten rooms; everything in first-class order.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NICE 7-ROOM HOUSE AT Ravenswood. Address H 61, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY of adults for the winter a furnished 10-room house, in Englewood, furnace, heat, bath, etc. Address L 3, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEW 8-ROOM COTTAGE, bath-room, large trees, Belmont-av., near Clark-st., Lake View, $25 per month.

TO RENT—AT ROGERS PARK, TWO blocks from depot—A 9-room house, furnished; will board for rent; good condition. Address H. H. R.

TO RENT—NICE SUBURBAN HOME—1 large lot, fruit and shade trees, barn; near depot. Inquire of LACKEY, 39 North Clark-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, LAKE water, convenient to cars, 5265 La Salle-st., Englewood. S. M. DUNNING, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OCT. 15, ONE OF THE FINest residences in Hyde Park; ten rooms, cellar, and attic; until May 1 or for longer time; large grounds, barn, and all conveniences, water and gas fixtures, etc.; three minutes to trains; finest location south of city limits. H 66, Tribune.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

Suburban.

TO RENT—WILMETTE—EIGHT-ROOM house and two-story barn. Large grounds; good order; low until May. J. C. DAVISON, 24 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—THE RESidence and fine grounds of A. C. Ducat. Apply to C. F. GREY, President Isle and Leather National Bank.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—97 SIXTEENTH-ST., 7-ROOM brick, bath, hot and cold water.
Also Hermitage-av., 2-story and basement brick, 9 rooms, with all improvements.
62 West Van Buren-st., second floor, flat 6 rooms.
654 West Van Buren-st., basement, corner Wood-st.
THOS. E. PATTERSON,
182 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southwest corner La Salle and Madison-sts.:
FLATS—SOUTH SIDE.
Indiana-av., corner Thirty-fifth-st., brick, 6 rooms, $40.
Evans-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-streets, brick, new, 6 and 7 rooms, with or without barn.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 6 ROOMS, CLOSets, etc., on State-st., near Twenty-fourth. Inquire of
40 Borden Block, N. W. cor. Randolph and Dearborn.

TO RENT—2838 CALUMET-AV., 6-ROOM basement flat; bath, hot water; new; cheap.
E. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THREE-ROOM FLATS AT 3415, 3650 and 3656 State-st., near half second floor 174 Clark-st.; very low. D. HARRY HAMMER, 174 Clark-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 7-ROOM FLAT in Euclid Building, 3030 and 3032 Michigan-boulevard; newly papered and every convenience; very low rent. C. J. HAMBLETON, 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—A 4-ROOM FLAT, FURNIture and lease for sale; rent, $25. References required. Apply on the premises, 345 Wabash-av., first floor, turn to the left, rear. Flat 4. Can call today after 11 a. m. L 19, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—FOR $35 PER month. Flat 7, 201 Twenty-second-st., east of State. Call Sunday and Monday.

TO RENT—3549 ELLIS-AV.—ONE OF those elegant new flats, 8 rooms, with all modern improvements; family leaving city. C. E. MORRISON, 125 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—IN ELLIS PARK—NEW 7-room flat, very fine; low rent; 5-room furnished flat, Wabash-av., near Fifteenth-st., $35. BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT — 2909 SOUTH PARK-AV., basement flat, 5 rooms; very cheap.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—PARLOR FLAT AND BASEment one block from cable; thorough order; every modern convenience; new range; hardwood floor; low terms. H 24, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FOUR-ROOM FLAT NICEly furnished, 3624 Wabash-av., Flat 1. If preferred will sell furniture. Apply on premises.

TO RENT — 53 THIRTY-SIXTH-ST., near Michigan-av., 7-room flat for $25; all modern improvements; also 5-room flat, $15.

TO RENT—3519 PRAIRIE-AV.—A FINE 6-room flat; all conveniences; in perfect order throughout. Apply at 455 Thirty-ninth-st.

TO RENT—2910 BUTTERFIELD-ST.—East-front flat of 5 rooms.

TO RENT—A CHOICE FLAT CORNER of Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st., in Beaver's Building; also one corner of State and Twenty-second-sts. Apply at 2720 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AT 1528 WABASH-AV., A four-room flat, furnished complete for housekeeping; second bell.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT WITH PARlor, barn, and basement. 3122 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—FLAT OF SIX ROOMS. 3244 Shurtleff-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 7-ROOM FLAT; has bath and all conveniences; third floor. 309 Thirty-first-st. E. HANECY, 108 Dearborn-st., Room 17.

TO RENT—$23—3-ROOM FLAT ON SECond floor No. 297 Wabash-av. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 7-ROOM FLAT in Euclid Building, 3030 Michigan-av.
C. J. HAMBLETON,
95 Clark-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS, 6 AND 8 rooms, in the new green-stone building corner Rhodes-av. and the University grounds; $35 and $45.
C. J. HAMBLETON,
Room 12, 95 Clark-st.

TO RENT—3538 CALUMET-AV., NEW brick flat of 8 rooms and all conveniences; $35.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT — A VERY DESIRABLE first-floor flat of four rooms for housekeeping; use of bath, etc. 25 Twenty-fifth-st., near the lake.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT OF 5 rooms, $30 per month. Inquire at 3034 Wabash-av., Flat 8.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., FLATS OF 8 rooms with all conveniences. WM. HANSBROUGH, Room 8, 123 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—7 GOOD ROOM FLATS, 3 AND 4 rooms; on second floor; front; building on State-st., north of Harrison. Inquire at Room 9, 177 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—WABARH-AV., NEAR Twenty-second-st.—A very desirable flat of six rooms; every convenience; rent $35. Furniture for sale cheap. Possession when desired. Address K 85, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLAT OF FIVE ELEGANT rooms; second floor. 172 Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT — 7-ROOM FLAT, SOUTH Side, down-town, cheap; furniture for sale. Address R 18, Tribune office.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT. INQUIRE at 3441 Vernon-av., third flat.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 7 ROOMS, BATH, gas, and all modern conveniences. 3128 Forest-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—1 FLAT OF 4 ROOMS; ALL modern conveniences. 1100 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A CHOICE FLAT OF 7 rooms and bathroom; separate furnace and laundry; all modern conveniences; side entrance and large yard; will be ready for occupancy Sept. 15. 402 West Jackson-st. Inquire for particulars at 134 Loomis-st.

TO RENT—FLAT—FIRST FLOOR, NO. 367 Park-av.; five rooms, bath, and half of basement. Apply to R. WYGANT, 131 Park-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT OF 7 rooms to family of adults; board owner; new block on West Side. Address M 95, Tribune office.

TO RENT—51 DEPUYSTER-ST., FIRST flat, 5 rooms. Call at 99 Clark-st., Room 64. C. A. DIBBLE.

TO RENT—LOWER FLAT OF FRAME dwelling, very cheap; 6 rooms and basement; $25. 547 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY AND COMPLETEly furnished flat of three rooms for housekeeping; closets, bath, and all modern improvements; also a very nicely furnished large alcove room for sleeping room to two or three gentlemen; an elegant home for Rush Medical students. Call at 267 Madison-st., first flat.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS—
On Carpenter, Morgan, Loomis, Harrison, Indiana, Hubbard, and Fulton-sts.
M. & D. R. McAULEY,
182 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—UPPER FLAT OF SIX rooms at 660 Fulton-st., in good repair, $18 per month.
E. L. CLEMENT.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 7 ROOMS; MODern conveniences; $25. 108 West Monroe-st. Apply at house.

TO RENT—TWO DESIRABLE FLATS; one of six rooms and three closets, the other of five rooms and two closets. 349 Hubbard-st.

TO RENT—$15—NEW BRICK FLATS of 4 rooms at 42 and 44 Spruce-st., south of Harrison, between Loomis and Laflin.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FLAT OF 7 rooms; every convenience complete for housekeeping; would sell furniture. Call between 10 and 12 Sunday, and Monday after 7 p. m. 631 Fulton-st., lower flat.

TO RENT—805 WEST MADISON-ST., second-floor flat, 4 rooms; modern improvements. ISAACS & PARISH, real estate, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—AT HUMBOLDT PARK, 4 city water; also small store for sale or rent, suitable for barber. LARKIN & KUPER, office southeast corner North and California-avs.

TO RENT—IN THE TALBOTT, JACKson and Paulina-sts., an elegant flat. Janitor carries coal, ashes, etc. J. C. MAGILL & Co., 91 Washington-st.

TO RENT—IN THE MARA, VAN BUren-st. and Winchester-av., low to good tenants, very desirable flats, having all conveniences. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 91 Washington-st.

TO RENT—527 WEST MADISON-ST.—Front flat of four rooms on second floor.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE 6-ROOM FLATS in building corner Van Buren and Hermitage-avs., gas-fixtures, and other improvements. PIERCE & WARE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—315 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., choice second floor flat, 7 rooms, new building. PIERCE & WARE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A FINE 4-ROOM FLAT IN new building. West Madison-st. J. F. TENNEY, 90 Madison-st.

TO RENT—FLAT WEST OF THE PARK and north of Washington, either furnished or unfurnished. Everything first-class and low to good tenant. Address M 81, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AT 42 BROWN-ST., BEtween Twelfth and Taylor, flat of 6 rooms newly finished; also barn to rent, with or without.

TO RENT — $20 — 6-ROOM FLAT, 868 West Monroe-st., near Leavitt. JAS. B. GALLOWAY, Clark-st., Room 28.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 4 ROOMS FURnished complete for housekeeping; rent $20 per month. 86 West Van Buren-st. Call this day.

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—I HAVE A 7-ROOM FLAT in first-class locality on West Side; hot water tank, bath, etc.; new and complete; will rent cheap to first-class tenant with no children. Address D 75, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANT AND COMPLETE flats in the Hyde, southeast corner Jackson and Paulina-sts.; latest laundry appliances; janitor carries coal, ashes, and garbage; cleans and lights halls, etc. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 91 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TO MAN AND WIFE OR 3 adults—A furnished flat of four rooms complete for light housekeeping; closets, bath, and new cooking range; all modern improvements; $25 per month in advance, or three rooms for $20. 306 South Oakley-av.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 6 ROOMS AT 201 Walnut-st., $20 per month. LYMAN & GILDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT — UPPER FLAT OF SIX rooms and bath, 314 South Green-st., to family without children. References required. EDMANSON BROS., 154 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLAT—MADISON-SQUARE, 264 West Madison-st.—A very desirable suite of 5 rooms, newly papered, painted, and calcimined, $20; no children. E. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY-FURnished flat of seven rooms; possession immediately. Apply 75014 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FIRST FLOOR flat of 7 rooms, finished in first-class style, with every improvement. 415 West Congress-st. Apply at 220 West Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—FLAT 1238 WEST MADIson-st., brick building, 7 rooms, modern conveniences; rent, $30.
F. A. HENSHAW,
161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—FLAT 863 WEST MADISONst., 6 rooms; rent, $25.
F. A. HENSHAW,
161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—FIRST FLAT 491A VAN Buren-st.; also new papered 4-room flat rear of 495 Van Buren-st., $16; cheap. Call to see owner.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT, FURNISHed; good location; no children. Address S., 886 Madison-st., in store.

TO RENT—SOME CHOICE NEW FLATS on Thirteenth-place, between Oakley-av. and Leavitt; desirable neighborhood; $18 per month; ready to occupy Oct. 1.
EUGENE R. COX,
Room 39, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner La Salle and Madison-sts.:
FLATS—WEST SIDE.
511 West Madison-st., stone front, suites of rooms.
758 West Madison-st., second-story, 7 rooms, $25.
972 West Madison-st., brick, 4 rooms, $12.
976 West Madison-st., brick, 7 rooms, $20.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLAT OF SEVen rooms, modern conveniences, in new stone-front building, 538 Van Buren-st., near Ashland-av. Open today.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLATS IN THE new buildings, corner of Loomis and Congress-sts., hot and cold water in kitchen and bath-rooms, gas fixtures, and finished in first-class style; large basement-room and large yard in rear. Apply to Owner, 153 Loomis-st.

TO RENT—2D AND 3D DILLER-ST., 4-room flats, $10, $15, and $16. 26 Arteslan-av., 4 and 5 room flats, $12 and $17. Apply to W. GRAY BROWN, 97 Clark-st., Room 15.

TO RENT—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

WEST SIDE FLATS.
SOUTH HALSTED-ST., near Taylor—Three and four-roomed flats in marble-front block. $10.50 and $13.50.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE, NEAR STREET cars—New brick flat with bath-room, very cheap. Call at Room 36 Metropolitan Block, northeast corner La Salle and Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FLAT, 4 ROOMS, FIRST floor, all improvements; $15 per month. 646 Thirteenth-place.

North Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW FLATS, containing 7 and 8 rooms each, with hot and cold water, concrete furnaces, and all modern conveniences, in the stone front building No. 260 Superior-st., between Dearborn and State, south front. Every room has side as well as front and rear light. Possession Oct. 1. Also
6-room flat in the fine apartment building the "Illinois," on Illinois-st., near Cass. Every modern convenience. Possession now.
W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BY OCT. 1—CHOICE 7-room flats on first and second floors, 583 La Salle-av., $25 per month. COLLOT & SCHMIDT, 78 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 9-ROOM APARTments in the Hotels Charlevoix and Marquette, corner of Rush and Ohio-sts.; prices very low. Apply to E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts., or to janitors at buildings.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS IN THE Hotel Albany, corner Clark and Indiana-sts. These flats have all modern improvements, including elevator, steam heat, etc., and will be open for the inspection of tenants today.
"ONLY TWO LEFT."
JAMES M. GAMBLE, Room 4, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS IN THE Irving and Belleville Apartment Buildings, on Division-st., near lake-shore drive. Each apartment contains 8 rooms, also bath, closets, butlers' closet, separate laundry, store-room, etc., heated by steam; wood mantels, sideboard, refrigerator, gas fixtures, etc.; also janitor's service. T. H. TRAVER, 517 First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL FLATS OF 7 rooms, bath-room, etc., in a marble-front apartment house, conveniently located on North Division-st.
A. F. STEVENSON,
95 Dearborn-st., Room 37.

TO RENT — AN EXCEPTIONALLY fine second flat, near Chicago-av. and Cass-st.; 8 rooms and bath; papered, janitor, and unusual conveniences. Address A 250, Tribune office.

TO RENT—$15—FLAT 507 BELDEN-AV., 3 large rooms and cellar; second floor.
M. PORTER, 14 Grant-place.

TO RENT—NEW 8-ROOM FLAT ON North Side, cheap; unsurpassed for every comfort; recently-new furniture for sale low; easy terms.
TAPPAN & BAKER, Office 29 Byrne Block.

TO RENT—ILLINOIS-ST., EAST OF Cass, handsome marble front flat of 7 rooms, to private family only; $30 per month. Address C 51, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO SUPERB BRANDnew 7-room flats, all modern improvements, at 217 Cass-st.; elegance and economy of arrangement these flats are unsurpassed. JOHN B. LYNCH, 127 South Water-st.

TO RENT—38 PEARSON-ST., NEAR Cass, elegant 8-room flat, with all improvements.
F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FOUR-ROOM FRONT FLAT; first-class; desirable locality; easy walk from business centre; rent reasonable. Apply Room 21, No. 26 North Clark-st.

TO RENT — 313 ILLINO

TO RENT—ROOMS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED room, front alcove, on Washington-boulevard, near Ada-st.; cheap to desirable party. Address M 3 Tribune office.

TO RENT — FURNISHED ROOM TO party; also transients taken. 87 Curtis-st., cor. Madison.

TO RENT—FRONT AND BACK PARlor on first floor, nicely furnished, together or single; private family. No. 8 South Shall-st.

TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED rooms; modern improvements. 242 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A ELEGANT FRONT PARlor, for man and wife or two gentlemen. 168 Madison.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, gas, and use of bath-room, at 207 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms; suitable for two gentlemen. 118 NORTH ADA-ST.—FURnished rooms to rent; house; private family; neighborhood; no housekeeping.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM. 291 Jarvis-st.

TO RENT—715 WEST JACKSON-ST.—Floor, 4 furnished and 2 unfurnished rooms; bath, barn; separately or entire.

TO RENT—40 LAFLIN-ST.—1 LARGE small room, furnished or unfurnished, water, bath, gas, etc.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED room to rent and wife; no children; gas, bath; respect. Inquire at 21 North Paroper-st.

TO RENT—123 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—Furnished rooms in brick dwelling.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED room to a gent and wife; no children; also rooms for light housekeeping. Call at Room 14, 87 West Madison-st., a. m. Sunday or Monday only.

TO RENT—SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, at 468 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—382 WEST MADISON-ST.—Furnished front and back parlor; gas and bath.

TO RENT—4 UNFURNISHED ROOMS complete; $15 per month. 607 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS, WITH unfurnished; use and pleasant. Call or Buren-st., corner Laflin.

TO RENT—435 WEST MADISON-ST.—Furnished rooms; use for housekeeping.

TO RENT—292 WEST ADAMS-ST.—One room; use of parlor and bath-room.

TO RENT—339 WEST ADAMS-ST.—Unfurnished rooms, closets, etc., to responsible parties. Reference required.

TO RENT—630 WEST ADAMS-ST.—Unfurnished rooms.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room; 50 South Peoria, first flat.

TO RENT—43 SOUTH CARPENTER—Handsomely furnished room suitable for two gentlemen; references.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT ADJOINing rooms; suitable for students. In private family; 19 Willard-place, opposite 264 Washington.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS, FURnished. 34 Bishop-court.

TO RENT—4 NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms; new building; use for light housekeeping. 250 South Halsted-st., near Van Buren.

TO RENT—703 FULTON-ST.—PLEASant rooms, $15 per month. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—PLEASANT NEWLY FURnished rooms; handy to cars. 614 West Adams.

TO RENT—TWO NEWLY FURNISHED rooms; use of bath; rent reasonable. 16 Peoria-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SUITE FRONT parlor; modern conveniences. 148 Lincoln-boulevard.

TO RENT—TWO SUPERIOR FRONT rooms, furnished, in private family. 553 Madison-st.

TO RENT—153 WOOD-ST., NEAR MONroe; furnace; in nice order; parlor floor.

TO RENT—VERY ATTRACTIVE NEWly furnished room; gas and furnace heat; use of bath. 683 Washington-boulevard.

TO RENT—WEST ADAMS-ST.—NICE rooms, furnished or separately; every convenience.

TO RENT—337 WEST MONROE-ST.—Large south front; also single rooms; use of bath; private family.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED FRONT room; gas; 78 Warren-av.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY-FURnished room, suitable for two gentlemen. 23 Throop-st.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS, FURnished, for dentist or doctor; basement; also south Halsted-st. first floor.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT room, closets, bath-room, etc.; 2d floor; terms reasonable. 713 Washington-boulevard.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO PLEASANT rooms; private family. 247 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—MONROE-ST.—2 OR 3 rooms; partly furnished; modern improvements; use of bath; private family.

TO RENT—NEWLY AND NICELY-furnished rooms; suitable for four or six gents.

TO RENT—ALCOVE ROOM, 410 WABash-av.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOMS, NICELY furnished; modern improvements. 202 S. Peoria.

TO RENT—FURNISHED PARLOR AND bedroom for one or two gentlemen; rent reasonable. Apply at 56 Hoyne-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FINE EAST front alcove room suitable for two gentlemen; house on Hermitage-av., second door south of Van Buren-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED front room and bedroom for two gentlemen. Inquire at 84 Pine-st., near Illinois.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms. 8 Grant-st.

TO RENT—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, one or two pleasant furnished rooms; second floor; 169 Illinois-st.

TO RENT—ROOM FOR SINGLE GENtleman in private family; North Side; first-class neighborhood. References exchanged. Address S 8, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TO 1 OR 2 GENTS OR MAN and wife, nicely-furnished large parlor and bedroom, en suite, with closet and bath-room adjoining; cold water, steam heat, gas, etc.; private family of three adults; terms low to responsible and permanent parties. Ohio-st., near Rush-st. South front. Address K 35, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED front room, gas, and use of bath-room, at 207 Ohio-st.

TO RENT—VERY NICELY-FURNISHED large room to two gentlemen. No. 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A ROOM. 195 ONTARIO-st., third floor.

TO RENT — HANDSOMELY-FURnished front alcove room. 267 Ontario-st.

TO RENT—A COMFORTABLY FURnished room for one or two gentlemen, with all conveniences, in private house; $12 per month. Call at 6 Cass-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHed large airy room; beautiful location; private family. 261 East Ontario-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN private family, near business centre; pleasant locality. 78 Fremont-st.

TO RENT—36 DEARBORN-AV.—HANDsome furnished front room, to gentlemen only.

TO RENT—ONE ELEGANT ALCOVE room, furnished; also two large rooms, south front. 262 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—258 EAST INDIANA-ST.—Nicely furnished room to gentlemen.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 195 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms at 222 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—WANTED—A LADY ROOMmate. 256 Chicago-av., corner Pine-st. Best of references required.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED front alcove room; pleasant view of lake. 108 Delaware-place; second street north of Water-Works.

TO RENT—380 CHICAGO-AV., LARGE front alcove room; also south room.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SOUTH ROOM, 58 North State-st., upper flat, 4 ft hand.

TO RENT—PARLOR FLOOR OF 3 rooms, handsomely furnished; modern conveniences; private family. 262 Chestnut-st. place, east of Clark-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM nicely furnished; bath and gas. 317 N. State-st.

TO RENT—337 HURON-ST., A LARGE and small room, new and handsomely furnished.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite; gentlemen only; private family; table-board next door. 308 Chicago-av.

TO RENT—3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping. 260 East Ohio-st., lower flat.

TO RENT—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, one door from State, handsome parlor and bedroom, with piano, to gentlemen, who will pay for pleasant apartments. Reference. 0 H 100, Tribune.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT parlor, single or en suite. 776 Chestnut-place.

TO RENT—235 ONTARIO-ST.—LARGE room suitable for two or four gents.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS—EACH FOR one; board if desired. 466 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—PARLOR FLOOR, UNFURnished, to responsible parties; all modern improvements. 210 East Chicago-av.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURnished alcove, with or without board, at 104 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FURNISHED room, suitable for one or two gents. 248 East Chicago-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—TWO ROOMS for gentlemen. 217 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—208 ERIE-ST.—A NICELY-furnished alcove room; all modern improvements; references required.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE UNfurnished room, second floor; also one furnished room. 273 Chicago-av., corner Rush-st.

TO RENT—TWO HALL ROOMS, SECond floor; gas, running-water, furnace heat. 252 East Ohio-st.

TO RENT — HANDSOMELY-FURnished parlors, suitable for three or four gentlemen. 188 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—220 NORTH STATE-ST.—Nice front and bedroom off; cheap.

TO RENT—ELEGANT PARLOR BEDroom, suitable for a lady and gentleman or a gentleman; very pleasant location and a home comfort, in private family. Address L 1, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, CORNER OF North Clark and Chestnut-sts., light, dry, and cheap to right party. Apply at Room 21, No. 79 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, 3 CLOSETS, AT 57 Dearborn-av., near Lincoln Park; prefer family without small children.

TO RENT—A FRONT PARLOR AND bedroom, unfurnished, for light housekeeping. 56 Ontario.

TO RENT—265 SUPERIOR-ST.—ONE furnished room.

TO RENT — SINGLE FURNISHED rooms to gentlemen. 275 Huron-st.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED front room for gentlemen, with or without board. 74 Cass-st.

TO RENT—42 CASS-ST.—TWO NICELY-furnished front rooms, also single room; all conveniences.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM WITH board in private family to lady; rent moderate. 76 North Franklin-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—A YOUNG GENT WITH accommodations would like a roommate. 169 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS TO DEsirable parties for the winter. 204 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—AT 286 EAST ERIE-ST., nicely furnished single room.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT — A NICELY-FURNISHED room; will rent cheap to permanent parties. 180 East Ohio-st., near Clark.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED OR UNfurnished room opposite Lincoln Park, at 780 Sedgwick-st., second flat.

TO RENT—CHOICE ROOM ON LA Salle-st., near Division-st., for gentleman; private family; very quiet and select. References required. Address G 6, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A SMALL FAMILY HAVing more room than is needed in a thoroughly furnished house on the North Side, would like to arrange with another family to share house and expenses. Address, with references, H 45, Tribune.

TO RENT—AT 150 LA SALLE-AV., A neatly furnished room for gentlemen only.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY-FURNISHED rooms. Call at 49 Pine-st.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO WELL-FURnished rooms; modern improvements; private family; North Side. Address H 10, Tribune office.

TO RENT — A NICELY-FURNISHED parlor, with alcove, to one or two gentlemen. Inquire at 59 East Chicago-av.

TO RENT—73 NORTH STATE-ST., TWO nicely-furnished rooms to gentlemen.

TO RENT—FROM 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 6 rooms, plenty closets, summer kitchen and attic; barn, if necessary; to a party without children. Apply at 665 Larrabee-st., first floor.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED front alcove room, with modern conveniences. 267 Chestnut-place.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED room, hot and cold water in room, with use of bath-room; good location, North Side. 48, Tribune.

TO RENT—ON LA SALLE-AV.—THREE rooms, consisting of front and back parlor, partly furnished, and furnished single room adjacent; board if desired. H 1, Tribune office.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED front and back parlor. No. 377 North Clark-st., first flight; bell to right.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed rooms, with all modern improvements, in strictly private family, near Lake-shore drive; 20 minutes' walk from Washington-st. G 78, Tribune.

TO RENT—306 EAST INDIANA-ST.—A pleasant front room to rent; also single room.

TO RENT—384 ILLINOIS-ST., CORNER Rush, a nicely furnished corner room, with every convenience for two gentlemen.

TO RENT — A NICELY-FURNISHED room for 1 or 2 gentlemen; $9 per month. 229 Chestnut-st., next new building.

TO RENT — TWO BLOCKS FROM Lincoln Pk.—Furnished parlor and bedroom in strictly private family to first-class party $15 per month. G 52, Tribune office.

TO RENT — 217 EAST INDIANA-ST., near Dearborn-av., 4 nicely furnished rooms, single, or en suite.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED front room and alcove, on Clark-st., no fifth of division. Terms reasonable. Address G 37, Tribune.

TO RENT—FINELY-FURNISHED front room, in private family; exceptional view; price $20 a month to gentleman with reference only. Address G 36, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SINGLE ROOMS OR PART of house for housekeeping. 180 Illinois-st., near Clark. References.

TO RENT — 139 LOCUST-ST.—FURnished front room, near La Salle-av.

TO RENT—AT 107 DEARBORN-AV., A furnished parlor; gas, bath, and closet.

TO RENT—AT 257 EAST INDIANA-ST., pleasant front room, suitable for two.

TO RENT—SOUTH OF CHICAGO-AV., a large alcove room in private house; also a single room. Address L 76, Tribune office.

TO RENT — FURNISHED BEDROOM for 1 or 2 gents. 67 Walton-place.

TO RENT — LARGE FURNISHED handsome room, second floor, corner house, first-class in every respect. 41 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FRONT AND BACK ROOM. 207 East Erie-st.

TO RENT—319 CHICAGO-AV., SECOND house east of State-st., second floor, south front, furnished for comfort; all conveniences. Will be rented at reasonable price to gentleman with first-class references. Call any time except Sunday.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED AL-cove room. All conveniences. 255 Indiana-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM IN private family near Lincoln Park, at 729 Wells-st.

TO RENT—68 RUSH-ST., HANDSOMEly-furnished rooms. The house has changed hands; rent reduced; gas, etc.; close to business premises.

TO RENT—NICE CORNER ROOM; HOT and cold water, grate, bath, and all conveniences; gentlemen only. 67 Rush-st., corner Indiana.

TO RENT—4 UNFURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping. 288 Chicago-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT room at 185 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED room, with modern conveniences; fire when required; also second story for light housekeeping; price reasonable to gentlemen. 217 Rush-st.

TO RENT — A LARGE FURNISHED front bedroom. 883 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished. 34 Delaware-place, corner North State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms; board for lady only; private family. L 98, Tribune office.

TO RENT—IN WIDOW'S FAMILY—A neat sleeping-room; an elderly gentleman preferred. Address M 100, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOM FOR MANUFACTURing at 46 South Canal-st., second floor.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT — A NICELY-FURNISHED front alcove room in private family, at 5520 Washington-av., Hyde Park.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—NEW STORES, 88 to 90 West Jackson-st., corner Clinton. 96 Garden-av., corner Jackson-st. 241 South Halsted-st., corner Van Buren. 663, 684, 741, and 745 West Indiana-st. 429 West Indiana-st. 271 Milwaukee-av.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT 3626 Cottage Grove-av. E. HANECY, 108 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—STORE WITH LIVING rooms. 2 Pacific-av., opposite new Board of Trade Building. Inquire at Room 4 Times Building.

TO RENT—189 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., Seaverns' Building, choice store, plate-glass front, etc. Apply at 2210 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A FINE NEW CORNER store (brick) and flat above, southeast corner Ashland-av. and Hubbard-st. Good business location.

TO RENT—STORE 1238 WEST MADIson-st., in brick building, 22x60 feet, rent $18. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—STORES, 1253 AND 1259 State-st. D. HORTON, Room 11 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—TOGETHER OR SEPARATE store corner Kinzie and Curtis-sts., $15. Five rooms at 301 Kinzie-st., $8. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—NEW 3-STORY AND BASEment building near corner Lake-st. and Milwaukee-av., adjoining Symmon's iron store, 15,000 superficial feet, desirable for iron store or any kind of manufacturing. Apply at Room 21, 36 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—WANTED—A TENANT FOR a first-class business house to be erected and completed by May 1 next in best wholesale business location of this city. Apply to SCHRADER BROTHers, 178 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 271 MILWAUKEE-av.; good location; rent reasonable. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—THE DESIRABLE STORE, 444 South Clark-st., either with or without basement; good for any purpose. GOLDMAN, 206 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—2 STORES, 3 FLOORS EACH, on Canal-st., between Jackson and Van Buren; extra well lighted; electric lights if desired; with or without steam power; also one room on second floor, 22x30; and one room on first floor, 22x24. All of the above for manufacturing purposes. WARREN SPRINGER, 199 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—HALF OF NICE LARGE store. No. 671 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—81 MICHIGAN-AV.—FOUR-story and basement store, 25x150 feet; at present occupied by Standard Oil Co.; possession Sept. 1. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—CHEAP—STORE 189 WAbash-av., with large bay window, suitable for dressmaking or light manufacturing. E. HONORE.

TO RENT—NEW STORES IN BLOCK corner Larrabee and Centre-sts.; good location for new business; $15 per month. HENRY RIEKE, 194 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 2405 STATE-ST. ERNST PRUSSING, 30 Borden Block, N. W. cor. Randolph and Dearborn.

TO RENT—STORE 232 LAKE-ST., NEAR Franklin—4-story and basement; good rear light and elevator. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—BEST LOCATED STORE ON Thirty-first-st. Fine opening for dry goods and millinery. BARNES & PARISH, 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BUSINESS PROPERTY—41 River-st., 4-story brick building, with side light, vault, and water-elevator, very reasonable to good tenant. THOS. E. PATTERSON, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE—NO. 175 SOUTH Clark-st. Offices in building northeast corner Clark-and Monroe-sts. Inquire at Room 4, Lakeside Building.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—A new 2-story brick store for a drug-store, 24x92 feet, with good basement, corner of two good business streets and two lines of street-cars. This is in a splendid neighborhood and a choice custom is tributary. To right party terms will be made reasonable. EUGENE E. COX, Room 85, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY, 46 LAKE-st., 31x135 feet, splendid light store; cheap.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICES AT 153-7 Washington-st. Also large salesroom at 170 Madison-st. E. K. ROWEN, Agent, Room 16, 170 Madison-st.

TO RENT — DESIRABLE DESK OR office room in First National Bank Building. L 57, Tribune office.

TO RENT — OFFICES, CORNER LA Salle and Adams-sts. Apply at 208 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT—A FINE, LARGE OFFICE, 25 East Washington-st. F. C. SWETT.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE, main floor, Dearborn-st., near Monroe. Address H 65, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FRONT OR REAR PART of fine office, main floor, on Dearborn, near Monroe-st. Address H 66, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OFFICE, WITH VAULT; first floor; cheap rent. 75 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT LARGE OFfice in Unity Building. Apply at Room 59.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE OFFICE; reasonable rent. Apply at Room 5, 112 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FINE LARGE ROOM ON west side of State-st., south of Randolph, suitable for offices or light wholesale business. Apply at 70 State-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF offices at 163 State-st., corner Monroe. Apply at Room 56, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SUITE OF OFFICES AT 95 Dearborn-st. S. M. DUNNING, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES. APPLY TO P. D. HAMILTON, 126 Clark-st.

TO RENT—LARGE OFFICE; FREIGHT and passenger elevators. Southeast corner State and Washington-sts. Room 19, 103 State-st.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF offices for physician, corner State and Twenty-second-sts., in Seaverns' Building. Apply at 2210 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—OFFICES ON FIRST AND second floor of Central Music Hall block, suitable for light commercial business. Apply at Room 28 in the building.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—LOFTS—97½ BY 167½ FEET; heat and elevators; corner Washington-st. and Wabash-av. HOLDEN & TERHUNE, 151 Monroe-st., Room 42.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER, loft 22x167, centrally located, Michigan-av., near South Water-st.; includes use of elevator. Inquire at 97 South Water-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—
TWO NEW BUILDINGS.
Corner South Halsted and Wright-sts.; only two flats left; six rooms each; $25.
Store on the corner, 304 South Halsted-st., with fixtures, and four living rooms, only $50.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—SECOND-STORY ROOM OF building 38 and 40 La Salle-st.; 40x70 feet; good light and elevator. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—NEW STORE BASEMENTS 20x60, 127 and 129 Thirty-fifth-st. Good for barber, plumber, painter, marble-cutter; very cheap.

TO RENT—40X70 3-STORY AND BASEment rear of 182 Twenty-second-st., for manufacturing purposes, with power for sale. Abbott Buggy Co., State and Twentieth-st.

TO RENT—461 WASHINGTON-BOULEvard—Brick barn, with living rooms above, three stalls, and place for three carriages, for $8 per month.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT power, fourth floor, 60x64; light on three sides. WARREN BROS., 47 and 49 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—BUILDING 87 AND 89 Franklin-st., 40x70; will be rented cheap to good tenant. Boiler and engine if wanted.
WM. C. DOW,
10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK BARN in rear of 461 Carroll-av. P. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR of building southwest corner Canal and Washington-sts., 40x100; steam elevator. Call at office or this co rner.

TO RENT — BASEMENT, NORTH Clark and Water-sts., 50x100 feet, 16-foot ceiling. H. A. GOODRICH, 109 Randolph-st., Room 32.

TO RENT—104 AND 106 FRANKLIN-st., large second-story corner room, 40x100 feet; good light, vault, and elevator; suited for dry goods, hats and caps, notions, or other wholesale business.
WILLIAM C. DOW,
10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—3735 JOHNSON-PLACE; 10-room brick; nice order; 726 Bowen-av.; six rooms, sixth-st., three-room flat, six-room flat; 14 Twenty-first-st., 6-room flat. Wabash-av., five-room flat. A. D. HYDE, Room 10, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT ROOM 25 FEET square, good light and rent low; near State-st. on Madison. N. Tribune office.

TO RENT—BASEMENT SUITABLE for laundry purposes, under Merchants' Hotel, corner Lake and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT BASEMENT who will furnish board to select roomers. Inquire of JOSEPH WARBURTON, Room 22, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BARN, 1701 WABASH-AV.

TO RENT—LARGE BASEMENT, CORner of Green and Randolph-sts. 219, for lights; work only. Apply at 622 Madison-st.

TO RENT—PARTLY FURNISHED basement reasonable to desirable party who would board few customers. 594 Adams-st., between Ogden and Ashland-ave.

TO RENT—LARGE BARN OF 25 STALLS at 269 and 261 Michigan-st.; space for carriages or horses. Apply on premises.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED — TO RENT — HOUSE OR flat; about 8 rooms; within 2 miles of Courtable rent. Address F 67, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT A SMALL house for two gentlemen in any pleasant suburb within half an hour's ride from Chicago; rental not exceeding $20 per month. Address G 87, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT — SUBURBAN house of five or more rooms, with one or more acres of land. Send full particulars care S. L. PEASE, 122 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNFURNISHED flat; North Side. Address E 66, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SMALL family, a furnished house for the winter or for a year; location, east of Wabash-av. and north of Thirty-fifth-st.; we want a first-class place and are willing to pay liberally for it. Address G 92, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG couple, 2 or 3 furnished rooms for light housekeeping, in neighborhood of Twenty-second-st., east of State. Address, stating terms and particulars, H 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG couple, a pleasant furnished front room between Eighteenth and Twenty-fourth-sts., east of State. Address, stating price, T 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—LARGE HOUSE suitable for roomers; will buy furniture. Address H 34, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT—FURNISHED dwelling for private family; prompt pay. Address H 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED room in private family where there are not many roomers; bath, gas, etc.; close to business centre. Address G 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 5 UNFURnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, within 10 or 15 blocks from Madison and Halsted-sts. Address K, Academy of Music.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 OR 5 FURGood care given and best references. Address H 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SINGLE gentleman, sitting-room and bedroom, nicely furnished, without board, in private family on North Side, south of Division and north of Indiana-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL COTtage or flat convenient to Illinois Central trains. Address G 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON BUSINESS street on South Side three or four rooms for business and light housekeeping. Address, stating terms, G 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM OCTOber a nicely furnished house on South or North Side; family three adults. Address S. M. MILLARD, 84 La Salle-st., city.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 8 rooms, suitable for two families. Address G 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNFURNISHED house, 12 to 14 rooms, in good location on the North Side suitable for room-renting. Address H 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNFURNISHED room, with or without board, near business centre, for gentleman. State terms. H 81, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO UNFURnished rooms for light housekeeping; no children. Address E 30, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT — FURNISHED North Side; would prefer a house with 15 to 15 rooms; will be taken of furniture and premises. Address H 83, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT — ON THE North side, cottage or flat, good location; rent not to exceed $40; for a first-class tenant. Address with full particulars L 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED — TO RENT — TWO FURnished rooms with or without board on West or North Side, for married couple with young child; state terms. L 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL FURnished house or flat on North side; family of three. Best of references. Address L 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK-ROOM IN good office. Dearborn or La Salle-st. preferred. Address L 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY LADY AND daughter, two or three unfurnished rooms, convenient to day board. Address L 86, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PLACE FOR chance for saloon on first floor; on South side, north of Van Buren-st. Address H 86, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR 2 OR 3 months from Sept. 15, furnished house or flat on North Side, east of Clark-st. and north of Ontario preferred. Address H 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY OCT. 1, FOR the winter, a furnished house on South Side by family of adults. Address H 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OR flat on North Side, east of Wells and south of Division. Address H 95, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT — ON SOUTH Side or Hyde Park, medium-sized house or cottage. Address H 94, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS front room and alcove and room adjoining, furnished, with or without board, north of Twenty-second-st. References. Address H 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FRONT ROOM in strictly private family on South Side, east of State-st. State terms. L 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FLAT, 4 TO 6 rooms, water, for light housekeeping; east of State-st., south of Twenty-second; first-class cousin; no children; good pay and not over $25. M 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT — ON WEST Side, by young married couple by Sept. 8, nicely furnished room, with or without board. References given and required. Address M 60, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—SEPT. 1, 1883, a 4-room flat or cottage, unfurnished, on West Side. Address L 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THE CHICAGO Cooking-School wants a house in first-class locality on North Side. Address Mrs. E. P. EWING, 304 Fulton-st.

WANTED — TO RENT — PART OF store on South Water-st. for produce commission business. Address H 75, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT — LARGE UNfurnished room on Madison-st.; will pay $12 to $ 6 per month for same; give particulars. Address M 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON SOUTH Side, by gentleman and wife only, 3 or 4 unfurnished rooms or small flat in good location, near railroad station preferred; state price. L 85, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A THORoughly respectable party, no children, a nicely-furnished house for three, six, or twelve months. Give full particulars as to location, time, rent, etc. Address M 29, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT — 3 UNFURnished rooms, or part of a flat, on the North L 35, Tribune. By gentleman and wife. State price. Address

WANTED—TO RENT—YOUNG MAN desires room in private family; must be in good locality and convenient to business centre. M 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COMFORTable, well furnished front room by a single gentleman; Washington-boulevard or neighborhood; terms not to exceed $2 per week. Address M 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 12 to 20 rooms, centrally located; if furnished would purchase furniture; give location, price, and terms. Address M 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—NEATLY-FURnished room by a young gentleman; convenient to business centre. Address M 94, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT — A HOUSE centrally located on West Side of not less than 10 rooms; rent not to exceed $35; possession desired Oct. 1. Address M 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—NICELY-FURnished house on North Side until May 1. Any responsible party wishing to leave their home for the winter will find this an excellent opportunity. No excessive rent paid. Best of care taken of premises. Address H 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY SEPT. 15—4 or 5 neatly furnished rooms, good location, by small family of adults; must be convenient to good boarding-house or restaurant. Address K 36, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEment and wife, near Lincoln Park, two rooms with or without board, furnished or not, permanent. Address O C 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FLAT OF 6 or 7 rooms on the North Side by a family of two; no children. K 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO UNFURnished rooms on West Side for light housekeeping. Address H 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL, WELLfurnished room; gas, bath; North Side; single gentleman. Address K 30, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT — A GOOD house in good neighborhood for term of years by small family without children; must be furnished, or unfurnished, or would purchase the furniture. Address O A 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PHYSICIAN a house in good location. Address O A 45, Tribune office. by small family, no children, desires to rent

WANTED—TO RENT—GENTLEMAN and wife wish furnished front parlor between Madison and Van Buren, Wood and Ann-sts.; rent not to exceed $14, with board and light; permanent. Address O A 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT — HOUSE OF seven rooms, Throop, Lincoln, Randolph, Van Buren, suitable for renting rooms. Address K 17, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ASTROLOGIST—MADAME CARLISE, has just arrived from Paris, where she has been tested by all the nobility of France for telling past, present, and future; the name of the one you will marry and that of her visitor; shows likenesses of absent friends; reveals secret for such as love and speedy marriage; can give lucky charms so that your visitor will not have power over you; gives lucky Fees 50 cents and $1. Consultation—Sent by mail. Inclosing a lock of hair, $1, and stamp. Office, 240 West Clark-st., 4 doors south of Division, second stairs up.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st.; best advice on love, marriage, sickness, family or business. Hours 9 to 5. Call or write.

GO AND SEE PROF. WARRING, MEDIUM AND REAL ASTROLOGER, at 1522 WABASH-AV. Don't be swindled by others who can equal him in telling the past, present, and future, causing speedy marriages, bringing separated together, and in business affairs he is invaluable. He tells consultant's name in full, and is the only person who can do so, of any description in his profession. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. Fee—Ladies, $1; gentlemen, $1.

LUCIE LAROE, TALENTED MAGNETIC healer. 317 State-st., second flight, Room 4.

LULU ST. JOHNS, RELIABLE CLAIRvoyant and magnetic healer at 159 West Madison-st., Room 5. Call and see her.

MRS. BUTT, THE OLDEST AND ONLY reliable natural clairvoyant, trance, test, business, and spiritual medium in Chicago, can be consulted with profit by dealers in grain, pork, etc.; lovers and those about to be married, friends in search of absence and character of absent and spirit friends, business partners, employer and employes; also gives physical combinations to the sick and afflicted; and magnetism, and medicine, no matter of how long standing. 121 West Madison-st. Cut this out.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS FORTUNEteller, clairvoyant, and magnetic healer, never fails to reveal hidden secrets, and foretells future events of love, marriage, divorce, diseases, business; brings the separated together, causes speedy marriages, tells you how to gain riches, etc. Consult her. She will bring you luck. Advice to ladies, 25 cents and $1. 246 West Madison-st., corner Throop. Room 9. 50

MME. ZARAPHA, TRANCE MEDIUM, guarantees to her visitors complete satisfaction, revealing their most profound secrets, and giving an entire life-reading; has thirty-two-page Persian charts for love, business, and health. Gives full information in regard to lost or stolen property, describing articles, with name of persons having them. Consultations personally and by letter. 11 Centre-av., near Madison-st.

MASSAGE AND MAGNETIC TREATment—255 West Madison-st. Miss L. M. HENDEE.

MATERIALIZING SEANCE TO-NIGHT. MRS. MOORE, 168 S. Halsted-st., entrance on Jackson.

MADAM ANGELEY, THE GREATEST clairvoyant and magnetic healer of the age, guarantees to her visitors complete satisfaction or money refunded. 621 State-st., Bennett's House.

MRS. DE WOLF, MEDIUM, 378 WEST Madison-st. Circle Monday evening.

MADAM WILSON, CLAIRVOYANT and magnetic healer. 296 West Madison-st.

MRS. E. V. LORD, OF NEW YORK, magnetic physician, will give treatments here for a short time. Rheumatism and all chronic diseases a specialty. 11 Centre-av., near Madison-st.

MAGNETIC TREATMENT — MRS. p. m.

ME. LE CORE, THE MARVELOUS natural clairvoyant, is now located at 155 West Madison-st., Room 3; go and consult her.

MRS. McGEE, CLAIRVOYANT AND magnetic healer. Gives names and advice. 57 Curtis-st., corner Madison.

SPIRITUALISM—EXTRAORDINARY materializing seance; full forms in the light; Sunday, Tuesday, and

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

H. W. Buckley, of Boston, is at the Sherman.

W. S. Thompson, London, is at the Grand Pacific.

William Fish, U. S. A., is a guest at the Sherman.

Frank E. Day, a New York capitalist, is at the Tremont.

Gen. Bluford Wilson, Springfield, is at the Grand Pacific.

M. H. Cochran, M. P., Compton, Canada, is at the Grand Pacific.

Ludovici Zambeletti, Milan, Italy, and Charles R. Ripley, Japan, are at the Palmer.

W. H. English, of Indianapolis, was at the Leland yesterday and left for home last night.

Dr. E. R. E. Carpenter has returned from a month's fishing excursion to Northwestern Michigan.

J. Newton Gotthold, of the Keene company, and H. G. Berger, agent for Modjeska, are at the Palmer.

The City Treasurer yesterday received $125,000 from the county. The North Side Bailiff also paid in $525.

For the month of August the City Collector collected $28,096 for licenses and $13,897 on special assessments.

Dr. A. Reeves Jackson and wife will start Thursday next for a two-weeks' vacation at Philadelphia and Cape May.

Justice Kersten yesterday fined John Louczek and Jacob Louczek $100 each for violation of the building ordinance.

The marriage of Mr. David Douglas Campbell and Miss Anna Deninger will be solemnized Sept. 6 at No. 609 South Jefferson street.

Thomas W. Keene, accompanied by his manager, William R. Hayden, arrived in the city last night and registered at the Tremont.

Mrs. J. S. Robinson, of the Woman's Exchange, 180 Wabash avenue, has just returned from the East after a two-weeks' vacation.

The contract for paving Calumet avenue from Twenty-ninth to Thirty-first street was awarded to McBean at $1.17 per square yard.

Charles A. Gillig, the head of the United States Exchange in London, is at the Pacific Hotel, where he is stopping for a day on his way to California.

Patrick Moore, who keeps a saloon at No. 180 West Lake street, was fined $30 by Justice Charles White yesterday for keeping his place open after midnight.

Miss Anna Rummel, first soprano of St. Jariath's Church, has been engaged to sing in the Sinai Temple on Michigan avenue in Miss Hannah McCarthy's place.

The tax-sale of property in the Town of Lake was continued yesterday and will probably not be finished before Tuesday. After Lake is finished Cicero will be taken up.

The marriage-license clerks in the County Clerk's office were kept busy yesterday, there being a perfect rush for marriage licenses. Over sixty of these significant documents were issued.

Mrs. W. C. Morgan, of Charlotte, N. C.; Mrs. George C. Harris, of Zanesville, O.; and Mrs. J. C. Carpenter, of Detroit, Mich., are visiting their sister, Mrs. Arthur Gleason, at No. 60 Rush street.

Robert Law was yesterday awarded the contract for furnishing the North Side Pumping-Works with 7,500 tons of coal at $6.40 per ton, and the Lehigh Valley Company was awarded a similar contract.

Capt. L. R. Buckley, of the Clan-na-Gael Guards, was presented last evening with a horse and buggy by the members of the organization. The presentation speech was made by Lieut. John R. Cook.

The Christian Concert company, assisted by little Ida Clark, cornetist, will give a concert at Bethesda Baptist Church, Dearborn street, near Twenty-ninth, tomorrow evening for the benefit of the church.

The local Board of Examiners of the Civil Service Commission yesterday examined thirty-six applicants for positions in the Custom-House and ten for the Post-office. The result will not be known for several days.

The Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana, is at the Grand Pacific, en route to Iowa, where he will take the stump. Thither he invites newspaper interviewers who are curious to know what his views are.

There will be found in the country real-estate advertisements printed in this morning's paper a large list of good improved and unimproved farms, which have been placed in the hands of T. B. Boyd for sale.

Charlie Hilton, of the Tremont, received a telegram last night from J. G. Everest, Omaha, asking room for the De Molai Commandery, which will be here at 2:15 p. m. today. They will remain over until Monday night.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 71; 9 a. m., 74; 10 a. m., 77; 11 a. m., 80; 12 noon, 81; 1 p. m., 82; 3 p. m., 84; 6 p. m., 81. Barometer, 6 a. m., 29.63; 6 p. m., 29.54.

The ladies and gentlemen engaged by Manager Isenstein for his German company arrived from Europe yesterday. The season here opens at McVicker's Theatre next Sunday evening, with Roderich Benedix's comedy, "Reisgirte Studenten" ("Relegated Students"), which will be its first production in Chicago.

The Superintendent in charge of city missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in his report to the fourth quarterly conference, says that the eleven Sunday-schools under his charge are in good condition, the total enrolled attendance being 3,400. The number received into full membership was forty-two, and the number of seeking conversion was 114.

Charles Albert, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 5, who was so badly injured Aug. 28 while fighting a fire at Singer & Bliss's store, No. 39 Blair street, died Friday evening at his home, No. 29 Hastings street, and was buried yesterday afternoon. Deceased was 31 years old and had a wife and five children. He joined the Fire Department in February, 1882, and was considered one of its best men.

S. F. Boyd, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad at Minneapolis, is prejudiced against Chicago just now. When he was in the city Aug. 23 he lost a maltese cross with his name engraved thereon, which had been presented to him by Chicago friends, and has not yet recovered it, although it is worth more to him than anybody else.

John Keene, the English merchant who was beaten out of about $100 a few days ago in a brace game of faro at No. 109 Adams street, whither he was steered by John Stevens, alias "Fat Jack," failed to prosecute Stevens yesterday before Justice Foote. The defendant was accordingly allowed to go, but was rearrested on a charge of vagrancy, and will have a hearing before Justice Prindiville Sept. 4.

James Brazier, the crook who was arrested on Clark street Friday afternoon by Detectives Granger and Murnane, and who had in his possession a letter written by a prisoner in the Will County Jail proposing a plan of escape with Brazier's assistance, was fined $100 by Justice Foote yesterday on a charge of vagrancy, and given three hours' time in which to raise the money or leave town. He said he would leave town.

Jem Mace and his athletic combination are still in the city, but leave for St. Paul tonight at 9 o'clock, where they give an exhibition Monday evening. They appear at Minneapolis Tuesday evening. So far as the Slade-Mitchell fiasco is concerned there is nothing new to be said. The backers and trainers of the two principals have positively declared that the fight is off, and yet there is some talk to the effect that Mitchell and Slade will fight it "on the quiet" at an early date. The Chicago sports, however, say that this is idle talk.

De Molai Commandery, of Louisville, which carried off the honors at the Triennial, did not arrive yesterday as was expected, but will arrive this morning at 9 o'clock over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road from Omaha. A commandery from Reading, Pa., bearing the same name, stopped at the Sherman House yesterday on its way home, and was mistaken by many for the Louisville champions. Indeed, the Knights from Reading repeatedly received honors intended for their namesakes during the trip from the Pacific coast.

A 14-year-old boy named Odin Severson, whose home is at No. 289 West Ohio street, was fatally injured yesterday morning about 9:30 o'clock in an accident that was due to his own carelessness. Severson was employed about the old First National Bank building, southwest corner of State and Washington streets, and volunteered to show a "green hand" how to run the elevator. He climbed up on top of the cab, and the other boy remained inside handling the cable. The elevator stopped about thirty feet above the basement, and then Severson ingeniously caught hold of the rope holding the counter-balance weight. The elevator started up suddenly, and he was caught between the counter-balance weight and the cab and badly crushed. After the cab passed up he fell to the basement floor. His skull was fractured, both his legs were broken, and he was removed to the County Hospital in a dying condition, the physicians saying he could not recover.

Bullwinkle's report of fires for August, shows that there were eighty-three alarms, of which thirty-four were false. Ten were due to children playing with matches; sixteen to sparks on roofs; six to spontaneous combustion; four to explosions of kerosene lamps; and seven were communicated. Of the buildings in which the fires occurred, five were stone, thirty-six brick, and forty-seven frame. Thirty-four of the buildings were occupied as dwellings. The total insurance was $1,497,850, and the total loss, $294,342.

The Illinois Humane Society reports its work for the month of August, 1883, as follows: Complaints and cases investigated, 213; children looked after and condition remedied, 160; placed in institutions temporarily, 30; cruelty to animals, 74; prosecuted for cruelty, 31; amount of fines, $551.20. Some of these fines are worked out in the bridewell, but those that are paid in money do not inure to the benefit of the society—they are paid to the city. Horses laid up from work, 46; removed by ambulance, 6; teamsters and persons reprimanded, 37; disabled horses destroyed, 7.

Several of the Lincoln Park Commissioners have been for several weeks past discussing a scheme to light the park by electricity. It is stated that the power now going to waste at the park water-works can be utilized and a plant of about thirty lights rented at a maximum of $1,200 per year, the rent to apply on the purchase money should the Commissioners desire to own the system. The scheme is pushed on the general ground that the park would be more available to the people, most of whom have their leisure hours in the evening only. Then, again, at the evening concerts thousands of people have to sit in the darkness, and there are other arguments on the score of public morality which will be urged by the Commissioners committed to the scheme.

The congregation of the Jewish Church of Ahavi-Sho om, No. 578 South Canal street, was deeply interested in a case that came up before Justice Woodman yesterday. Among the church members Joseph Berkson, a hosiery manufacturer, is probably the most prominent. Abram Robinofski is also a member. Some time ago a valuable piece of silver belonging to the church service was stolen, and suspicion pointed to Robinofski as the purloiner. He, to "square himself," paid $40 in place of the silver, and with which to replace the lost property, provided the original was not restored before Christmas. But he grew tired of waiting, and, after Berkson had refused to return the money, brought suit for its recovery. The case was tried before Justice Woodman yesterday, who decided against Robinofski, much to the satisfaction of the members of the congregation who were present.

M'GRATH IS STARRED.

County Agent P. J. McGrath made a formal transfer of his office to Mr. James O'Brien, his successor, yesterday, but will remain in the office a few days longer to finish his annual report. When he called at the rooms of the County Board about noon-time to report this fact, he saw himself suddenly surrounded by a great number of his friends, among them the Republican County Commissioners who voted for him at the last election of county officers. Mr. Justice Woodman stepped forward and presented him with a neat little six-pointed golden star, bearing the inscription: "To County Agent P. J. McGrath by his friends," and in the points of the star the names of the Commissioners who stood by him—viz.: Sesne, Knopf, O'Neill, Ender, Sexton, and Farren. In presenting the star Mr. Woodman eulogized Mr. McGrath for the faithful services he had rendered in the discharge of his arduous and oftentimes delicate duties, and regretted that there was one name missing on the star which would have been there had its bearer not forgotten that he owed his official position to the work and the votes of loyal Republicans like McGrath. The latter, who was entirely taken by surprise, replied in a feeling manner, and the whole company then adjourned to a saloon on Randolph street, where the presentation was duly solemnized, several of the Democratic Commissioners joining in the short festivity.

ST. JAMES' CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Some of the members of St. James' Catholic Church are at this moment in a state of alarm. They fear that they will find themselves put under the charge of a spiritual guide whom they do not fancy, and whose ministrations they are not at all anxious for. Their old pastor, Father Riordan, for whom they have a warm affection, has been promoted, and will soon leave them for the Pacific coast, and there is a report current among them that Dean Terry, who is now in charge at St. Patrick's on the West Side, is to be transferred across the river. While the priest in question is an excellent man, yet they do not want him, and are consequently in a state of great excitement. They have drawn up a petition to the Archbishop in which they express their views with plainness, but with all respect, and it will most likely be presented to him in a few days. The person they want to have put in charge of the church is Father Dan Riordan, the brother of the old priest, and the chances are that they will have him, and that they are alarming themselves unnecessarily. It is not thought at all probable that Archbishop Feehan will refuse the request for the transfer of Father Dan Riordan, especially in view of the fact that his brother will be apt to ask for it, and it would hardly be courteous to refuse him so slight a favor. Therefore the opinion prevails among those who are informed on the subject that there will merely be no need of the presentation of the petition.

ALBRIGHT'S GAME.

A "POT" IS DIVIDED AMONG THE WINNERS.

The transfer of the several county offices to the new incumbents elected by the nine-to-six arrangement in the County Board took place yesterday morning. Chief-Janitor Richards handed the keys of the new Court-House to his successor, Ed Phillips, assuring him that he bore him no ill-will and promising him his assistance in straightening out the arrangement of the furniture in the several rooms at present in the hands of the caloiminers. The new watchmen and janitors made themselves comfortable in the chairs grumbiingly vacated by their predecessors, after satisfying themselves that the building was in apple-pie order. Mr. Strain, the new Committee Clerk, took possession of the desk "Deacon" Nash had to vacate, and made himself at home with the assistance of the latter. The new Hospital Warden, Mr. McGarigle, had no reason to complain of the manner in which Warden Dixon abandoned his charge to him, and the transfer of the County Agency to Mr. James O'Brien was made in an equally smooth man ner.

The Coroner's department where the change caused a ruction was that of the engineer in the new Court-House. Mr. Conroyd, who had to vacate, was not on hand in the morning when the elevator machinery was started up, and by some misunderstanding on the part of his successor, Mr. Kakuska, the big water-reservoirs were allowed to be empty, and in consequence there was a short interruption in the elevator trade. Mr. Kakuska, however, soon got at the cause of the trouble and remedied it, but was quite incensed when he found that Conroyd had carried off quite a number of stationary tools. There was a good deal of excited talk about Conroyd's behavior until the latter turned up in the afternoon and gave his side of the story. He claimed to have instructed Kakuska fully about the machinery, and to have given him every chance to inform himself about his duties. That he allowed the elevator-tanks to run dry was entirely his own fault, and caused by his not understanding his business. Mr. Conroyd admitted having carried off a number of tools, but only such as were his private property. His absence he also explained. He had been out to the Normal School Building to take charge of the engine-room there by virtue of his appointment by the County Board, but had been refused admission to the boiler and engine rooms by the engineer. Mr. Sayles, who claimed to act under orders of the County Board of Education. Mr. Sayles had told him he would vacate when told to do so by the proper authorities, and he, Conroyd, had retreated in good order, as he understood that the conflict between the County Board and the School Board would be adjusted in a satisfactory manner.

Mr. Conroyd disclaimed any intention of hampering his successor, and at last accounts he and Mr. Kakuska had made up and all trouble was settled.

It is understood that there will be a considerable number of changes in the employés of the County Hospital and of the County Agency as soon as the new incumbents at the head of these institutions have familiarized themselves sufficiently with their offices.

PEACHES AND CREAM

AND OTHER LUXURIES TO BE HAD ON SOUTH WATER STREET.

There were many evidences on South Water street yesterday that the peach season is reaching its hight. Contributions were liberal from Michigan, Southern Illinois, Ohio, and Delaware. The receipts from the last-named region have proven the best sold in this market this summer. They come in half-bushel baskets, and many of the peaches are tempting to the eye, and on a practical test are equally satisfactory to the palate. These first sold yesterday at $1.30 to $1.75 per basket. Michigan and Illinois peaches were selling at 50 to 70 cents per basket or box, and were generally small, the Southern Illinois being in many cases in poor condition.

Pears have not turned out well in this locality this summer, as is shown daily on the street. Ohio had a good crop, but the first to reach there has gone mostly to the Cincinnati and Eastern markets. The Seckel was to be seen, for which 75 cents to 90 cents per third-bushel box was asked, and the few Bartletts on sale were held at $6 to $7 per barrel. California has furnished nearly all the choice pears sold here this season, the price asked yesterday for those choice Bartletts being $4 to $4.50 per forty-pound box. One firm on South Water street has now twenty-five car-loads of these pears in transit, the freight on which will be about $13,000.

Grapes continue abundant, the prices asked yesterday being about the same as the week previous. Choice Concords sold at 8 to 10 cents per pound by the basket, and the more common lyes at 4 to 6 cents per pound. Our supply of this fruit comes from a wide area—Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, and Michigan each furnishing a liberal quota.

Blackberries hold on well, though the receipts yesterday were mostly overripe and had to be sold at lower prices rather than take the risk of spoiling over Sunday. Michigan is the exclusive contributor of this fruit. The price asked yesterday was $2.25 per sixteen-quart case, though all remaining after noon were sold at lower figures.

Blueberries and huckleberries were found in moderate quantities, the former from Wisconsin, selling at $1.50 to $1.75 for 14-quart drawers, and the latter at $1.25 to $1.50 for the same sized packages.

The supply of apples continues liberal, this fruit selling at a wide range. Poor to good cooking apples could be bought at $1.50 to $3 per barrel and fair to choice table fruit at $2.50 to $3.50 per barrel. Crab-apples for preserving were selling at 75 cents to $1 per 16-quart case.

Watermelons are still coming in liberally from Southern Illinois, Missouri, and Maryland, and were to be bought yesterday at $10 to $25 per hundred according to size and quality. There was also an abundance of muskmelons, which sold at $1.75 to $2 per crate containing twelve to fifteen.

Some of the fruit establishments had on exhibition immense quinces grown in California, just arrived, which were held at $3.25 per forty-pound box.

CATTLE EXPORTATION.

SOME RADICAL STATEMENTS BY A ROYAL COMMISSIONER OF ENGLAND.

Mr. Albert Pell, M. P., who was one of the two Royal Commissioners sent here about three years ago by the British Government to report on the agricultural products of the country and all matters pertaining to stock-raising, stopped a short time at the Pacific Hotel yesterday on his way West with the Villard excursionists.

Speaking with a TRIBUNE reporter on the export cattle trade, Mr. Pell said that, owing to the evidence of pleuro-pneumonia in the State of New York at present, there was no probability of any change being made in the near future in the restrictions placed by the British Government on the importation of American cattle. If there should be a change made it would certainly not be towards lessening those restrictions. Until the United States could give a clean bill of health their cattle English stock-raisers and dealers would fight against any relaxation of the present laws.

When asked if it would not be possible for England to make some arrangement for the free admission into that country of cattle from the Western States, say from west of the Alleghenies, where it was conceded there had been no infection, Mr. Pell said that the Federal laws rendered such a thing impracticable. The Western States could not forbid the importation of Eastern cattle there. Besides, he thought there was as good a demand for Western cattle at New York as could be obtained at Liverpool. When Canada forbid the importation of United States cattle to that country the United States retorted with a prohibitory law against Canadian cattle. This he considered to be an exhibition of pettishness which placed the United States in an untenable position. Canada had no cattle disease; the United States had. The representatives of this country had made the case ridiculous, if not addmo to its complication. They had argued: First, that there was no pleuro-pneumonia in this country; second, that the disease was not infectious; third, that a something in the way of a patent pill was an all-sufficient remedy. Of course the English stock-raisers laughed at all this.

As to the necessity for the restrictions he would prefer saying nothing. It was a good deal a matter of opinion. The English ports would be opened for the admission of live cattle to the country as soon as the people of England were satisfied that such admission would be safe, for the laws but reflected the feeling of the people. At present he believed the cities would like the restrictions relaxed, whereas the counties held a different opinion. The feeling of the counties—otherwise the stock-raisers—was of paramount importance on this question.

ANOTHER CLERK.

ONE OF FAIRBANK'S CONFIDENTIAL EMPLOYES TURNS OUT SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS.

Henry T. Shafer, who has represented N. K. Fairbank & Co. as "Change for several years, is under a cloud owing to a shortness of several thousand dollars in his accounts. Exactly how much he took cannot be found out, as Mr. Burnett, the only member of the firm in the city, will not talk on the subject. Shafer himself, while still here, is not getatable, and his brother, Charles R. Shafer, who knows all about it, declines to make any statement. According to rumor the amount is between $3,000 and $4,000, but this is too small, since Mr. Burnett admitted, after the transfer to the firm of Shafer's membership certificates in the Call Board and the Board of Trade and his cash in bank, only a part of the indebtedness had been paid. Nobody of the parties having knowledge tell how Shafer manipulated things in his own interest. The only satisfaction THE TRIBUNE reporter could get was: "It is a long story." As the defalcation or embezzlement is evidently been compromised by Shafer's turning over all he had of value, it is probable that he will not be prosecuted, so "the long story" will not be apt to get into print in the future.

It is known, however, that he kept two sets of books and two bank accounts, and used as a "dummy" the name of Mr. Henry F. Maydwell, a young man on 'Change, who, however, had no idea of this use of his name. The supposition is that Shafer was in the habit of dealing against N. K. Fairbank & Co. Brokers have been charged with doing such things at different times, or rather suspected of doing it; and it is an easy way to make money. If A (the broker) receives an order, say from Fairbank & Co., to sell 5,000 bushels of corn, he knows the effect will be to depress prices. If he sells 1,000 on his own account before he begins to sell the 5,000 he sells his at the top, and when the invoys on the 5,000 prices are so far depressed that when the last 1,000 are gone there may be a difference of 10 cents a hundred pounds between the price then and that at the beginning. On a small quantity this could not be done, but there is plenty of this work done on the board. And, on the other hand, if A gets an order to buy 5,000 tierces of lard he knows the effect will be to put the market up. He might begin to buy the bulk of 5,000 at $8.50, but the moment the boys commence to see that he is buying the prices jump up, and perhaps by the time he has secured the 5,000 for the firm he may have had to pay 10 or 12½ cents more for the last lot than for the first. If he concluded to buy 6,000 tierces and put the first 1,000 down to himself, he being at the bottom, and then 5,000 at higher prices for the man who gave him the order, quietly giving the wink to somebody else to sell the last thousand, and on that he may account to his principal. So it will be seen that it is easy enough to work the deal both ways.

There are several people on the board who trade simply and entirely upon the points they manage to get out of the offices of leading commission-men. They find out either squarely or unfairly either by admissions of the men themselves or by hoveriug around the clerks or others—they use to get points by listening to the clicks of the telegraph instruments, but that has been stopped—that so-and-so has given an order to sell 250,000 bushels of wheat for a New York customer. That is a small quantity on a normal state of the market, and the chances are it wouldn't make much difference in the price, but if the market should be a very quiet one the offer of 250,000 bushels would depress the price ¼ or ½ a cent; or if the market were an active one the offer of a considerably larger quantity would do the same thing. Some orders are sent here to trade in 1,000,000 bushel lots. Two orders of that kind were filled last week on a comparatively dull market. If a broker takes advantage of the fact that a big man in New York wanted to sell 1,000,000 bushels of wheat, it is the easiest thing in the world for him to sell 200,000 and put the first 100,000 down to his own account, and then sell the remainder of the million for account of his customer on a declining market, and take advantage at the end to cover his own transaction and pocket the difference, without running any risk beyond that involved in having the transaction get out accidentally.

There are as many as five or six men on the board who are popularly supposed to be in exhaustive with brokers in that way; that is, they trade on points furnished by brokers, the said points consisting simply of the information that so-and-so has given an order to sell or to buy half a million, as the case may be—a quantity sufficient to affect prices.

SANITATION.

THE FOURTEENTH WARD STILL ACTIVE—VACCINATION—TENEMENT-HOUSE INSPECTION.

A meeting was held last night by the citizens of the Fourteenth Ward on Paulina street, near North avenue, to discuss the sanitary condition of the ward. J. C. F. Litchner spoke upon the subject of sanitary regulations, claiming that his ward was not fully protected in this respect. Mr. J. L. Manning read resolutions, which were adopted, advocating the necessity of a thorough renovation of the ward, and recommending the appropriation of a sufficient amount to cover the expenses. The resolutions also recommended the appointment of a committee to be selected from the citizens of the ward to assist in cleaning the streets and alleys.

The officers of the Health Department were kept busy yesterday examining 500 children to see how many it was necessary to vaccinate. Out of this number 200 were vaccinated.

During the last week the tenement and factory inspectors made 58 special examinations, examined 150 houses, 23 factories, 42 stores, served 70 notices, and abated 80 nuisances. Among the places which were reported in an unsanitary condition was No. 174 West Taylor street, which is a two-story frame building. There is no water fit for use near the premises, and the walls of the house are black with filth. No. 201 South Jefferson street is a two-story frame building, which is reported to be in a very unsanitary condition. At No. 409 Maxwell street there are three sinks which empty into an untrapped drain the pipes of which transmit foul air into the living apartments. No. 29 Kansas street is also in a filthy condition, three cows being kept in a dirty shed in the rear of the premises.

LORD COLERIDGE.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION.

The Board of Manasers of the Chicago Law Institute has appointed the following committee to take charge of the reception to be tendered Lord Chief-Justice Coleridge and his party during their visit to Chicago—viz.:

Oliver H. Horton,	O. W. Potter,
Henry W. King,	Lambert Tree,
I. N. Stiles,	John P. Wilson,
John W. Doane,	Dr. H. A. Johnson,
Robert Hervey,	C. B. Farwell,
John Crerar,	Edwin Walker,
J. H. Bradley,	Joseph Medill,
O. W. Barrett,	H. W. Jackson,
Adolph Moses,	Thomas M. Hoyne,
M. E. Stone,	William Deering,
Farlin Q. Ball,	James B. Hobbs,
Carter H. Harrison,	John Mattocks,
G. L. Paddock,	William Penn Nixon,
Richard S. Thompson,	Julius S. Grinnell,
A. M. Pence,	Albert Keep,
Marshall Field,	John D. Thompson,
E. A. Storrs,	Dr. de Laskie Miller,
John N. Jewett,	N. K. Fairbank,
William C. Grant,	Edward S. Isham,
Wilbur F. Storey,	Charles A. Dupee,
E. G. Keith,	John A. Logan,
George W. Smith,	John E. Wilson,
J. Russell Jones,	J. B. Bradwell,
Leonard Swett,	George R. Davis,
Eugene Cary,	Andrew Shuman,
Edson Keith,	H. D. Magruder,
Edward G. Mason,	R. Biddie Roberts,
Lyman Trumbull,	Henry M. Shepard,
R. W. Dunham,	B. F. Ayer,
F. H. Kales,	Francis Lackner,
Melville W. Fuller,	Charles F. Pierce,
John D. Caton,	Erskine M. Phelps,
Thomas Dent,	William J. Hynes,
E. B. Washburne,	Joseph B. Leake,
W. C. Goudy,	Henry Strong,
George Schneider,	A. A. Carpenter,
Thomas F. Withrow,	Henry W. Bishop,
Gen. Philip Sheridan,	Frederick Ullman,
Carlile Mason,	Washington Hesing,
M. A. Meyer,	Dr. John W. Streeter,
H. A. Huntington,	J. S. Norton,
Wirt Dexter,	John R. Walsh,
George E. Adams,	C. C. Bonney,
S. Corning Judd,	Gwynne Garnett,
William H. King,	Luther Laflin Mills.

THE CABLE-CARS.

A BILL TO PREVENT THEIR RUNNING ON VINCENNES AVENUE.

The Sixth Presbyterian Church and society and Sidney Briggs filed a bill yesterday in the Superior Court against the Chicago City Railway Company to prevent the laying of car-tracks on Vincennes avenue. The bill sets out that the society has erected a handsome church edifice on the corner of Oak avenue and Vincennes avenue at a cost of $25,000, the land fronting 103 feet on the latter street. Briggs owns ninety-nine feet near by on the same street. Vincinnes avenue runs from Thirty-fifth street at its intersection with Cottage Grove avenue southerly to Thirty-ninth street, and is thickly settled. It is claimed the City Railway Company has threatened to lay tracks and run its cable line on the avenue from Thirty-fifth to Thirty-ninth street, though it has never obtained any permission from the city or the property-owners along the avenue to do so. On the contrary, the property-owners are strongly opposed to a car-track and have signed a remonstrance against it. In order to prevent any sudden coup d'état on the part of the railway company the complainants ask for an injunction now to prevent the threatened invasion of their rights.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE VIEW.

There is considerable fault found with the Board of Education for the First District on account of not having the new school-houses ready for the opening of school tomorrow. Money for this purpose was voted nearly a year ago.

The water has been ordered shut off from all houses where the tax has not been paid.

The question of organizing under a city charter is again being talked about.

The usual all-night meeting of the Board of Education for the First District was held Friday evening. Considerable miscellaneous business was transacted. Seats were ordered for the new school-house on Belmont avenue. The duty of assigning the teachers to the different schools was delegated to Miss Froendle, Principal of the Diversy Street School. The question of deciding on the heating apparatus for the new Wrightwood Avenue School was again postponed.

The Town Board meets Monday afternoon.

HYDE PARK.

The library and reading-room of the Hyde Park Lyceum Association was opened last evening in the presence of about 200 of the leading ladies and gentlemen of Hyde Park. The rooms are pleasant and well arranged, and were beautifully decorated for the occasion with flowers. There are twenty-four American and sixteen foreign publications on file, besides the several daily papers. There are about 500 volumes in the library with the promise of several hundred more in the immediate future. The enterprise bids fair to be popular.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

The new iron bridge at Ninety-second street, South Chicago, was swung yesterday and worked easily and satisfactorily. The superfluous timbers were removed and work begun upon the laying of the flooring. The bridge has been needed badly for a long time. It connects the East Side and South Chicago proper, and will be used by the new street-car line now in prospect.

HUNTINGTON'S PURCHASE.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Huntington's purchase of some 600 acres on the main land opposit Galveston continues to excite earnest discussion, but as yet nothing has been brought out to determine whether it is the railway king's purpose to use the tract as a sheilbank to furnish ballasting or to make it a water terminus of his lines. If the latter is the real object, it is plain that Huntington chose the main land in order to escape tribute to the monopoly which controls the wharves at Galveston, and to avoid the almost insurmountable difficulty of obtaining a right to a water-front in Galveston. Those drawbacks have impeded the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Road, and are the ones which forced Commodore Morgan to Clinton.

AN OVERDOSE OF CHLOROFORM.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 1.—Coroner Elkin held an inquest in Cooper Township at the residence of W. S. Hosbrigg, a well-known farmer living near Mechanicsburg, on the body of his 17-year-old daughter. It appeared from the evidence that the young girl had suffered greatly all day from headaone, and, after purchasing a bottle of chloroform, had retired to bed with the bottle at her nostril. She was found there by her sister, who took away the bottle, but had no suspicion of the deadly effect of the chloroform. It was not until some time after breakfast that the family suspected anything wrong, and the girl had then been dead for some time. The jury found that she died from an overdose of chloroform, taken accidentally.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The receipts of cotton at Memphis for the year were 510,889 bales, valued at $25,069,624. During the last year over four and a half miles of pavement has been laid at a cost of $161,000. Since 1879 over forty miles of sewers have been constructed and thirty-six miles of subsoil drains have been laid at a total cost of $271,000.

FROST KILLING BUCKWHEAT.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 1.—The frosts have killed the buckwheat crops in all this section of the country not protected by the lake winds, and the corn crop in the valleys has also been killed, and has been cut up by the farmers to save it for feed.

LOCAL ITEMS.

He came back brown as a Pawnee chief,
And told fish tales that wouldn't wash,
He spun out yarns beyond belief
Of dangers past, till t'was relief
To know he had summered at Oshkosh.
—From "His Summer Vacation." (L'Envoy.)

To learn the condition of the safe business an interview was sought with Messrs. J. Greenhood & Co., 84 Dearborn street, general agents for the noted Detroit safes. Mr. J. Greenhood stated that their August business was entirely satisfactory. Their salesbook was produced to verify the following sales in August to banks alone: Stebbins, Fox & Mund, Billings, Mont.; Stebbins, Fox & Co., Buffalo, Dak.; Stebbins, Fox & Co., Spearfish, Dak.; Stebbios, Conrad & Co., Sturgis, Dak.; Stebbins, Fox & Wood, Deadwood, Dak.; McDonald Bros., Pierre, Dak.; Cory & Loomis, Columbia, Dak.; Charles Hannan, Columbia, Dak.; James River Bank, Frankfurt, Dak.; Bank of Carthage, Dak.; Farmers' & Merchants' Bank, Columbus, Dak.; Waters & Anderson, St. Lawrence, Dak.; Bozeman National Bank, Mont.; Bank of Gibbon, Neb.; Home Bank, South Chicago; J. W. Smith, Bozeman, Mont.; First National Bank, Miles City, Mont.; R. H. & C. M. Avery, Peoria, Ill. The sales to merchants and corporations during the month were correspondingly large. Mr. Greenhood takes particular satisfaction in these sales, as they are largely to parties with whom he has a personal acquaintance and popularity acquired in his eleven years of traveling in the safe business. Mr. Greenhood stated that judging from the business of his house the outlook for fall trade was extremely good.

Coal men are familiar with the weighs that are dark. It is also a coal day when they get left.

A $1.50 cook-book is presented with each first-class range sold by Hatch & Breeze, 50 State st.

The better class of people—those who have a proper respect for themselves and their surroundings—will have nothing to do with watermelons, because they are always so seedy.

Ladies returning to the city from summer-resorts will find at Burnham's Central Music-Hall Hair Store all the latest styles from which to renew their coiffures. The products of this house are noted for beauty and adaptability. Very low prices rule.

"Too bad! only one instead of two weeks' vacation this summer!" grumbled Racket, throwing himself back in the hammock. "Never mind, dear," replied the consoling Mrs. R.; "you know half a loaf is better than none."

So well satisfied are the consumers of "*Bremner's Eureka Milk Bread*" that many have concluded to use it the year round, for its excellence cannot be excelled, and it is always uniform in quality and weight. See that each loaf is stamped D. F. B., then you are sure to get the genuine.

A girl named Gabie in a New England town shot and wounded a burglar who was trying to get in at a window. It was a good thing for him that it was not a House of seven Gables.

Ladies, advanced fall styles are now shown at Haynes' Millinery Palace. Retail stores will not show them for thirty days, and you are cordially invited by Mr. Haynes to call and inspect. Wholesale and retail stores southeast corner of Wabash avenue and Madison street.

The man who uses profane language may have considerable dash about him, but he is running a risk of coming where they have altogether too much colon.

The painting and glazing of a block for the Greene estate was let by L. G. Quackenbos, architect, to O'Brien Brothers, 397 State and 4313 Halsted street.

Is the black man who runs the three-card game a native of Monte-negro?

Mme. Newman having returned from Washington Springs, recuperated in health, is now ready to fit her many friends and patrons with the latest novelties in corsets and busties at her established parlors, No. 378 Wabash avenue.

The tailors in America will meet in convention at Philadelphia next month. We presume they will meet to discuss measures, not men.

The classes at H. B. Bryant's Business College and Shorthand Institute are rapidly filling up. The fall term begins tomorrow, Sept. 3, and the evening session will open Sept. 17.

A newspaper reporter accidentally knocked a ladder down, but immediately set about righting it up.

O'Brien Bros., 397 State and 4313 Halsted street, have a small army of painters and decorators at work on H. B. Bryant's Commercial College.

There is always room for one mower—in the hay-field.

M. Thome, hair dealer, has returned from the East. He has the latest styles and largest stock at the lowest prices. Try his bangs. Hair Bazaar, 157 State street. Wholesale hair depot, 148 State.

The editor who kicked a poet down stairs apologized to a friend who had come in to steal exchanges by saying that he couldn't help it; he had a sole for poetry.

The elegant chamber sets from $23 and upwards at Baldwin & Durham's, corner Van Buren and Wabash, are unheard-of bargains.

Nobody ever thought it necessary to urge a pawnbroker to take more interest in his business.

O'Brien Bros. are painting a block on the North Side for W. J. Quan, Esq., the well-known wholesale grocer.

Children's dresses, underwear, infants' outfits, old ladies' caps manufactured at Mrs. Duriacher's, 56 South Ada, near Madison.

A sailor is called an old salt because the minute he gets on shore he is in a pickle.

Ladies should not forget that Fetherly, 160 Wabash avenue, offers a reduction on all hair goods bought prior to Oct. 1.

When Fogy was asked regarding the latest additions to the English language, he said he would ask his wife. She always had the last word.

O'Brien Bros., 395 State, and 4313 Halsted, are putting the finishing touches to the painting of the Exposition Dining-Room.

A barrel of money makes a hog set in society.

Order your wines and liquors for family use from P. O'Neill, 357 State street (telephone 49) and obtain the finest goods.

The original D'Arc horse is supposed to have been that which Joan first rode.

All shades of gray hair and my superior bangs. Nellie McCarthy, 236 Wabash avenue.

Guns kick a good deal the same as men do—with what's in their breeches.

Fine watch repairing at the Shurly Co. Watch and Jewelry Manufacturing Company, 77 State.

A leading feature at a horse show—the halter.

The latest in hair goods and bargains in millinery are always found at James Hall's, 105 State street.

When a Wall street man goes to a sulphur spring he gets a taste of "futures."

Those Indian teas sold by Blackall, 172 State, 69 Clark, and 172 West Madison, are giving universal satisfaction. Try them.

Why are some of our leading grocers like Rory O'More? They are noted for their teas.

Buy Seavey's new Pallas furnace and new Paragon range. Seavey & Co., 49 State street.

Grain merchants seldom indulge in short stories: they prefer cereals.

Bauer & Hill, architects, have awarded the contract for painting and decorating the "Panorama," corner Hubbard court and Wabash avenue, to O'Brien Bros.

All dogs have their daze when hit with a club.

The finest variety of wall-paper patterns and artistic decorations, J. McDermott, 243 31st-st.

Can anybody give the address of the man whose name is Legion?

Fashion magazines at Pierce & Snyder's Periodical Agency, 122 Dearborn street.

Facility is not talent, but there is no veritable talent without facility.

Mrs. G. L. Brown will arrive home from Europe the last of September.

The successful photographer is a man of extensive views.

Joshua Smith's studio, 206 North Clark, is the headquarters for fine photographs.

"Poor creatures!" exclaimed Mrs. Grosg

L'S
TIONS
WEEK.
Randolph-st.
RGAINS!
HTER-HOUSE SALE
OF
urniture.
r Suit, - - $35.00
le-top Chamber Suits, 41.50
- - - 25.00
ge, - - - - 7.00
s and
Cook Stoves.
T STOCK IN THE CITY.
e, - - - $15.00
ting Stoves.
RGAINS!
so take advan-
ces.
VERY TIME,
L & CO.,
dolph-st.
NOUNCEMENTS.
ON CALLED—THE FIFTH
ing and Loan Association of Chicago
usiness meeting at Koth's Hall, 58
Street, Tuesday evening, Sept. 4, 1883,
ersons wishing to subscribe for shares
d this meeting or subscribe at any
resener. Tuesday evenings are
very week. FRANK KOTH, Pres.
Halsted-st. C. L. SCHARF, Secre-
Halsted-st.
WILL BE A MEETING OF
h and Eighth Wards Branch of the
ocrats at Twelfth-st. Turner Hall,
ening at 7:30 o'clock. All are
John F. Scanlan and other prominent
dress the meeting.
FOR FRIENDLY SERVICE—
igned desires to make this public ac-
ful thanks to Messrs. C. P. Kellogg &
s of successful and kindly as-
ed to their late employe, Niels Nilson,
, during a prolonged illness and final
ment. ELLEN HAMILTON, 87 West
WILL BE A MEETING OF
unty Republican Central Committee
Sept. 5, at the rooms of the Chica-
n Club. All members are requested
ance or if impossible to fill consta-
tee. F. J. FILBERT, Secretary.
Photographer,
belin 75
Madison-st.,
ized his Operating Rooms, and is now
BETTER WORK THAN EVER.
ABINETS $4
PER DOZEN.
ABINETS $12
Cabinets $50
RGEST Workrooms in the city, and
skilled workmen. I will make the
TY of CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS
N, 75 Madison-st.
USIC HALL HAIR STORE.
STOCK,
GOODS,
NABLE PRICES,
E ATTENTION,
TIC WORKMANSHIP,
to make the Central
l Hair Store popular
who wish latest styles
GOODS.
URNHAM,
State-st.
partment, 5 Washington-st.
OUT AND SAVE IT.
00,000
ure, Carpets, Parlor Stoves, Ranges,
IMMENSE BARGAINS NEXT 60
AYS PER CENT SAVED. Cash or
ARLOR BEDSTEAD CO.
385 West Madison-st.

PARIS LIFE.

A Large Representation of Americans This Season.

The Difference Between English and American Tastes.

Our Women the Best Dressed but Our Children Nuisances.

How Some People Enjoy Paris, While Others Prefer London.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—[Special Correspondence.]—Is there any one left in America? One must assume an affirmative answer, and yet all one's neighbors and friends are here. Paris never was so full of Americans. Really, it seems that every other person one meets is from "the States." All the English one hears spoken on the streets, and in the shops, and at the places of amusement and pleasure, is the English of Americans. Very few English people are in Paris at this season of the year. The very qualities that attract Americans to Paris now are the very qualities that English people detest, and which hurry them through Paris to the Rhine, Switzerland, and the Italian lakes. Paris is always en evidence. It is turned inside out—that is, the Paris that the foreigner sees may be turned inside out at any hour of the day or night for twenty francs. The average American likes this publicity. No, not the average American, perhaps, but a large class of well-to-do Americans, do like social life in public. But this is not all. Paris is full of sunlight by day and full of gaslight by night. Paris is in a blaze of light. It is in high tone all the days and nights of the year. There is no relief from this glare. Outwardly Paris is light-hearted, gay, easy. These are the factors which go to make up for a certain type of the American traveler an ideal life. He likes this life, and it is his own affair. He has come "abroad" to enjoy himself. He will spend lots of money. Why should he not spend his time and his money as he chooses?

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH TASTES.

Now, the Englishman detests all this intense sunlight and gaslight, all this turning of one's social life inside out. He goes off on his holiday for rest and quiet, not for blaze and glare. He hates to be pulled here and there, with the sunlight and gaslight pouring down upon him and all his doings. If he leaves home and business he seeks a change of scene and condition, not the same manner of life only intensified. He takes Paris in the way if he must. His playground, however, is Switzerland or Northern Italy. He loves the country and country life.

The accustomed eye takes in at a glance these outward signs of nationality. May I note some of them? The Americans are about the hotels and shops. The gentlemen sit and talk and smoke in the courts of the Continental, the Grand Hotel, the Hôtel du Louvre. The rule is they are not carefully dressed. They seem not to have either the habit or perception of appropriate dress. There is an untidy air about their clothes that the gentlemen of no other nation of which I know would not deem disparaging—at least compromising—to their station in life. The American gentleman travels and walks and dines in the same suit of clothes; and those of the elder sort are in the everlasting broadcloth suit. Much wear has made it shiny, usually. He is also careless—that is, unprecise—in his walk and bearing. Mind you, I am not describing my friends whom I am meeting, but a certain lot of Americans whom I am daily seeing in public places. On the other hand, when the American affects dress he rather overdoes it. He makes a point of it. He centres his mind so much upon it that he lets the cat out of the bag and says to the beholder: "This 'get up' is the result of thought, not unconscious habit."

The English gentleman is always well dressed. He is dressed much the same as every other English gentleman, and this is certainly monotonous. But, to the foreigner, all life in England is monotonous. Still the English gentleman is neatly as well as suitably dressed; his boots are clean and his clothes and hat well brushed before he makes his appearance in the morning. When in Paris he has something to do more suitable to his taste than sitting and smoking about the hotels and public places.

But the American gentleman is a less considerable factor in domestic and social life than the American lady. And so it is that the American lady takes her place easily, gracefully, and has about her all the outward signs of her relative and "advanced" position in the family and in society. In the matter of dress, the English lady cannot hold a candle to her. Here is the fact. The English lady does not know how to dress well. She is the worst dressed lady in Europe. She goes to the extreme of the American gentleman. She is careless and untidy on the one hand, or she is "fine" and "smart" on the other. She wears no end of feathers and ribbons, velvet and lace. She is usually short and stout, but all the same she flounces and fusses.

Her American cousin is natty—she has "just the thing" on usually that suits her, and she appears neat and trim. She is quite as well dressed as the French lady, and I lean toward the opinion that the American lady is the best dressed lady in the world. Certainly when young she is the prettiest and the most interesting. Dress is the outward sign. But not the only outward sign. Mark this one: Here comes into table d'hôte a lady and a gentleman—this is the order. The lady is slim in figure and refined in features. She is neatly, indeed prettily dressed. She is usually unconscious and at her ease. Just a little behind her, following her up rather shyly, consciously, ill-at-ease, is her husband, in the everlasting black broad-cloth suit. She has been sight-seeing, perhaps, and perhaps not. More likely he has been sitting in the court of his hotel talking business with his fellow-countryman. He comes to table just as he has left the street or the hotel-court. He follows his wife with confident admiration and is dutiful as all good husbands ought to be. Reverse these conjugal relations as revealed in social life and you have a picture of the English man and wife. The gentleman takes the lead, is as unconscious as any Englishman ever can be, is as much at his ease as an Englishman ever is. He is well dressed. His clothes, whatever they are, have been well brushed, and his boots are clean and well-fitting. He usually travels with half a dozen pairs. Now in this case it is the good, simple, home-loving, rather dull but religiously dutiful wife who enters the salon just behind the husband. She is very conscious—poor thing; she is in all sorts of colors and ribbons and laces. Short or tall she wears the napoleon cap, which has no grace or truth in it.

THE AMERICAN CHILD ABROAD AND AT HOME.

The Paris papers tell us in the advertisement of the Grand Hotel table d'hôte that the price of dinner for children under 7 years is five francs. Save the mark! What child under 7 years of age is going to the dinner at the Grand Hotel at 7 o'clock at night? His name is legion, and it is invariably spelled just one way—American. No other child under 7 years is traveling, rushing here and there in all this publicity and consequent excitement. The children of all other peoples are at home or in some healthy country-house for the summer. One says: "Yes, but it is different. When we Americans come abroad we must bring our children. It is so far and we would not be happy to leave them." In such case an English family would not debate the alternative a moment. If the children were under 12 or even 14 years of age one could not be left, then the parents would not dream of leaving them as they would not dream of taking them. They would wait till the children were of suitable ages for traveling. Here is just what my English friend said to me yesterday when he read this bit of the advertisement: "Heavens! what child under 7 years is going to dine at the Grand Hotel at 7 o'clock at night?" I instantly answered, "The child of my fellow-countryman."

Here he is. Heaven knows how sad a sight he is too. If he must travel all over Europe before he is a dozen years old, the parents who are rich enough to stand the cost of such mischievous folly ought to condone in some measure the offense against Nature by adopting the wise custom of other travelers when it is necessary to have their children with them, of having the children take their meals—and suitable meals—in their own private rooms. But no, here he is. I have not seen him at the Grand Hotel—for I never go to "Grand" hotels—I mean as a guest—but I saw him at my own little hotel in Cologne last week. There were three American children under 10 years of age, I should judge by their looks, taking dinner after 7 o'clock at night. And such a dinner! Soup, fish, entries, and all the rest of it, and, moreover, they must have butter with their bread. Poor, little, sallow, nervous creatures. I did so long to have a talk with the good, loving, but unwise mother upon the matter of the early training of children. But I am glad I did not. I should only have made myself disagreeable, and got no thanks for my pains. I patriotically defend all things American, and I explain how it is that Americans in Paris are 3,000 miles and ten days' journey away from home; that they cannot travel with a retinue of servants; that so careful are they of their children they will not trust them with untried and foreign servants in the hotels for the time, etc., etc., etc. All the same, I just a little suspect myself of permitting patriotism to modify sincerity, for "where there is a will there is a way."

Always and everywhere, by all foreigners, the unfilial manners of American children are remarked and deplored. I deliberately affirm that this is the most conspicuous characteristic of American life. Mark once for all that there are in America sweet, quiet, modest, dutiful, filial children. But I am now writing of American children as a class in society. Unless one has seen society outside of America, one cannot wholly take in this statement. Indeed, I may say that I knew nothing of its existence until I had lived in Europe and returned to America. I am sorry to say it. I am most deeply sorry to say it; but the American child, everywhere in Europe, so far as I know, is considered a nuisance. He is willful, even imperious; he is unaffectionate, or at least undemonstrative in affection toward his parents; he contradicts; he says often, "Now, I don't want to," "Now, why must I?" "I didn't." I have heard him say right here and now in Paris, "I won't." No other child in civilized lands talks like that to parents. Perhaps matters will mend with time. Now everybody in America is being academically educated, and only few are being socially educated. Money in America stands for money—just money, as nowhere else. In England, and indeed in Europe, money is a large social consideration, and with it comes the plan and purpose of social advancement. This is impossible without good manners at least.

But why am I moralizing like this? Who will thank me? This is not a drop in the bucket in the way of mending matters, and maybe one or more American families who may read this, and who are wholly unconscious of the facts and their calamitous consequences, upon which I am commenting, will repay my newspaper homily with just a bit of ungenerous spitefulness.

PARIS THE AMERICAN HEAVEN.

People follow their taste. It is proverbial that Paris is the American's ideal city. It is not wholly to the American's credit. Some people of other European countries tire of Paris. It seems so on the surface of things. It is light—too light; it is gay—too gay. And soon one comes to ask: "What of it all?" What a relief to get back to the "lower tones" of English life, society, feeling. But my American friends, wiser than I am, and know that they want as well as any people on earth, think otherwise. Among a certain class the rule is about two days in London and two weeks in Paris. It takes time to know London and to take it in. Paris is just at your hand. All you want is a guide-book or a *Valet de Place*—and there you are! The houses are painted white, and the sun is a glare upon them; the avenues are lined with trees, and the hotels have courts, and one can sit out-doors and drink and smoke, and, if one likes, eat as well. It is all easy, very easy. But it gets so tiresome to one who cares for the solid, reliable, ever-new life of old London. But no, here are my intelligent, well-read, quiet, solid American friends from Chicago and New York; they have almost turned England and are just revelling in Paris. "Why are you in Paris?" I like it for a few days, but I came this time and am kept here to be with an American friend who has been taken ill in Paris.

ROBERT LAIRD COLLIER.

EARLY NEW YORK POLITICS

How Mr. Livingston Got Into and Out of a "Difficulty."

[Autobiography of Thurlow Weed.]—In 1818 there was a disastrous split in the Republican party of this State. Gov. Clinton heading one faction and Mr. Van Buren the other. A political and personal warfare of unusual virulence characterized the campaign of that year. Mr. Clinton, an able and vituperative writer, assailed the leaders of the opposit side through the columns of the New York *Columbian* and the Albany *Register*. William L. Marcy, then a young man, and others replied through the columns of the Albany *Argus*. One morning a vehement article, highly denunciatory of Gov. Clinton, provoked a note from the gentleman assailed to the editor of the *Argus*, demanding the name of the writer. Mr. Buel, the editor, handed the note to Mr. Van Buren, who invited Mr. Charles E. Dudley, Mr. William L. Marcy, Mr. Benjamin Knower, and Judge Roger Skinner to his house that evening. While they were discussing the embarrassing question which Gov. Clinton's note had raised, the servant brought Peter R. Livingston to the library. Mr. Clinton was at the time Governor of the State, while Messrs. Van Buren and Livingston were members of the Senate. The conversation, as Mr. Livingston discovered, was interrupted by his appearance. He said, in his usual brusque manner, "You are talking secrets here, and I have interrupted you." Mr. Van Buren replied: "Gov. Clinton has demanded the name of the writer of the article in this morning's *Argus*, and we were talking of the peculiar awkwardness of exposing the writer." "There is nothing peculiar about it," responded Mr. Livingston, "nor need there be any embarrassment. Send my name to Mr. Clinton." Mr. Van Buren remarked: "This is no occasion for trifling, Mr. Livingston. You know what Mr. Clinton means by his demand." "Yes, sir," replied Mr. Livingston, "I do know, and it is just what I mean; I have long wanted a shot at the damned rascal!" Persisting in the avowal that he was the writer, and in the request that his name should be given up, they finally yielded, and Mr. Buel was instructed accordingly. At a late hour the parties separated. Just as the day dawned the following morning Mr. Van Buren was awakened by a violent application of his knocker, and looking out of his bedroom window, a voice which he recognized as Mr. Livingston's inquired, "Is that you, Van Buren?" On receiving a response in the affirmative, Livingston said: "Let me in." Mr. Van Buren threw on a wrapper, opened the door, and showed his visitor into the cold parlor. Mr. Livingston said: "What the devil were you talking about last night when I came in?" Mr. Van Buren replied: "We were talking about your attack on Gov. Clinton in the *Argus*." Mr. Livingston, using a strong expletive, rejoined: "I won't stand that! You can't father your bantlings on me. I had been dining out, was drunk, and you took advantage of me." This rendered it necessary to reassemble the council of the previous evening. The real embarrassment was this: the article had been written by James King, a young lawyer from Orange County, who had just obtained the consent of William James, a warm personal and political friend of Gov. Clinton's, to marry his daughter, under a pledge to abstain from politics and devote himself exclusively to his profession. And now, before the marriage was celebrated, Mr. King had written a most abusive attack on his intended father-in-law's intimate friend.

After much and anxious consideration it was decided that Mr. Knower should call on Mr. Isaiah Townsend, a mutual friend of Mr. James and Gov. Clinton, and endeavor, by stating some extenuating circumstances, to appease Mr. James. This, however, was no easy task, for Mr. James was of a stern and implacable disposition. But Mr. Townsend knew his man, drove him up to Watertord, drank two or three glasses of gin and water, and succeeded in smoothing over the difficulty. Mr. Townsend then proceeded to lay the whole matter frankly before Gov. Clinton, whose sense of the humorous was touched by the awkward position in which Mr. Livingston's sudden belligerency had placed his friends, and by the extreme delicacy of Mr. King's domestic relations. He good-naturedly withdrew his note, and took no further notice of the subject.

A GOOD DOG.

[Albany *Argus*.]—A remarkable dog is owned by a North Chatham farmer. It climbs trees for game. Thursday it climbed a large elm and captured a raccoon after a desperate fight.

ISLES OF SHOALS.

A Peculiar Marine Retreat with a Curious History.

How Celia Thaxter Was Wooed and Won Among the Seaweeds.

The Original John Smith Also Made the Place His Early Home.

Sons of a Professional Hermit Running a Hotel with Great Profit to Themselves.

ISLES OF SHOALS, Appledore Island, ten miles off Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 25.—[Special Correspondence.]—The Isles of Shoals, or the Shoals as they are commonly called hereabout, are a peculiar, indeed a unique, summering-place. No other popular resort that I can think of has so strange and interesting a history, or is so closely identified with the early chronicles of this country. They were discovered, it is said, by Champlain in 1605, and were visited nine years later by Capt. John Smith, whose name is commemorated on one of the group—Star Island—by a granit cenotaph. Many of the inhabitants of this region have supposed it to be his tomb, and a vulgar opinion still prevails that the monument marks his grave. Educated persons are aware that he returned to England after coming here, and died in London sixteen years later, aged 52. He seems to have cherished a fondness for these insular rocks—why it would be hard to tell—and named them after himself. But the name did not adhere, for they were spoken of as the Isles of Shoals—probably from the shoalings or shootings of fish in the vicinity—in some of the local records as early as 1638.

A VERY ROMANTIC CHARACTER.

John Smith is associated as a name with all manner of common-place and prosiness; but John Smith of the Shoals was, it will be remembered, a very romantic and pictorial character. He is reputed to have been handsome, graceful, chivalrous, daring, and full of the spirit of adventure. In his boyhood he had a number of most singular and varied experiences, and evinced a roving disposition that could not be checked, although those there were stirring times at home. He was born in Lincolnshire, and early went to London. He enlisted, on reaching his legal majority, in the Austrian army, and at once distinguished himself by intrepidity and marvelous feats of arms. He had several hand-to-hand combats with redoubtable Turks, with whom Austria was then at war, and in each and all was signally victorious. In a pitched battle against his foes he was captured after performing prodigies of valor, and in spite of his determination not to be taken alive. Knowing this, and hating him for his prowess, they made him a prisoner, which he could not help, as he was disabled by wounds and nearly exhausted from loss of blood. They sold him into slavery, his master being a Persian of rank and prominence, who treated him with such barbarity that his wife interceded for him, to no purpose, and then fell in love with him, partly from compassion, partly from affinity. She is described as beautiful—what woman of notorious imprudence, from Cleopatra down to Mrs. Jones, figuring in a scandalous divorce suit, ever failed to be described otherwise?—and the Englishman returned her affection ardently. The husband, suspecting the fact, treated his wife brutally, which so roused Smith's wrath that when the Persian came one day to taunt him and beat him his slave killed him with a club and made good his escape.

After many startling adventures and most perilous fortunes he got to Russia, then a land of wholly undisguised barbarism. There he fought, loved, intrigued, suffered, triumphed; was ever passing through shadow and sunshine, until finally he got back to his own country, having been taken by pirates on the voyage and ransomed by a singular chance. Smith wrote out and published his own travels and adventures in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America—a curious work, which those interested in him will find as abounding in sensational incidents as any dime novel. Some of the recitals seem rather improbable; but the author prefixes his title with the word "True." This is superfluous; for we all know that travelers and narrators of their own deeds are strictly veracious, from Herodotus down to Alexander Murray. That John Smith is much admired and approved is shown by the number of men named after him both in Great Britain and the United States.

HOTELS AT THE SHOALS.

The Shoals have two large hotels, the Appledore, on Appledore, formerly known as Hog, Island, and the Oceanic, on Star Island. On this island was the fishing hamlet of Gosport; but when it was bought to build an inn upon the fishers and their families went to the mainland. There a small cavern is shown in which a woman is reputed, in the early days, to have concealed herself from the Indians, who murdered all the other settlers. She was so terrified that she is asserted to have killed her two children lest they should discover her hiding-place by their cries. The assertion is barely credible. A woman's terror, great as it may be, is scarcely capable of overcoming the instinct of maternal love. From a point on the rocks near by a feminine school-teacher, who was reading a novel, was washed away by a prodigious wave at this season thirty-five years ago, and her body was never recovered. White Island has a large revolving light, ninety feet high, that may be seen at a distance of sixteen or seventeen miles. On Haley's Island are the graves of sixteen of the crew of the Spanish ship Sagunto, lost here seventy years since, with all on board. There are various other bits of tragedy connected with the ground, some of them apocryphal, but most of them veracious.

One of the queerest circumstances relating to the Shoals is the coming to Appledore of Thomas B. Leighton, who had all his life lived at Portsmouth, with the avowed determination never to return. He had been an active and ardent Democrat, as I am told, and having failed to secure some local office which he had long coveted he became misanthropic and banished himself to this rocky spot. He had always been an eccentric; indeed, he must have been, since he is the sole Democrat I have ever heard of who sought solitude because he could not get an office. That is certainly not the Democratic way. Generally when members of that party are frustrated on election-day they run again and again, never surrendering hope or ceasing to pull wires to that end until they are in need of the undertaker's services. It is a pity that there are not more Democrats of the Leighton stamp. He adhered faithfully to his resolution. Having erected a rude habitation here for himself and wife—he had been but a short time married—she bore under that name several children, who were reared, so to speak, out at sea. After a number of years persons began to be drawn to the place during the summer by its coolness and healthfulness, and asked as a favor to board with the Leightons.

One of the first of the boarders was a young man named Thaxter, half an invalid, who received, or imagined he received, much benefit. He came season after season, and was a great deal in the company of Celia, whom her parents regarded as a child. She is represented to have been peculiar, totally unconventional, as she would necessarily be under the circumstances, and to have had divers charms of mind and person. He was of a romantic turn, and her surroundings were so romantic that when she had reached her 16th year he had grown enamored of her, and she admitted that she liked his society. Thus mildly encouraged, he asked her hand of her father, who flew into a rage at the discovery of what he had never suspected, and ordered him out of the house and off the island. As Leighton did not then own the island, he had no authority to expel the sighing swain, who built a cabin at some distance, and vowed he would wait until his beloved should legally become her own mistress. She, fired by his ardor, expanded from girl-bud to woman-blossom, and declared, after the usual sentimental fashion, she would die a thousand deaths ere she would wed anybody else. They seemed so obstinate that the heartless parent, unprepared for such resistance, got tired of holding out, and arrived at the opinion that the easiest solution of the difficulty would be to let them have their own way. Thereupon they were married, and have lived, I learned, harmoniously ever since, although many prophesied that so romantic a union, with a young and totally inexperienced girl as bride, would surely turn out ill.

THE PRESENT LEIGHTONS.

The lady is, as has been anticipated, Mrs. Celia Thaxter, the poetess and literary celebrator of the Shoals, of which she never tires of singing. She has long been a valued contributor to the *Atlantic*. This is her summer home. She has a cottage near the hotel, where she is generally the centre of an admiring circle of men and women of transcendental ideas and definitive Boston culture. Her intimates mention her as both charming and gifted, but there are those—probably they are unappreciative, or envious, or stupid, or malignant—who say she has been spoiled by undue and continuous adulation; that her original freshness, ingenuousness, and piquant individuality have become extinct. She was, I am told, handsome, slender, graceful once, but she is no longer young, and her generous contours overflow the lines of strict symmetry. She is the opposit of the thin, sharp-featured, high-voiced woman, who has been so often put forward as representative of this section. She is very comfortable in appearance, and has a mellowness of speech and manner by no means common hereabout. Not being, unhappily, one of her satellites, I may not be able to see in her all she is entitled to; I presume that I have not been educated up to their idealizing altitude. Wretch that I am, I was not even born in Boston; hence, no doubt, the dullness which should, from that fact, be regarded leniently.

The proprietors of the Appledore are Cedric and Oscar Leighton, Mrs. Thaxter's brothers, somewhat younger than herself, who have continued, on a steadily increasing scale, what their father had incidentally begun. The small primeval habitation became in time a boarding-house, additions being made as they were needed until a good-sized hotel was the result. At the death of their father, years ago, the sons, who had long been his assistants, succeeded him as innkeepers, and have followed the business ever since. Without any special aptitude for the calling, or any anxiety on the subject, they prospered in their capacity because persons would come to them. No landlords were ever more independent or indifferent than they. They did little else than receive those who wanted to be accommodated under their roof. They did not invite them to come, nor thank them for coming. Indeed, they seemed to consider it a personal favor to take them in, and they have not to this day fully recovered from this feeling. Of late years they have advertised, and have measurably altered their habits, but they are still unconscious of their true relation to the public. Patronage and patrons are words they do not comprehend; they rather rank themselves as patrons of their guests.

It is not a great while since the Appledore House kept itself, and kept itself, it must be acknowledged, very badly. The furniture was of the meagrest and poorest; there was not a bell in the house, and there was no service worthy of the name. If you wished to have your water-pitcher filled—it was generally empty—or if you cared for the luxury of a towel, your sole way was to go after it yourself. The chances were altogether against your finding any servant in the halls; but you could generally discover, if you were sufficiently active, one of the Leightons in an easy attitude, talking and joking with some of the boarders. After you had made your wants known he would tell you that he would try to oblige you, but would not move or speak in your behalf. The water or towel might be furnished after awhile; it all depended on chance. If it were furnished, you might count yourself lucky; if it were not, your experience was not singular. You did not dare to find any fault to complain; nobody did complain; complaint was never thought of at the Appledore. You had not been asked to come; you were privileged to go away when you liked, and with what opinion you chose. The Appledore was not a hotel in the usual sense, nor of the ordinary, or indeed of the extraordinary kind. The Appledore was the Appledore.

RIVALRY AND REVOLUTION.

Some twelve years ago several men of means, seeing how many people came to the Shoals, notwithstanding the slip-shod management of the hotel, decided to build a new and good house on Star Island with modern improvements. They reasoned that, inasmuch as the Appledore was frequently compelled to refuse applicants for lack of room, they could do a profitable business with an excellent inn, excellently conducted. They put up the Oceanic, as different from its fellow as it well could be; having all that the other needed. It was a good inn, an ideal one, in truth, compared with the Appledore. But it did not make money, on the contrary it lost money; and as so often happens in such cases, it burned down at the close of the third season. It is hard to see why dull business at a summer-hotel should prove combustible. But the underwriters consider the two as cause and effect. The house was rebuilt—good evidence that the fire was accidental—was again named the Oceanic, though smaller and less costly than the first, and it still stands. It did not prosper, however, any more than its predecessor, and its owners, in despair, disposed of it at less than half its cost, I believe, to the Laightons.

The story goes that it had never been well managed. It may not have been managed as it should have been; but it was unquestionably far better managed than the Appledore had ever been. The fact is, it failed because the Laightons did not. People came here mainly on their account, not for the merits or demerits of the house they conduct. Their name and antecedents have a power to induce patronage. Since they have taken the Oceanic it has become remunerative, at least in connection with the older house. The brothers own both islands as well as the hotels, and do a very good business. The Appledore was so affected by the erection of the Oceanic as to undergo a radical change for the better. It was transmuted, indeed, and is to-day, as it long has been, a very good inn. It has the modern improvements, is very neat, has an appetizing table, an orchestra, dancing, occasional theatricals, and a deal of piazzaing, as there is little else to do beyond sailing. Boats are in large supply and active request both for rowing and sailing at rather high rates—$2 an hour for a schooner, $1 for a whaleboat, 75 cents for a rowboat with a man, and 50 cents an hour without a man. Bathing is scarcely ever indulged in, for there is no beach proper, and the water is cold and apt to be rough. Driving is impossible on a mass of rocks, and horses and wheeled vehicles are as foreign to the Shoals as they are to Venice. The Laightons, as well as their sister, were born here, and had not seen a horse, it is said, until they were quite stout lads, their father being opposed to their going to the mainland.

The charges for board at both the Appledore and Oceanic are, transiently, $3.50 a day; for four weeks, $3; for eight weeks or more, $2.50 a day—equal to $21 and $17.50 a week. Children under 12 years of age, half price, if two occupy a single room. Nurse and child are counted as one person, and a single occupant of a double room is charged, after July 1, $5 a day. These rates are generally adhered to, concessions being seldom made.

The Shoals have, for the most part,

A PECULIAR CONSTITUENCY.

A good many transients come from various States and sections; but those that stay a month or more are usually from New England, especially from Massachusetts, and are apt to be earnest admirers of the Laightons and Mrs. Thaxter. Why they should be admirers is out of the question. They are such, and are likely to continue such, for an indefinit time. The romantic antecedents of the family have been so widely circulated in this vicinity, and the place has also so diligently written up by Mrs. Thaxter, that they and it have acquired a sort of magnetism that has drawn money into their purses. The three have talked Shoals, written Shoals, lived Shoals, almost acted Shoals, consciously or unconsciously, until the aggregate has served as an enormous advertisement.

The Shoals are really a personal watering-place, depending for a deal of their popularity on the present generation of the Laightons. To properly and fully appreciate them, a sort of Laighton cult seems necessary. Unless you have a certain degree of enthusiasm for and sympathy with Celia, Oscar, and Cedric, it may be that you lose much of the benefit and attractiveness of the islands. It is reported that they have within a few years been offered large sums for their entire property—no one would probably be so rash as to attempt another rivalry with them—but that they stubbornly refuse all proposals. They are wise, in my judgment. What would they do without the Shoals? And what would the Shoals do without them? To buy the Shoals of the Laightons at any price would seem to be a great risk, for without them would not the allurement of the islands be dissipated? Happily Cedric is married, and has children who may succeed to the inn-keeping sovereignty of these marine, wave-washed rocks.

Capt. Lewis Sponagle, of the brig Ubaldetta, of Baltimore, says that he used the great paincure, St. Jacobs Oil, for pain in the back, and his steward also for rheumatism in the legs, and both were cured by a few applications.

WOMEN "WHIPS."

A Horseman's Views on the Lost Art—The Need of Driving-Schools.

How a Woman Generally Does and How She Should Handle the Reins.

Do Women Spoil Horses?—A Prudent Horseman Makes a Solitary Exception in Favor of His Wife.

"Pull him back!"

The advice came too late, for the reins had already dropped from the lady's nerveless hands, and a painful pallor swept over her face as she saw a locomotive bearing swiftly down upon her. The frightened horse had but partly crossed the track, and the occupant of the carriage was directly in line of the oncoming engine. Frozen to her seat by fear, she seemed doomed to severe injury if not to death, for the animal remained stubborn and would not move forward. The few spectators who grasped the situation stood looking on in helplessness, all except the man that made the exclamation, who now sprang forward with the intention of forcing the horse from the track. But, as he was about to lay his hand upon the bits the animal gave a wild snort and plunged forward over the track, dragging the carriage out of danger just as the locomotive grazed the hind wheels.

"ALWAYS THE WAY WITH 'EM."

"There," said the gentleman who had done what he could to prevent any disaster, "that's always the way with 'em. If she'd known anything about handling a horse she could have pulled him back off the track in no time after I called to her. It makes me mad on general principles to see a woman drive. Not one in ten knows the first principles about driving anything but a clothes horse."

The speaker was one of Chicago's well-known horsemen.

"So you hardly believe what I said, eh?" he said to TRIBUNE reporter who had witnessed the incident narrated above.

"Well, when you have handled horses as long as I have, and watched other people do the same, I think you'll agree with me when I say that no other accomplishment among ladies needs to be taught more than the proper use of reins. If the ladies knew more about the 'ribbons' of a horse's harness than the ribbons of their bonnets it would be better for them. A woman has to use such knowledge twice where a man does once, for she must make up in skill what she lacks in strength and agility. Now, in the case we just now saw a man would have been out of that carriage and had the horse pushed from the track in a moment almost; but with the woman it was a different thing altogether, for she was so incumbered with her heavy skirts that if she had tried to leave the buggy she would probably have been caught and crushed, while if she had escaped the horse and vehicle would surely have been lost.

A SENSE OF WEAKNESS.

"It is woman's sense of weakness that nearly always makes her helpless in such trying times, and the only way to give her confidence and courage is to have her understand perfectly what she must do. True, you often hear of a man's being hurt by a horse he is driving, but I guarantee that in nine out of ten of such cases the accidents are the result of defective harness or overconfidence on the part of the driver, who likes to see his horses show a little spirit, and thinks he can pull them in when he wants to. But, on the other hand, I don't know that I can recall one instance in which a lady driver was injured when she herself was not to blame on account of inexperience. As a rule they are given only gentle horses, and if there were more women who made a study of the art of driving it would seem almost impossible for an accident to take place."

NOT ARISTOCRATIC.

"Why this ignorance?"

"Principally because parents have the mistaken notion that it is not as aristocratic to drive a horse as to ride one. As a material consequence, we have riding schools all over the country in which great pains are taken to teach a lady to sit a saddle, and she thinks she has learned a very important thing when she has mastered it; and yet ten chances to one she would know so little about sitting a seat in a carriage that if her driving horse should cut up a few capers she would be seen trying to make a flying leap over the back seats or endangering the lives of others by pulling on the wrong line and inextricably mixing things up. Now, my idea of this whole matter is entirely different. I think that whatever makes a woman independent raises her in the estimation of everybody, and for my part I have more respect for the woman who can safely do her own driving than for the one who is compelled on all occasions to give her safety into the hands of a coachman who may be incompetent, drunk, or criminal. A lady on horseback generally injures no one but herself if her horse bolts unmanageable, and she can guide him easily, where in a carriage considerable skill with the reins would be required. An equestrienne is responsible only to herself in case of accident, but who can measure the criminal carelessness of the woman who, never having been taught the art, presumes she understands it all and takes out a carriage-load of children or lady friends and sees some of them meet a painful death through her own inexperience.

AN INCIDENT.

"That recalls to my mind an incident that early in life impressed me with the importance of knowing how to act when other lives than one's own are consigned to his keeping. A lady friend of ours from the city came out to visit our family on the farm when I was just growing into manhood, and on her arrival she wanted to have it understood that she was an old driver and knew all about horses. Yielding to her request, I hitched up one of our finest teams one day, and she invited several of the women folks to go out with her. As soon as she took her seat and picked up the lines I knew she was unfit to drive the bays, and frankly told her so, offering to act as coachman; but she gave her head a shake and said she "guessed she knew," and the four started gayly off. About dusk the horses came to the barn all wounded and bleeding, and, following their tracks back, we found two of the party dead and the third crippled for life, the city driver escaping with a slight bruise. But she might as well have been dead, though, for she always thought herself a murderess, and two years after was in a lunatic asylum. That is one reason why I consider this an important subject."

HANDLING THE REINS.

"Can you tell at a glance whether a lady is a good driver?"

"Yes, almost at a glance. Now, there comes a lady driving that big bay. See? Did you notice the way she held the lines? Well, that isn't proper, although nearly every lady we've met this afternoon held them that way. You will notice a man or a good lady driver always grasps the rein so that it passes into the hand under the little finger first, the ends of the fingers, after the hand is closed upon the rein, being in a perpendicular line. This gives a wise-like grip which it is almost impossible for the leather to slip through. But the wrong habit ladies fall into is to catch the rein in such a way that when it enters the hand it first passes over the forefinger; when held in that way it is very hard to keep it from slipping, and so it happens that when an excited horse gives a quick jerk and the lady feels the line slip she thinks her strength is inadequate, loses her presence of mind, and in a few minutes somebody's hurt."

THEY SPOIL HORSES.

"Do ladies spoil horses?"

"I should think they do. I wouldn't let any woman but my wife drive a horse of mine if I ever wanted to use him again. My wife was as bad as any of them at first, but I gave her regular lessons, till now she can handle any of my best horses with perfect ease and comfort, and she's a light, small woman, too. What will unfit a horse the quickest for driving is this continual jerking up on the bit that the ladies practice. The reason they do is because, not knowing how to handle the lines properly, they don't dare use the whip, but try to keep the horse going by chirping to him, as if he were a sick baby, or sawing his mouth with the bit. A horse in such hands for a month becomes dull and stupid, and soon loses his spirit. I'd rather have a horse of mine driven by a little boy scarcely strong enough to hold the whip than place him in the hands of such women. Boys seem to have an aptitude for driving properly, and take hold of reins in the right way the first time. You know a boy's first ambition is to ride beside some driver, and it comes even before his yearning for boots."

NOT CONFINED TO THIS COUNTRY.

"Is this ignorance common to this country alone?"

"No; it is universal. In England foxhunting has still such a hold upon the people that a girl is taught to ride almost before she learns anything else; and in France the pleasure of individual driving has never worked its way into the French woman's mind. In this country there is a change coming, but the improvement is only making progress at the Eastern seaside resorts where a few of the leading ladies have become quite noted as horsewomen during this summer. You know Mrs. Vanderbilt enjoys almost as much distinction as a queen, simply because she knows how to dispense with the services of a coachman and take up her system by manipulating the ribbons over a trotter's back as she flies along the ocean drives. Here in Chicago, unrivaled for fine roads, good drivers among the fair sex are as rare as elsewhere."

THE CITY LADY.

"How is it between city and country?"

"There is no difference. As it is now, the young city lady who has been taught grace all her life—in fact, not to say her prayers if she couldn't hold her hands gracefully—is as awkward in holding the reins over a dash-board as the country girl who has only held them over the plow-handle. I am sure if the ladies knew how awkward a poor driver looks they would try to improve. There's nothing to me more ridiculous than a woman with her arms stretched away out in front of her 'pushing on the lines,' especially if short sleeves reveal a scrawny, bony development. On the other hand, there is a no more pleasing sight than to see a pretty girl, sitting erect, with hands close to her slender waist, the rein curling cutely over her delicate thumb, and the whip grasped firmly, arching over the horse's back, thread her way without nervousness or fear through narrow, crowded streets, or on broad avenues, leave her timid friends behind."

THE VALUE OF LIFE.

M. Ernest Renan's Remarkable Speech Before Students.

Some of the most striking passages in M. Ernest Renan's recent speech delivered before the pupils of Lycée Louis le Grand will be found below: "Consider the life before you as a matter serious and full of responsibilities. But is that a reason to regard you as less favored by fate than your predecessors? Quite the contrary, young people! Never say, as did those malcontents of whom the prophet speaks, 'Our fathers have eaten sour grapes, and their children's teeth are set on edge.' Your lot is fair, and I see a thousand reasons to envy it, not merely because you are young, and because youth is the entry upon an excellent thing—namely: existence; but you

RELIGIOUS.

How Pope Leo Spends His Time in His Oratory and His Private Gardens.

A Pontiff Whose Personal Appearance Is Said to Resemble That of Voltaire.

One of the Favorit Recreations of Sunday-Schools Forms the Subject of a Pathetic Story.

The Pope—Interesting Facts Concerning His Ways of Life.

ROME, Aug. 1.—The *Capitano Fracassa*, of Rome, and one of the best newspapers in all Italy, published not long ago a conversation which one of its correspondents had had with the Rev. Philip Barry, Canon of the Cashel Cathedral, and which, I think, will not be without interest to you. I will therefore give you a résumé of this conversation, which contains many details respecting the Pope and his present life, etc.

"And how do you like Rome and the Romans?" I asked.

"I was presented to the Pope," he answered, evading my question, "in company with others, who asked his blessing. I had seen him before, however, when in Monsignor Croke's suite. I am very pleased with him, also with Cardinal Pietro; but displeased with Jacobini, Simeoni, and all the rest of the Cardinals."

"Tell me all you can of the Pope," I said, "without diffidence. I am perfectly neutral, and you may tell me all your impressions without reserve."

"But in my position of Canon——"

"Think only that you are a gentleman," I said.

"Well, then," said the Canon, smiling, "as you know, Leo XIII. is now 74 years of age. He is tall, thin, and bony. His face is of an ivory tint, and his eyes and lips are very expressive and smiling. He looks very firm. Simeoni says he resembles Voltaire."

"And he is right," I answered.

"No! no!" said the Canon; "Leo XIII.'s smile is totally different to Voltaire's smile. The Pope wears his age well and walks remarkably straight. He has snow-white hair and very finely-marked eyebrows. His eyes are wonderfully intelligent looking, and his voice is extremely harmonious. He speaks several languages as well as any Professor of languages. He never says a foolish thing nor does a foolish thing, like poor Pius IX., whose policy was fatal to the Pope's temporal power. And yet he never had the Papacy been raised to so much power, never had the Catholic world gathered round its chief so piously as during Pius IX.'s Papacy. But bygones are bygones. Let us return to Leo XIII. He rises very early, and spends the first hours of the day in prayer and generally in his bedroom. At 8 o'clock he says mass. At 8 o'clock he breaks his fast with a cup of chocolate, reading his correspondence all the time. At 9 o'clock he receives Jacobini and those chiefs of religious societies who may demand audience. At noon he receives those Roman patriarchs who have remained true to him and the Ambassadors. At 1 o'clock he dines, his dinner rarely costing more than two francs, or half a dollar."

"And he keeps so many cooks!" I said.

"He is obliged to keep up appearances," answered the Canon. "Once upon a time Popes were great eaters and drinkers, and were given every kind of extravagance; but Leo XIII. is nothing of all this. After dinner he takes a little walk in the Vatican grounds, or he visits the museums, galleries, etc. Sometimes he is carried in a chair quilted with white satin. He is very fond of the garden, and likes to play the gardener at times. He frequently receives visitors in the garden, and talks of flowers to them to avoid other subjects. The first and second time I saw him was in the garden. When I went with the pilgrims he was preceded by three noble guards, and at his side was Mgr. Macchi, his secret Chamberlain. He wore a wide-brimmed hat and a large red cloak. We were presented to him one by one. He looked at us and scrutinized us well. I saw he recognized me, but he treated me like the others—as if he saw me also for the first time. 'Are you all Irish?' he said; 'I am happy to receive the faithful of that nation! He then blessed us all, and as he did so, I could have read into our souls. 'Your Bishop,' he continued, 'brought me offerings from a people pressed with poverty.' Then, seeing me still on my knees, he offered me his hand to raise me. 'I had thought,' he continued, 'that the offerings would have decreased; but I see this is not so. Love of charity' (and here he smiled sadly), 'for all we had has been taken from us. Oh! these persecutions!' he cried with a loud voice. 'They purify us, even when the leaven is pure and immaculate.' I seem to see him now," said the Canon. "His head looked like a saint's. The sun was setting, and he looked up to the sky, as if seeking an inspiration there. 'I have heard,' he then said, 'that, notwithstanding the general state of anguish in Ireland, the churches are full of people. May the Lord be praised and blessed, and may my prayers bring peace on the people! I hear our prayers and judge us!' He then blessed us, and the audience was finished. I have never seen so much power united to so much simplicity.

"At 4 o'clock the Pope resumes his official audiences in the Vatican. At 7 o'clock only he takes a little rest, but at 8 o'clock he returns to work in his rooms, where he remains until 10 o'clock, when he retires for the night, not always to sleep, though, for it is during the night that he reads and writes for his own pleasure, his favorit subject being the 'Science of St. Thomas' and essays on the works of that saint, which he receives from every part of the world, whenever and wherever published.

"At Easter the Pope gave communion to 250 persons, mostly Roman nobles who remained faithful to his cause. He had therefore to repeat the words 'Corpus Domini Jesu Christi custodiat animam tuam' 250 times—a little labor in itself.

"The Pope's nephew, Count Camilla Pecci, is about to marry a Cuban lady, and the marriage will take place in Paris early in August."

Although not a Papist, I must confess that the Canon's description of the Pope's life quite impressed me, and I am convinced that it will equally interest some of your readers.

The Sunday-School Picnic as Bob Burdette Saw It.

It is a glad picnic party. The Sunday-school had gone out into the leafy forest. The dark object in the heavens, 800 miles wide and 2,000 miles long, is a cloud. It got to the woods as soon as the picnic, and is there yet. Under the great oak you can see the dinner. The large winter-proof mound in the middle of the table sullenly laughing at the storm is a fruit-cake. The teacher of the infant class made it herself for the little ones. But the storm saved them. See, the lightning struck the cake. It will never strike anything else. There stands the cake, without a dent, and under the table, shattered and blighted, lies the thunderbolt. Under the cedar tree there is a dying dog. He got in the way and the Superintendent felled him to the earth with one blow of a biscuit. The tall figure wrapped in the ghostly drapery of a water-soaked linen duster leading the way to the cars is the teacher of the young ladies' Bible-class. His influence with that class is gone forever. The young ladies will never be able to look at him again without thinking how he looked on this occasion. Up in the hickory tree you see a grief-stricken face peering down. It is the Superintendent. He climbed up there to fix the swing, and before they could throw him the rope the storm came up and the picnic adjourned sine die and sine mora. And he is waiting for the last straggler to disappear before he comes down. He has officiated at Sunday-school picnics often enough to know better than slide down a shell-bark hickory tree before an audience. The man with the umbrella under his arm is the Treasurer. He is getting drenched, but he does not raise his umbrella. He knows there is a name painted on the inside of it, but for the life of him he cannot remember whose name it is. He is watching his chance to give the umbrella to a stranger.

The Churches.

Maj. Whittle conducted the service in Farwell Hall last Sunday evening. It is expected that he will remain in the city until Mr. Moody's coming in the middle of September.

Of the Catholic Bishops in this country, sixteen are natives of Germany.

The Rev. E. R. Drake, of Northfield, Mass., has closed his efficient labors with the Chicago Avenue Church (Mr. Moody's) and returned with his wife to their home last Tuesday.

Cardinal Schwarzenberg has received, at the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination, a congratulatory autographic letter from the Pope, and one from the Emperor of Austria.

The Rev. William Baker, D. D., died at his residence in South Boston Monday last. He was well known by his numerous publications, which had obtained great popularity.

The Convent of Villa Maria at Monklands, Can., the interior of which is rapidly approaching completion, will, it is said, cost about $1,000,000, and will be one of the finest buildings of the kind on the Continent.

In Cleburne, Tex., Mrs. Baylis has been excommunicated from the Adventist Church on the ground that she is "possessed with a devil." It was her custom, after coming out of a trance, to relate what she claimed to have seen going on among the communicants.

Over 100 priests of the diocese of St. Paul have been gathered together this week at the cathedral for the exercises of the annual spiritual retreat. For the clergymen absent from the exercises a second retreat will shortly be given at the house of the Jesuit Fathers, Mankato.

The *Deseret News*, a Mormon journal, says that in Hades water is not plenty, and baptism cannot be administered—least of all, baptism by immersion. But no one can be saved who is not baptized. Therefore, "the living may stand in the place of the dead and receive the ordinance vicariously." This is "baptism for the dead."

The weary struggle for life in which the Church of the Evangelists in Philadelphia has been engaged has at last come to an end. The Sheriff is about to sell all the personal property of the church, consisting of organ, cushions, and other belongings. This church has for some years had a run of bad luck, ecclesiastically, socially, and financially.

The Principal of the College at Carnarvon, Wales, is a gentleman who ought to have lived in the days of Queen Mary. A nonconformist recently took the liberty to apply for admission to the college, when the reverend Principal in reply said: "This being a church college none but churchmen can be received as pupils. You are not a member of the Church of Christ at all, but merely a member of the Congregational Society."

The celebration of Luther's birthday, to which the Emperor William recently called attention by proclamation, is to be on a great and imposing scale throughout the Protestant parts of Germany. In Hamburg, for instance, a committee consisting of prominent churchmen and laymen has been formed, and has resolved to erect a church in honor of the great Reformer, to be called the Luther Church. The amount required for this purpose will be about $225,000.

Prof. Thomas Clarke, of this city, is to deliver a lecture at the Union Park Congregational Church, some time in September, upon "Cause and Effect." It discussed the theories of Darwin and Tyndall, and examines the question whether science has made religion unnecessary. Prof. Clarke has been a life-long student of theories like this which he advocates, and whatever he says or writes is always worth attending to. A second lecture, at some fitting time, is to deal with Robert Ingersoll.

An illustration of the absurd changes introduced in French school books, in obedience to the law requiring all religious references to be expunged, is furnished by the letter of a father recently published in the *Journal d'Alencon*. Thus, in the "Grammaire de l'Enfance," the example, "The catechism is a book," has been changed to "Iron is a metal"; Notre Dame is a proper name" to "Corsica is a proper name," and "Cain killed his brother Abel" to "Italy resembles a boot in shape." A little poem, "The Goodness of God," is suppressed, and "The asses' flower—the thistle," substituted. "Thanks, my God," has been improved into "Thanks, whoever thou art"; and "A child to whom Providence has given such parents," is shortened into "A child who has such parents." These, however, are not so silly as some of the other alterations. Thus, "The Creator heard the hosts with patience" is changed to "Jupiter heard," etc.; and "Jupiter" is substituted for "Creator" wherever it occurs in the lesson.

After much disappointment and many delays the Abbe Moignot has succeeded in raising the large sum of money he asked for wherewith to dredge the bottom of the Red Sea. He is after Pharaoh's chariots and the costly trappings of the Egyptian army. He sees no reason why some of these relics should not be recovered, even at the trouble of removing the sand which has for centuries overlaid them. He is enthusiastic in the hope of flaming up solid dividends for the stockholders in the scheme, as well as of finding much that is valuable to the scholar and the archæologist. The enterprise does not seem much more chimerical than those which have been set on foot in this country for the recovery of treasure supposed to have been buried by Capt. Kidd. Centuries ago the Romans threw many valuable things into the muddy Tiber, some of which have been brought to light within recent years. We may yet have in our museums some of those famous diamond-studded sandals of the high-priests of the Egyptian monarch, side by side with the remains of the keel of Noah's ark.

Pious Smiles.

A young lady calls her beau "Honeysuckle," because he is always hanging over the front railings.

Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, is reported as saying that the Pilgrim Fathers first fell upon their knees and then upon their aborigines.

It is a question if a summer vacation is of any practical benefit to a clergyman. In three months a congregation can lose an amount of piety that a hard winter's work will scarcely recover.

A heroic resolve.—Rector's wife: "Another actress to be married to a lord! It's simply shocking. I'm afraid there's no help for it. Septimus: we shall have to bring up Evangeline for the stage!"

The strength of a man's tendency to sleep in church was illustrated recently in Lewiston, Me., where a burglar was found in sound slumber in a pew of St. Peter's with his kit of tools scattered around him.

A Boston religious weekly feelingly asks: "Why do flies bite so much worse in church than anywhere else?" This is a difficult conundrum; but it may be that a man is harder to keep awake in church—in some churches, at least, than anywhere else.

"Who held the pass of the Thermopylæ against the Persian host?" demanded the teacher. And the editor's boy at the foot of the class spoke up and said: "Father, I reckon. He holds an annual on every road in the country that runs a passenger train."

One of the latest as well as one of the best things from Spurgeon is his reply to the question, Whether a man could be a Christian and belong to a brass band. "Yes; I think *he* might, but it would be a very difficult matter for his next door neighbor to be a Christian."

The following occurs in a recently-published biography: Chatting with one of her neighbors not long since, she related her experience when converted many years ago as follows: "I used to be very gay and fond of the world and all its fashions until the Lord showed my folly. I liked silks, and ribbons, and laces, and feathers, but I found they were dragging me down to Hell—so I gave them all to my sister!"

A Nevada paper says: Now that oversoft and rotten melons are beginning to be plentiful, the Pintes are almost ready to believe that the millennium is at hand. In the present placid condition of their minds and gorged state of their stomachs they would offer but a feeble, if any, resistance to being baptized into our several Christian churches. There are times and seasons for all things, and the melon season is the time for saving Pintes.

Mr. and Mrs. Widgeon do not live in harmony. They live in Austin. They fight more or less every day in the week, and we infer from the following that Mrs. Widgeon is not entirely to blame, as her husband caused her to become angry every once in a while. They attended church last Sunday, and after the service was over he asked her: "Mrs. Widgeon, you know why the preachers always pray for the widows and orphans and never for the widowers?" "I don't," wonderingly replied Mrs. Widgeon. "I'll tell you. The preachers know very well that the widowers, instead of needing prayers, should offer up thanks." There was a sound of devilry by night in the Widgeon mansion.

In a great strike in the East, where the capitalists were arrogant and the strikers desperate, a Baptist minister, who had both in his congregation, was asked to address a meeting of the strikers and capitalists. He consulted a capitalist as to what he should say. The answer was: "Urge them to yield, for we never will." Then he went to a leading striker. "What ought I to say?" "Tell the owners to give way, for we never will till we starve them." In that situation the minister ascended the platform and made a speech that harmonized everything. It was quite long, but afterward a great debate arose as to what he had said. At last it was referred to him. He replied: "Gentlemen, I saw that neither would listen to reason—it was a question of endurance. I made up my mind to say as near to nothing as I could, but in a most excellent spirit."

Six months ago a stranger appeared in one of the stores of an adjoining town and asked for mutilated or punched coin. He purchased all that was exhibited and departed. Subsequently, during most of the time mentioned, he returned at intervals, seeking further installments of damaged currency. A short time ago he made another visit and entered into explanations, substantially as follows: "I am a clergyman of the next town, and one of my deacons has been in the habit of putting all his punched coin in the contribution-box. But I have got even with him by collecting punched coin and paying him wholly in that kind of currency for a supply of firewood. He is cured now, and puts no more punched coin in the box."

The *Wall Street News* is responsible for this: "The other week, when everything took a tumble and it seemed as if the bottom had dropped out of Wall street and left a hole big enough to take in the whole country, a holder who was being pinched and scraping his soul for more margins was informed that a visitor desired to see him. 'Can't see anbody,' was his reply. In five minutes the messenger came back with the announcement that it was very important business. 'Can't help it—I'm in no condition to see my own father.' A third time the messenger disappeared, but a third time returned to say: 'He says it is a case of life and death, sir.' This decided the operator to admit the unknown. He entered with an easy step and a pleasant smile, and, after mature deliberation, softly inquired: 'My friend, how is it with thy soul?' 'My soul? Halifax and Texas! Do you think a man who has $60,000 worth of stocks shriveling up on him like a cabbage-leaf on a hot stove has any time to fool away on his benighted soul? You git!'"

Calendar for the Week.

EPISCOPAL.

Sept. 2—Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity
Sept. 7—Fast.

CATHOLIC.

Sept. 2—Sixteenth Sunday after Pentecost.
Sept. 3—Feria.
Sept. 4—Feria.
Sept. 5—St. Lawrence Justinian, B. C.
Sept. 6—Office of the Blessed Sacrament.
Sept. 7—Feria.
Sept. 8—Nativity of the B. V. M.; St. Adrian, M.

JEWISH.

Sept. 3 (Elul 1)—New Moon.

A WILD TIME.

Three Hundred and Fifty Newsboys and Bootblacks Gathered at the Rink.

There was a scene at the rink, corner of Congress street and Michigan avenue, yesterday afternoon that seldom has a counterpart, and in some respects it is just as well that this is so.

The occasion was the distribution of 350 suits of clothes and the same number of shirts to that number of newsboys and bootblacks. The presentation is based on the attendance for ten consecutive Sundays of the Arabs of the city at the Rink Sunday-school, which has been fully described heretofore in THE TRIBUNE.

Three hundred and fifty newsboys huddled together means three hundred and fifty unwashed faces, the same number of unkempt heads, the same number of pantaloons out at the knees, the same number of fragments of hats, the same number of chews of tobacco in the gutter, the same number of toeing and heeling expectation, others frowning because they are in the rear ranks, the picture was one that would be a good card for any museum.

They were in line by 3 o'clock, and when the door opened the line seemed to melt away like if it had been touched by some mysterious influence. It vanished away into the building. The boys filled the seats and the room roared as if a swarm of bees had been turned loose. The Superintendent, Mr. Jacobs, wore out a number of pieces of wood trying to call the convention to order. Having succeeded, he said that he had made arrangements to have their photographs taken in a group. This announcement caused a yell which was unlike any other yell that one has been accustomed to hear. Order having been restored, he told them that the clothes were in the building, and that every ten-Sunday scholar would get a suit. This sprang the ragged element upon their feet. They threw their hats in the air and pulled each other by the hair in their frenzy of delight. It required the presence of Messrs. Jacobs and Silsby and a corps of teachers to bring order out of this storm of delight, for that was it.

TO THE NATATORIUM.

Then the announcement was made that the boys would march to the Natatorium, where they would be permitted to bathe in a body. Those who had indulged in that pastime shrieked like frights and danced upon the chairs until they all seemed to be tumbling around the room together. Those who had never tried the efficacy of the sensation hailed the announcement with equal joy on the principle that anticipated joy is as good as a bird in the hand.

Then the man with the camera came in, and the boys were told to fall back—the big boys in the rear, the little ones in front. They broke like sheep when the wolf steals upon the fold, and scampered over each other until it required the most sturdy efforts to get them placed. It was an effort. But the time the photographer got ready to remove the cap from the camera some boy would knock a chair from under another, or one would grab another by the top of the head. This confusion reigned until a threat assailed the gang, and for five minutes they looked at the instrument before them with the same sort of a stare which gathers on a man's face when a highway robber shoves a gun under his nose. When this ordeal was over the dividing of the crowd preparatory to getting the clothing was undertaken. The boys under 8 and up to that point were put in one room, those over 8 and up to 14 in another, and all over 14 in still another. Such was the program. But the crowds became entangled and unmanageable. They yelled like savages, and climed over seats and fell upon each other. They cheered the Superintendents and rallied around their assistants. The scene in the National Republican Convention one night that Emery Storrs dropped a firebrand was a bigger thing, of course, but it was not any noiser.

THE DISTRIBUTION POSTPONED.

It was no use. The Superintendents gave up the job in despair, and finally got order enough to tell the crowd that they would have to wait until this (Sunday) morning at 10 o'clock, when the clothing would be parceled out. The crowd set up a shout that they wanted their clothes "now." "What are we here for?" shouted a colored boy who had a Fiann agan air about it. But the Superintendents were inexorable, and the mob went away with less of the expectant upon their faces.

Sunday afternoon at 2:30 the boys will appear in their new suits at Sunday-school. Tuesday morning they will come to the same place at 9:30 a. m., where a band of music will be in waiting. They will march through the business centre of the city and then to the Illinois Central depot, where a train will convey them to Woodlawn, at which place they will indulge in the wild raptures of a picnic, every course garnished with ice-cream.

P. F. RYAN & CO.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In view of the fact that your reporter has made certain mistakes in transcribing certain extracts from the bill of complaint in the case of Tuohy vs. Ryan and Lawler as the same appear in THE TRIBUNE and other city dailies of last Tuesday, we desire in justice to ourselves and the firm of P. F. Ryan & Co., to make the following corrections:

Mr. Tuohy in his bill of complaint does not charge that the firm is incumbered with a debt of $60,000, nor does he claim that the firm of P. F. Ryan & Co. has had to pay $5,000 for P. F. Ryan, which he borrowed upon the partnership note. These charges are not made by Mr. Tuohy, nor are they true in fact.

On the contrary, the firm of P. F. Ryan & Co. is not in debt to the amount of one dollar, but has its stock all paid for and thousands of dollars in bank. The said firm has not paid a single cent for P. F. Ryan, directly or indirectly, upon his own note, the firm note, or otherwise.

As the publication of the above statements may tend to prejudice the interests of our house we desire as an act of justice to make these corrections.

The other allegations contained in Mr. Tuohy's bill of complaint will be promptly met in a court of justice and their want of foundation established beyond all question.

P. F. RYAN,
FENTON R. LAWLER.

A GRIEVANCE ON A TOMBSTONE.

[Hartford (Conn.) Post.]—A gravestone in the East Hartford Cemetery bears this inscription:

Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Hannah Smith, second wife of Deacon Moses Smith. She departed this life May 24th, 1799, in the 53d year of her age. Deacon Smith's executors kept all her property and refused to pay any of her funeral charges, even the Sexton's bill. This monument was erected by the friends of the deceased.

REAL ESTATE.

A Market Showing Signs of Improvement and Indicating a Revival of Trade.

A Large Number of Building Permits Issued—Mr. C. H. Case's Residence on Ashland Avenue.

Elaborate Description of the New Western Indiana Depot—Copper as a Material for Roofing.

The Market.

There were some signs of improvement in the real-estate market during the last week, but the aggregate of sales was little more than the previous week. However, there were on all sides indications of a revival of trade which will probably set in within a few weeks. The inquiry for small inside property is almost unprecedented, and there is also a demand for outside tracts that will doubtless develop something important before long. With the exception of the small lots alluded to there is not much property left inside the city, and the opportunity for speculation is limited. Brokers are returning from their summer vacations, and before long they will make their renewed vigor apparent in the record of transfers filed with the Recorder. Money is plenty, and there is no flagging in the desire to invest in real estate, but as a rule capitalists are looking for entirely too favorable terms. Property in and about Chicago is now lower than it was ten years ago, and it is singular that capitalists expect to buy property for less money than at present. Holders continue firm, and it is not very likely that there will be any lower prices for some time.

More business was done in acres during the week than since last spring, all of which has been duly noted. The location of an important manufactory on the Belt-Line Road, in the Town of Lake, is of more significance than would appear at first glance. It means that the road in question will before many years become lined with manufactories that will serve to swell Chicago's population and wealth more than the people have any idea of. The Belt-Line Road, it is claimed, will simplify transportation immensely, and will attract to it manufactories of all sorts.

The largest transaction of the week in inside property was that of the sale by S. A. Willard to Hiram Sibley of the lot at the corner of North Clark street and the river, 69 by 180 feet, for $60,000. Mr. Sibley will next year erect a large warehouse on this and the lot adjoining it on the north, both of which are 200 feet deep.

Larkin & Keefer have sold at Humboldt Park: Five cottages for $7,000; one cottage for $1,550; three lots on North avenue, northwest corner of Simons avenue, for $2,350; two lots on North avenue, near Rockwell street, for $2,000; four lots on Rockwell street, $2,400; one lot on Maplewood street for $650.

Brock way & Cunningham have made the following sales: The two-story and basement marble-front residence No. 271 Warren avenue, for $8,300; the frame cottage No. 1203 Lexington street for $1,500; fifty feet on Washington boulevard, near Albany avenue, for $4,250; twenty-five feet on Washington boulevard, near Sacramento avenue, for $2,100; twenty-six feet on Washington boulevard, south front, near entrance to Garfield Park, at $90 per foot. The above lots will be improved early in the spring with elegant residences. This firm has also sold fifty feet on Warren avenue, near Lincoln street, for $4,500; also a frame cottage and lot at No. 1 Paisley street for $1,950; a two-story and basement frame building, No. 117 Walnut street, for $3,250; the frame cottage and lot No. 357 Carroll avenue for $1,840; and twenty-five feet on West Madison street, near Albany avenue, for $1,050.

Saturday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Saturday, Sept. 1:

CITY PROPERTY.

Elm st, s e cor of Selah, 130x75 ft, dated July 28; estate of William M. Halsted to the Unity Church)	$ 3,300
West Blackhawk st, 138 ft e of Paulina, s f, 24x75 ft, improved, dated Aug. 18 (Henry Reiberg to Jakub Malak)	1,050
West Erie st, 50 ft w of Bickerdike, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 30 (M. J. and W. Lisser to O. P. Westerdahl)	1,100
North Wood st, 291 ft s of North av, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Aug. 29 (Louis Hoepe to August Plinsko)	700
Sullivan st, 110 ft w of Sedgwick, s f, 24x66 ft, improved, dated Sept. 1 (F. and M. Krueger to George Rueckert)	1,200
The premises No. 376 Noble st, dated Sept. 1 (Anna S. Nikiaus to Michael Carroll)	1,721
The premises No. 459 West Elizabeth st, dated Aug. 25 (James Hamilton to Cornelia M. Woodman)	2,000
Rucker st, 38 feet s of Milwaukee av, e f, 36x67 ft, dated Sept. 1 (Mary Weber to George Rahlfs)	9,500
Twenty-second st, 90½ ft e of Portland av, s f, 24x100½ ft, dated Sept. 1 (S. J. Glover to N. P. Buckley)	2,100
Market st, 100 ft s of Jackson, e f, 20½ ft to river, dated Aug. 18 (Ann L. Mason to Alonzo W. Rollins)	12,696
Hastings st, 100 ft w of Robey, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Aug. 30 (C. H. Kebi to E. Tyne)	475
Robey st, 186 ft s of Jackson, w f, 24x125¼ ft, dated Aug. 27 (E. V. Dales et al. to Mary E. Snouk)	1,725
The premises No. 207 Warren av, dated Aug. 31 (John Corbidge to Jennie B. Miller)	2,600
Washington st, 80¾ ft w of Fifth av, s f, 20x181 ft, dated Aug. 29 (George B. Clapp to Wilmot W. Watkins)	21,250
West Madison st, 451 ft w of Hamlin av, s f, 168x158 ft (with 674x158 in the same subdivision), dated Aug. 6	10,000
Washington av, 282 ft n of Fulton st, e f, 24x125 ft, improved, dated July 10 (Agnes Watters to Fritz Finke)	1,400
Dayton st, 375 ft n of Willow st, e f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Sept. 1 (William Reech to Herman Brewer)	1,750
Polk st, n w corner of De Kalb, 116½ ft to alley, dated Aug. 31 (S. R. and J. L. Campbell to Edward A. Hartwell)	18,000
Ninety-first st, 140 ft e of Lake, e f, 25x118 ft, dated Sept. 1 (Philo Carpenter to Henry H. Huribut)	2,500
Maplewood av, 246 ft s of Fulton st, e f, 24x129 ft, dated Aug. 10 (C. S. Fairchil d to Sarah Troy)	600

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Seminary place, 272 ft e of Racine av, s f, undivided ⅓ of 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 25 (Maria Cobb to William G. Cobb)	600
Wright wood av, near Paus st, n f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Sept. 1 (M. A. and J. Hickson to N. A. Dondelinger)	2,550
Racine av, 246½ ft n of Wrightwood, e f, 25x141 ft, dated Aug. 24 (C. T. McCally to Catherine Brown)	2,250
Burling st, 25 ft s of Dewey court, e f, 25 x105½ ft, dated Aug. 16 (F. Deming to O. W. Crocker)	600

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Fifty-first st, s w corner of Lafin, n f, 24 x125 ft, dated Aug. 27 (M. Balien to P. Cloutier)	$ 400
Cedar st, near Stewart av, n f, 50x124 ft, dated July 17 (S. O. Heald to P. J. Bergeron)	375
Forty-sixth st, 189 ft e of Wallace, n f, 25 x120 ft, dated May 1 (Wells & Nash to P. Laughlin)	450
Forty-sixth st, adjoining above, 25x120 ft, dated May 25 (same party to P. Riley)	450
Stewart av, s w cor of Barney st, e f, 35x 120 ft, dated Aug. 25 (E. P. Glennan to J. W. Biggin)	3,050
Gunn st, 97 ft w of Stewart av, s f, 50x120 ft, dated Dec. 5, 1882 (A. B. Mead to William O. Budd)	912
Wabash av, 75 ft s of Forty-third st, e f, 52x160 ft, with other property, dated Oct. 23, 1882 (Jacob Howenstein to Mary C. Rose)	5,000

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Henry court, 25 ft n of Point st, n w f, 25x 107 ft, dated Aug. 30 (F. and H. Hoepo to H. Mionske)	$ 350
Maplewood av, 250 ft s of Evergreen, w f, 25x125 ft, dated June 15 (N. F. Moore et al. to S. J. Swenson)	375
Maplewood av, adjoining above, 25x125 ft, dated June 15 (same party to E. J. Swanson)	375
Monart st, 150 ft s of Wabansia av, e f, 50x100 ft, dated Sept. 1 (Nels Olson to Henry Rees)	2,300

Summary for the Week.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban sales within a radius of seven miles of the Court-House filed for record during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 1:

Location.	*Sales.*	*Amount.*
City sales	136	$530,834
North of city limits	16	28,741
South of city limits	34	44,047
West of city limits	19	13,025
Total	205	$616,647
Total previous week	186	469,825

Building Notes.

The Building Department was kept quite busy issuing building permits, but few of them were for important structures. Those of importance issued by the department were as follows:

To F. O. Swannell for a three-story warehouse and factory, 120 by 100 feet, at the corner of Division street and Hawthorne avenue, to cost $17,500.

To H. W. Chase for two two-story dwellings, 41 by 56 feet, at Nos. 3222 and 3224 South Park avenue, to cost $12,000.

To P. M. Almini for a two-story dwelling, 25 by 47 feet, at No. 1419 Michigan avenue, to cost $10,000.

To C. B. Wilson for seven two-story dwellings, 17 by 42 feet each, at Nos. 349 to 361 West Congress street, to cost $14,000.

Yesterday building permits were issued as follows:

Thomas Connell, one and a half story cottage, 22x46, No. 109 Osgood street, to cost $2,000.

The Green estate, two two-story flats, 50x65, Nos. 450 and 452 Thirty-seventh street, to cost $12,000.

Mrs. J. Scanlan, three-story front addition, 14x37, No. 47 Wesson street, to cost $1,000.

W. Bachelier, two-story livery-stable, 50x123, Nos. 3438 and 3440 Forest avenue, to cost $9,000.

J. D. Leveroux, two-story barn, 20x25, No. 1205 Washington street, to cost $1,800.

George Kleinhaus, three-story dwelling, 25x 64, No. 485 Wells street, to cost $7,000.

C Schoenhuite, two-story dwelling, 21x40, No. 195 Augusta street, to cost $3,000.

F. Patzke, rear addition, 20x26, No. 51 Sloan street, to cost $1,000.

Open Board of Trade, office building, 100x105, on Pacific avenue, near Van Buren street, to cost $130,000.

A. McNichols, two-story dwelling, 23x60, No. 51 Ashland street, to cost $3,000.

O. E. Wolff, two four-story stores and flats, 50 x70, Nos. 357 and 359 Clybourn avenue, to cost $10,000.

L. Newman, basement, 22x50, No. 120 Walnut street, to cost $1,000.

A new Roman Catholic school for young ladies has just been completed at the corner of Oakley street and Park avenue, in St. Jarlath's Parish. The building is 118 by 100 feet, and four stories high. It was erected at a cost of $60,000 and will accommodate about 300 pupils. The new school will be known as St. Patrick's Academy for Young Ladies, will be under the special charge of Mother Catharine, who, by the way, is a sister of Archbishop Feehan. She will be assisted by Sisters Bazil, Augustine, Xavier, and Evangelist, who have been induced to come here from Nashville by the Archbishop. Mother Catharine and the ladies associated with her have the very highest reputation as teachers. Special attention will be given at the new academy to instruction in music and the modern languages. No boarders will be taken until about the 1st of next May. The school will be free to the children of the parish.

Architect John Otter has started the following buildings: A three-story and basement store and dwelling, 23 by 45 feet, on the northeast corner of Milton avenue and Hobbie street, for James Kenneily, to cost $5,000; remodeling the residence of J. S. Clark, Lake View, to cost $8,000; remodeling the residence of R. E. Clark, Lake View, to cost $3,000.

Mr. Case's New Residence.

Wednesday a permit was taken out and ground was broken for a handsome residence for Mr. C. H. Case, agent of the Royal Insurance Company, of Liverpool, to be erected on the west side of Ashland avenue, 100 feet north of Jackson street. The lot upon which the house will be built has a frontage on the avenue of 112 feet, and is 200 feet deep. It was purchased by Mr. Case from Mr. A. A. Sprague for $26,000, which transaction was also made a matter of record Wednesday. The plans for the new house were drawn by W. W. Boyington, and they contemplate an attractive, comfortable home. It will be situated nearly in the centre of the lot described, leaving a fine lawn on either side, and will be two stories, basement, and attic in hight. It is Mr. Case's present intention to have the front constructed of red granit, and the side walls of pressed brick with granit trimmings. It will be about forty-five by sixty-five feet in size, and the interior will be divided into commodious rooms, all of which will be finished in hard woods. Mr. Case's present residence, on Adams street is sufficiently large for the needs of his family, having four floors, and it is his desire to get as much room as possible with as few staircases as may be. When finished the house will be one of the finest on the avenue.

The Western Indiana's New Passenger-Station.

Yesterday a TRIBUNE representative was permitted a view of the plans which have been drawn by Architect Cyrus L. W. Eidlitz for the new passenger-station of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railway Company, and to which reference was made a few days ago. The new structure will be located on the south side of Polk street, and will run from Third to Fourth avenue. It will have a frontage of 213 feet on Polk street and will be in the shape of an L, with the longer side on Third avenue. The main building on this thoroughfare will run back 133 feet, and it will have an extension to the south of 313 feet, making a total length on Third avenue of 446 feet. This extension will be but one story in hight, with a steep roof, and will be divided up into boiler, express, baggage, and emigrant rooms, all of which will be very commodious and well lighted.

The perspective of the new building indicates that the architect has succeeded in producing what, when completed, will be one of the most imposing and at the same time picturesque structures of the character in the country. The object has been to secure a station attractive as well as comfortable, and success would seem to have crowned the architect's efforts, for arrangements have been made for the closest attention to details both inside and out. The main entrance to the station will be on the corner of Polk street and Third avenue, through six arches, each of ten feet span, three on either thoroughfare. Covering the entrance and extending to a point over the curb will be a veranda with ornamental brackets, covered with glass. Above the entrance will be two stories to the cornice, the first of which will have plain square windows on both sides, and the second round arched windows grouped in pairs. The roof will be high and very steep, and will be broken on either side about the centre by gabled dormer windows. Running to the corner building eighty-five feet south and to Fourth avenue on the west will be a two-story building with steep roof, broken here and there by dormer windows. On the Fourth avenue corner will be a square tower with a tall, steep roof and gagied dormer windows, forming a third story.

A feature of the structure, and the one which will probably attract most attention, will be a tall tower twenty-two feet square and 175 feet in hight, which will break the Polk street front of the building in the centre, and which will be almost in the middle of Dearborn street when that thoroughfare is opened. Through the base of this tower the offices of the railway officials of the various roads will be reached. To the second story the tower will be of rock-faced stone, and above this the shaft will be of plain stone, broken at irregular intervals by small windows to an open story, which will be lighted by three arched windows on each of the four sides. Directly above this will be a story projecting slightly with exterior of brick and stone corbles, ornamental string courses of terra cotta, and will have an ornamental clock dial on each of the four sides, ten feet in diameter. Surmounting the structure will be a roof, sharp and steep, with gables hitting back at about two-thirds the hight. On top will be a heavy cresting and wrought-iron finial. The sides of the roof are dotted here and there with flat dormer windows of attractive design.

The greater portion of the material used in the construction of the exterior walls will be stone, with trimmings of terra cotta and pressed brick. The window jams and other openings will be mainly of terra cotta and ornamental pressed brick. The roof of the main building will be of red slate, with crestings of terra cotta. The roof of the building will be broken here and there by tall, ornamental chimneys, which will greatly relieve what might be thought to be too much abruptness in angles.

The interior of the building will be a model of comfort and convenience. The entrance on the corner of Polk street and Third avenue will be a commodious lobby, which will be lined with glazed pressed brick of varied colors, combined with ornamental courses of yellow terra cotta. The ceiling will be of heavy hardwood girders, molded and carved so as to form panels, which are subdivided into other panels of hardwoods. The floor will be of caustic tiles. Leading from this lobby toward the south will be the ladies' waiting-room, 45 feet square, which will be furnished like a parlor of a hotel for the convenience of the ladies, being supplied with rocking and easy chairs, sofas, etc., and all modern conveniences. Connecting with this on the south through a corridor will be a large room which will be used

EMIL SCHWARTZ. JOHN DUPEE, JR.

SCHWARTZ & DUPEE,

STOCK BROKERS AND GRAIN MERCHANTS,

Stocks, Bonds, and all R. R. Securities bought and sold on New York Stock Exchange.

Grain and Provisions bought and sold on Chicago Board of Trade and New York Produce Exchange.

Office, 23 Chamber of Commerce, CHICAGO.

DAY, FIELD & COLBRON,

130 La Salle-st., Chicago.
17 New-st., New York.

Railway STOCKS and BONDS and all approved securities bought and sold, or carried on conservative margins.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT CURRENT RATES.

FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO., Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate at current rates.

P. E. STANLEY, Unity Building, 75 Dearborn-st.

ROBBING AN EAGLE'S EYRIE

Daring Adventure of a Shetland Cragsman.

[Pall Mall Gazette.]—Sea eagles were formerly common in Shetland, but through trapping and shooting these noble birds are now nearly extinct on these northern isles. Within the last three years a pair has established an eyrie in the cleft of a great sandstone sea cliff, known as the Bard of Bressay, forming the southmost point of the island of Bressay, the island east of the mainland which inclocks Lerwick harbor. On the east side the cliffs rise sheer out of the sea to a hight of 400 or 500 feet. The depredations of the eagles on the farms upon Bressay and the adjacent mainland this year have been extensive. The hungry birds were forced to be fed, and almost daily lambs were missed from the fields. To put a stop to this plundering a project was formed to rob the nest, and a daring young cragsman—a leader in hazardous adventures—undertook to do so upon the first convenient opportunity.

The risk was great, for, besides the peril of the descent and the ascent, there was a chance of a fight with the parent birds. The eyrie could only be seen by the aid of a glass from a cliff on the north side. A considerable way down the cliff is a large protruding boss—something in the shape of an oriel window, with a great cleft in the middle of it. In the cleft the nest was built. The exact distance of the nest down the cliff was first ascertained. By means of a reel of thread, with a small weight at the end, the measurement was found to be fifteen fathoms, or about ninety feet. With two assistants the cragsman very early one morning shortly afterwards crossed the Sound of Bressay in a boat. On the top of the Bard was attained about 3 o'clock. A stout oaken stake having been driven firmly into the ground, through an "eye" at the top of it, one end of a strong Manilla two-inch rope was passed. The young climber (says the account in the *Scotsman*, from which this narrative is taken) made this end secure round the body, while his assistants grasped the rope on the other side of the "eye." He had taken off all superfluous clothing, and wore a pair of thin goloshes. In a belt round his waist he had a six-chambered revolver. Over his shoulder was slung his fishing-basket. Going over the brink of the cliff he partially climbed down, so as to take the strain as much as possible off the rope. When he got to the "pond," as the place where the eyrie is built is locally known, he found that fortune had favored him in this—that neither of the wild birds was at home; but at the same time he found that it would be a difficult matter to get at the nest. Immediately above the "pond" was a great ledge of rock which completely overhung the eyrie; so that the cragsman, suspended in the air on the same level as the nest, found himself still ten or twelve feet from it. He at once signaled to those above to be hauled up to this ledge; and, that having been done, he cautiously climbed down its face, which had a sharp inward slope, until he got upon the same run of grass as that upon which the nest was built. By following an open seam just wide enough to admit his fingers he managed at last to scramble into the "pond," where probably human foot had never been set before. In the rocky chamber in which he now found himself he could hardly stand upright; he therefore went round on his knees to the back of the nest. There were two pretty eaglets in the eyrie; and when they saw the strange intruder they buried their heads below the woolly lining of the nest, and remained perfectly still. On lifting the eaglets out of the nest, though only a fortnight old they were so large and well grown that only one would go into the fishing-basket. The cragsman was considering how he could get the other to the top of the cliff, when a warning shout from above told him that one of the old birds was approaching. It was the female bird, which apparently was determined to show fight in defense of her young. She came through the air straight for the eyrie, like a "flash of lightning"; that the cragsman had barely time to throw himself on his back into the deepest recess of the "pond," and to draw his revolver, when the infuriated eagle was upon him. She made one tremendous and unsuccessful swoop at him with talons and beak, and simultaneously he pulled the trigger of his revolver. The weapon, however, missed fire. The eagle hovered outside for a moment before renewing the attack; but a shot from the revolver—the report of which reverberated among the rocks—effectually scared it to a distance of about 200 yards, where it continued to circle in the air—yelping like a dog. It was not long joined by the male bird; but neither of the eagles again showed itself. The cragsman, having despatched one eaglet in his fishing-basket, took the other under his left arm, and, having given the signal to his companions, swung himself out of the "pond," and was safely hauled up—his perilous venture successfully accomplished. Both of the eaglets are still alive, and appear to be thriving well in captivity. They are fed three times a day on fish and fish, and on this diet are coming into very beautiful plumage. Since the eyrie was robbed it may be mentioned that the old eagles have on more than one occasion been seen hovering over the Town of Lerwick. This is the first time for twenty years that eagles have been captured alive in Shetland.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received yesterday: Fuller & Stern, 28 packages earthenware; G. A. Hunter, 6 cases dry goods; Schlesinger & Mayer, 2 cases dry goods; W. E. Barlock & Co., 4 cases dry goods; Fuller & Fuller, 2 cases druggists' sundries; R. P. Gormley, 4 cases bicycle pitch; Burley & Tyrrell, 27 cases glassware; Charles Gossage & Co., 3 cases dry goods; Verghe, Rubino & Co., 7 cases wines; Schweitzer & Beer, 38 packages toys; C. A. Gere & Co., 5 cases dry goods; McCully & Allen, 15 cases cathedral glass. Collections,

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market Active and Firm, but Clearings Much Less than a Year Ago.

Exchange Firmer—A General Advance in Stocks Except Denver—The Villards Strong.

An Active Day in Produce Circles, Partly on Monthly Settlements—Provisions Irregular.

Grain Badly Weakened by Fine Weather and Improving Corn Prospects—Longs Unloading.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market exhibited considerable activity Saturday. The opening of the month and the settlements made business much more lively, and the applications for loans and renewals were also quite numerous, rates continuing steady at the recent range. Country banks are beginning to order currency freely. Discount rates are steady, 6 being the usual rate, though 7 is also obtained. On call and bond collaterals the quotations are 4@5 per cent.

The following are the daily aggregates of bank clearings and balances in this city during last week:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$ 7,493,778.19	$ 554,350.08
Tuesday	6,141,976.39	678,044.99
Wednesday	5,834,550.71	656,448.36
Thursday	7,116,311.36	885,547.21
Friday	7,045,695.72	701,156.39
Saturday	11,618,519.94	1,201,852.60
Total	$45,300,831.61	$4,676,604.39
Correspond'g week last year	54,910,714.90	4,719,722.40

The total for August is $198,431,803, against $190,004,609 for August, 1882. The clearings of last week show a decline of 17.7 per cent as compared with a year ago, but are larger than either of the three preceding weeks in August this year.

Exchange on New York was stronger yesterday, selling at 50@60c discount per $1,000.

Foreign exchange was quiet and steady on the basis of 482½ and 486 for posted sterling.

The New York weekly bank statement was favorable yesterday and showed large reserves for the time of year.

Good corn weather was the reason given by the bulls yesterday for the advance in stocks. Denver was an exception to the general gain, and some one is thought to be trying to sell it on the board. The Villards scored the largest advance. The shorts were quite active buyers.

The Villard people are said to be buying Northern Pacifics, and insiders in St. Paul are taking that property. The Vanderbilts are still looked upon asc onundrums. The short interest in Lake Shore is estimated at three-quarters of the entire capital stock.

The Union Pacific earnings for twenty-nine days of August decreased $128,000.

The Denver directory adjourned without acting on the Presidency.

The rumor is out again that Oregon & Transcontinental will issue $3,000,000 collateral trust bonds.

Judge Payson, who is preparing an argument against the transfer of the Texas & Pacific landgrant to the Southern Pacific, is said to think it is not yet too late to declare forfeited a portion of the land-grants to the Northern Pacific. He thinks 1,500,000 acres in Oregon on the Portland & Astoria line, 3,000,000 acres along the Columbia River, and 1,200,000 acres on the proposed Cascade line can be kept for settlers.

The talk about the whereabouts of the stock of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company and the Northern Pacific reported to be in the Treasury of the Oregon Transcontinental Company has received fresh impetus by the appearance of the following in the *New York Evening Post*, supposed to be good authority: "The capital of the Oregon Transcontinental Company itself is a sufficient guarantee against any forfeiture of these collaterals on account of any temporary depression of their market prices, but, aside from this, the probability is that they are used as such collateral at valuations so low as to put any such contingency out of the question."

The above may be supposed to indicate that the securities in question are pledged.

In July the sales of petroleum in New York, Oil City, and Bradford reached 6,140,000 brls. This aggregate is beyond all precedent.

The shipments from the Horn Silver Mine for the year to Aug. 24 amounted to $2,134,500. The bonanza recently uncovered proves to be very rich.

The following were Saturday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price named was asked without a bid:

Con. Nat. Bank	130½	†W. Div. Ry. com.	103½
†1st Nat'l & Sav. Bk.	175	†Minn. State 6s, 1912	100½
International Bank	100	Mut. U. T. Co. 6s, 1912	75½
†Mer. Loan & Tr.	200	†Pacific Nat. Co. 6s, 1913	100
†National Bank of Ill.	155	Chi. Rel Trust 10-50s	97½
Traders Bank	135	†C. & C. C. & I. C. com	20
†Chi. City 7s, 1885	100½	†Chamber of Com.	100
†Chi. City 6s, 1901	100½	Chicago City Ry.	220
†Chi. City 6s, 1901	103½	Chi. Gas. L. & C. Co.	105
†Chi. City 5s, 1898	103½	†Inter-State Ind. Ex.	97
†Chi. City Ry. 5-20 6s	105	N. Chi. City Ry.	240
†Cook County 6s	100½	†Traders' Ins. Co.	135
†W. Div. Ry. con. 5s	90		

SALES.

Sales on the Stock Board were:

1000 CM&StP M D 10s..102½ | 1000 CM&StP R D 10s..102¾

AFTER CALLS.

10000 CM&StP W D 5s	99¾	1400 Chi & N W 8 s	5s..101
500 Chi Cy R 5-20 6s	105	1000 do	101¼

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The stock market was quieter, steadier, and generally firmer during the forenoon to-day than during any similar time for the last week. With the exception of a few stocks the fluctuation of prices was small, and advances were generally maintained with firmness. That the future is construed to indicate that the advance this forenoon is not due to the covering of shorts, which always makes a more fluctuating and spasmodic market. The prominent features of the forenoon were the fluctuations in Denver & Lackawanna. The fluctuations in these for the forenoon were pretty wide, and resulted in a decline of ¾ on Denver, ¼ on Oregon & Transcontinental, an advance of ⅝ on Northern Pacific common and ½ on the preferred, Lackawanna being unchanged. But outside of these the advance in the general market was ½@1 per cent, the latter on Canada Pacific. The market opened stronger and higher for most stocks, and the principal part of the advance was made in the first half hour, after which the market remained steady for the general list, while Denver and Oregon & Transcontinental were weak. In the hour and a half between 12:30 and 2 o'clock the market was generally strong and higher, and there was an advance of ½@1¾. In the last hour the market was strong, and the extreme advancement in prices in the hour was ⅛@1¼. From this, however, there was a reaction in the final dealings of ⅛@½, leaving the advances for the hour—viz.: Northern Pacific preferred, 1¼; Oregon & Transcontinental, 1¼; Northern Pacific common, ¾; Jersey Central, ½; Central Pacific, ½; Lake Shore, ⅝; Burlington & Quincy, ⅝—all of these being at the highest prices of the day. The general advance for the day was ¼@2¾, the latter on Northern Pacific preferred, with 2¾ on common. Oregon & Transcontinental is 1⅝ higher, Wabash preferred 1¾, Union Pacific 1⅝, Central Pacific 1⅝, Burlington & Quincy 2¾, Lake Shore 1⅝, New York Central 1¼, Jersey Central 1¼, Missouri Pacific 1¾, and Northwestern 1⅜. Whether the upward turn in prices in the last few days proves to be the course of prices or not it is at least a significant fact that nobody can give any plausible reason for a continuance of the present low prices for dividend-paying stocks as compared with the low rates of interest and the unusually large amount of idle money. It seems probable also that some of the most potent immediate causes of the long-continued decline of prices of railway stocks have spent their force. It was an open secret that Mr. Vanderbilt was selling New York Central, Lake Shore, and the other stocks in which he was most largely interested for about five months or so up to June and July, and that some other large capitalists were doing the same. The circumstances which induced them to take this course were that they realized that a slow but certain revolution in values of all commodities was then in progress, and they were preparing for whatever effect it might have on finances generally. But it is apparent that people of this class have not sold any stocks for several months past. On the contrary, it must be assumed that unless they propose to let their money lie entirely idle they must recently have been buying, and in that case would be very willing to see the market depressed as it had been until within the last few days. Nor would it be surprising if some time soon it would begin to appear that there is really less stock in the market than has been presumed.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

First board—	*Sales.*	*First.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Last.*
American Bell	110	241	242	241	242
Atchison	400	135¾	136¼	135¾	136
A. B. & C.	250	123½	125¼	123½	125¼
Flint pf'd.	20	99	99	99	99
N. Y. C. & H.	2,900	144¾	145¾	144¾	145¾
Pullman	200	127½	127½	127½	127½
Union Pac.	25	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Atlantic Mining	50	10	10	10	10
Cal. & H. Mining	10	240	240	240	240
Catalpa Mining	100	37⅜	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝
Napa Mining	800	2	2	2	2
Osceola Mining	100	18	18	18	18

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exch ange:

1000 B & M in Deb 6s	80¾	3000 Atch 1st 7s	119
5000 Mex C 7s	59	1000 Ogn S 1 6s	93¾
1000 N Y & N E 6s	98	3000 C B & Q 4s	99

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The market closed firm:

	Bid.	*Asked*
Pennsylvania	57½	58
Reading	20¾	20¾
Lehigh Valley	69¾	69¾
Northern Pacific	40	40¼
Northern Pacific, preferred	75¼	75¾
Lehigh Navigation	44¾	44¾
N., N. Y. & P.	13¾	13
Jersey Central	83	83½

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 1.—Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 482@482¼. Sight exchange on New York quiet and unchanged.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 1—5 p. m.—Illinois Central, 131; Pennsylvania Central, 59; New York Central, 118½; Erie, 30½; do seconds, 96; Reading, 20¾.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—Rentes, 80f.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Mining stocks very dull. Silver King, 700; Northern Belle, 600; Sierra Nevada, 425; Union Consolidated, 490; Standard Consolidated, 550; Little Chief, 85; Sierra Grande, 105; Robinson Consolidated, 46. Sales, 18,000; total for the week, 130,000. Bullion receipts at New York for the week from mines, $224,000.

Homestake	17	Quicksilver pfd	30
Ontario	30	Sutro	19
Quicksilver	10		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 1.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Calumet & H	201	Ridge	5¾
Catalpa	37⅜	Silver Islet	1¾
Franklin	19⅝	Osceola	17¼
Pewabic	5	Huron	1 9-16
Quincy	44		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 1.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alpha con	21¾	Navajo	28¾
Alta	14¢	Northern Belle	6¢
Best Belcher	42¢	Ophir	57¢
Bodie Con	1¢	Potosi	90¢
California	2¢	Savage	21¾
Chollar	22¢	Sierra Nevada	37¢
Con Virginia	60¢	Union Con	40¾
Eureka Con	65¢	Utah	30¢
Gould & Curry	21¢	Yellow Jacket	23¾
Hale & Norcross	45¢	Scorpion	6¢
Mexican	37¢		

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were more active Saturday, and more irregular than usual. Provisions were much stronger, but fell back to first principles, while grain was weak throughout as a consequence of fine weather and large receipts, the latter being largely a result of the former in the earlier days of the week. The early deliveries of wheat and provisions were large, embracing nearly all the stuff there was to come out, and rye went around freely. There was not enough corn and oats in store to give large deliveries of those articles on contracts, but they were heavy enough notwithstanding. The weather was magnificent for the bears in grain.

Provisions were active and irregularly higher. Pork sold up 15@17½c, but closed about the same as Friday, at $12.15 for October. Lard sold up 2½c, and closed easier, at $8.40 asked for October. Short ribs closed 5c higher, at $6.50 bid for October. The foreign markets were called steadier, and hogs at the Stock-Yards were only a shade easier. The feeling in product was decidedly strong at the outset on the understanding that a Washington street firm held all the ribs in the market and was trying to fill in its short pork. There was a good deal of buying the first hour, but the market flattened on the call, with a free offering of lard, which was probably called out by the weakness in wheat and corn. After that little was done in the way of fresh trading, but a good deal of changing over into October, with wider premiums in the case of lard; some lots were changed at 10c difference which were sold earlier in the week to have been bought for shipment. The shipping demand Saturday was said to be very good, one house alone selling 21 car-loads of meats. In the afternoon the market was firm at $12.20 for October pork, $8.32½@8.35 for September lard, $8.37½@8.40 for October do, $6.42½ for September ribs, and $6.50@6.52½ for October do. The packing of this city since the close of October includes 1,846,000 hogs, against 1,355,000 for the same time last year and 1,906,000 for do in 1881.

Flour was quiet and nominally unchanged, though probably weak in the hands of holders owing to the decline in wheat. The export branch of the business was dull. Bran was firm, with a light supply.

Wheat was weak, with more business doing than on any other day for several weeks past, though the trading was mostly of a miscellaneous character, no large lots being sold so far as could be ascertained. The Liverpool cables said dull and steady, but our receipts were again larger, with no perceptible demand for shipment. The weather was fine, and the parties heretofore supposed to have been the mainstay of prices were delivering their wheat out on August contracts, which led the crowd to believe that they had abandoned the deal and were glad to get rid of it. The result was a break of 1¼@1¼c, the market closing with a slight recession ⅛c below the latest prices of Friday, at 99c bid for September and $1.01¼ bid for October. The inspection into store aggregated 322 car-loads, of which the greater part was spring, and the rumor went round that receivers took for liberal receipts the coming week, while export buyers are slow at the present level of prices, and a rather large stock of old wheat in store here acts as a bugbear to depress. Carlots of No. 2 spring were quiet, mostly selling at 99c, with No. 3 at 92c. Red winter was easier but steady at $1.06 for No. 2 and $1.01 for No. 3. In the afternoon the market was firm at $1.01¼@1.01⅝ for regular seller October.

Corn was moderately active and very weak. It declined 1c per bu, and closed ⅜c below the latest prices of Friday, at 49c asked for September and 48¾c bid for October. The British markets were called dull, though there some export orders here on the reduced basis of prices. Our receipts were again large, and it was understood that large holders had already unloaded during Thursday and Friday, being satisfied that the prospects for the next crop do not warrant a belief that present prices can be sustained. Some minor holders sold Saturday, and their offerings were chiefly taken to fill shorts, the process being rather a slow one at that. There was some talk about poor crops in Illinois and Iowa, but it was overborne by reports of brilliant prospects in other States. The deliveries on September contracts were light, which gave no special pressure to sell for this month and permitted September to rule at about ⅜c above October, while a moderate shipping demand sust ained cash No. 2 at a premium of ¼c over the month. It sold chiefly at 49¼c, and closed at 49¼c. Rejected was 1¼c lower, selling mostly at 45¼@45½c. In the afternoon the market was quiet at 49c for October.

Oats were active, with liberal offerings, prices declining ⅛@⅜c with heavy receipts, and closing at the inside figures of the day. There was a fair demand for spot, No. 2 seller at 25½@26c, and No. 2 white at 26¾@27c. September was the tender point in futures, selling down ½c and closing weak. It was thought that a considerable quantity of long oats for the month were quietly disposed of. Samples were in fair demand and relatively weak. No. 2 white selling at 27@28c and No. 2 at 26¾@27c.

Rye was active and 1¼c lower under heavy receipts, No. 2 spot selling at 55½c, and seller the month at 55¼@56c, closing at 55½c bid. Transactions in October delivery were at 57@57¼c, closing at 57c bid, and November sold at 58¾@59c, closing at 58¼c bid.

Barley was quiet, little business being noted outside the sample market. No. 2 for September sold at 62c, October being held at about the same figure. In the sample market No. 3 brought 57@58c on track.

The dry-goods market was without pronounced new features. Trade was quiet in most departments, and the easy feeling so long prevalent continues. In groceries there was a moderate movement at generally steady prices. Fruits and fish were quoted as before. In dairy products only a light business was doing and prices were generally steady. Oils were quiet at last quoted. Coal was higher, at $6.75@7.00 for anthracite.

Green fruits were active, the supply of peaches being better than Friday, and prices ruling a trifle lower. Good pears were scarce, while grapes were plentiful at 5@10c a lb. Blackberries were in moderate supply and lower. Eggs unchanged from the prices of the day previous. Dullness continues to be the leading feature of the hide trade, dealers generally reporting few orders. Tallow steady, with a light demand. Potatoes are abundant at the low prices prevailing during last week. In wool only a moderate business is reported, prices holding steady. Hay dull with a declining tendency. In seeds, timothy was steady at $1.20@1.38 for fair to choice, closing a shade firmer at $1.28@1.30 for prime. Flaxseed was steady at $1.30 on track.

Hogs were active and about steady at $5.30@6.00 for light, and at $4.75@5.50 for heavy. Cattle were in fair demand and averaged firm at $2.50@6.40 for inferior to extra. The receipts for the week were 38,500 cattle, 67,700 hogs, and 12,300 sheep, against 35,120 cattle, 80,075 hogs, and 10,146 sheep for the corresponding week last year.

The receipts for August were 184,678 cattle, 319,225 hogs, and 50,268 sheep, against 141,495 cattle, 293,494 hogs, and 40,165 sheep for August, 1882. The average weight of the hogs was 249 lbs, against 225 lbs for August, 1882.

Trading on 'Change will begin at 9:30 a. m. Monday, with the close of the summer vacation (?).

The new style obituary board on 'Change is very tasteful. Poor Charlie Wachsmuth's name is the first to grace the roll of dead.

Only about 50,000 bu oats were inspected out of store in this city last week, yet 963,862 bu are reported shipped. Admitting both sets of figures to be correct, the difference represents oats sold on track to shippers or consigned through.

A representative of Fowler Bros. bid (in open market) 2¼c premium on all the lard of the James Wright brand, up to 5,000 tcs, which might be on the market. Soon thereafter another bid a premium of 25c for all the cash offerings of lard of the brand of Armour & Co. Some people are not to be oudone, even in politeness.

The deliveries of rye yesterday on September contracts aggregated 285,000 bu; and during the last half of the week 120,000 bu were sold for shipment, but not yet loaded.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots Saturday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or 1½c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BBL.

	Closed Friday.	*Range Saturday.*	*Closed Saturday.*
September	$ 12.00	$12.00 @12.15	$12.02½
October	12.15	12.12½@12.32½	12.15
Year	11.65	11.60 @11.70	11.60
January	12.17½	12.00 @12.20	12.00½

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

September	$ 8.35*	$ 8.27½@ 8.35	$ 8.30
October	8.47½	8.35 @ 8.45	8.37½
Year	8.10	8.05 @ 8.10	8.05
January	7.25	7.20 @ 7.25	7.15*

MESS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

Short ribs, cash	$ 6.35	$ 6.37½@ 6.40	$ 6.40
September	6.35	6.35 @ 6.45	6.45
October	6.47½	6.47½@ 6.55	6.50
January	6.20	6.17½@ 6.20	6.20

WHEAT.

No. 3 red cash	$ 1.03¾	$ ——@ 1.06	$ 1.03
No. 2 red	1.07	1.00 @ 1.01	1.01
No. 2 spring	99¾	99 @ 99¾	99

The following grain was inspected as "received" in this city Saturday morning: 20 cars higher grade winter wheat, 110 cars lower grade, 5 cars No. 1 spring, 116 cars No. 2 spring, 64 cars lower grades (321 wheat); 462 cars and 1,800 bu contract corn, 384 cars and 12,200 bu lower grades (846 corn); 147 cars No. 2white oats, 87 cars No. 2, 80 cars lower grades (314 oats); 33 cars No. 2 Rye, 11 cars lower grades; 3 cars No. 3 barley, 7 cars lower grades. Total, 1,551 cars, or 910,000 bu. Inspected out: 99,272 bu wheat, 237,227 bu corn, 6,563 bu oats, and 31,558 bu rye.

Lake freights were quiet and steady at 4c for corn to Buffalo, and 11@11¼c for corn on through lake and rail to New York. Charters announced up to the close of 'Change covered 250,000 bu corn and 47,000 bu rye.

Rail freights were steady, quoted on a basis of 25c per 100 lbs on grain to New York.

The following were the receipts of breadstuffs in this city during the last week:

	Sept. 1.	*Aug. 25.*	*Sept. 2.*
	1883.	*1883.*	*1882.*
Flour, brls	54,052	67,423	46,014
Wheat, bu	550,338	646,009	1,267,457
Corn, bu	2,884,659	2,134,897	1,501,373
Oats, bu	1,846,968	1,153,190	1,643,830
Rye, bu	310,023	382,767	80,161
Barley, bu	32,568	18,178	22,386

The corresponding shipments were as follows:

	Sept. 1.	*Aug. 25.*	*Sept. 2.*
	1883.	*1883.*	*1882.*
Flour, brls	57,173	52,813	48,182
Wheat, bu	301,128	576,386	736,566
Corn, bu	2,068,464	1,472,455	1,096,091
Oats, bu	953,822	880,716	1,453,629
Rye, bu	13,195	5,860	60,170
Barley, bu	13,195	5,860	10,346

Of the flaxseed contracts for August about 20,000 bu remained unsettled at the close of 'Change yesterday. There were some protests against the price established in the squeeze by a few holders of car-load contracts, but it was generally believed that all would finally come forward and settle.

The stock of flour in Chicago Sept. 1 is reported at 42,798 brls, against 50,278 brls one month ago, and 43,371 brls one year ago.

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—On 'Change, 125 brls and 600 sacks springs on p. t.; 225 brls and 300 sacks winters, partly at $4.50; 300 sacks low grades at $3.10; 300 brls rye flour at $5.35. Total about 1,450 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—On 'Change, 7 cars bran at $10.50@10.60 (the latter sacks included) free on board; 6 cars middlings at $15.00@15.15 free on board.

WINTER WHEAT—On 'Change, 15 cars No. 2 red at $1.06; 16 cars No. 3 red at $1.01; 8 cars new rejected red at 92c; 3 cars by sample at 94@95c for rejected red free on board; 1 car do at 94½c for rejected red switched. Total about 21,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—On 'Chan ge, 65 cars and 3,000 bu No. 2 at 99@99½c, part to arrive in September; 5 cars No. 3 at 92c; part car by sample at 63c for not graded on track; 30 cars do at 94@94½c for No. 3 switched. Total about 53,000 bu.

CORN—On 'Change, 423 cars and 53,000 bu No. 2 at 49@49½c; 5 cs a No. 2 white, special bin, at 49¾c; 65 cars high mixed at 49¼@49½c; 186 cars and 27,000 bu rejected at 45@46c; also 4 cars do at 46¾@48¾c, special bin; 13 cars by sample at 49½@49¾c for not grade and 46@47c for rejected on track; 25 cars do at 48@49c for no grade, 46@46c for rejected, 53½@53c for yellow, 46c for rejected, and 49c for easy free on board. Total about 580,000 bu.

OATS—On 'Change, 38 cars No. 2 at 25¼@26c; 5 cars No. 2 white at 28¾@28¾c; 12 cars by sample at 25@26c for No. 2, and 27@28c for do white; 1 car No. 1 white on track, 175 cars do at 21¼c for no grade, 24@25½c for rejected, 25@26c for No. 2 white, and 28@28¾c for No. 2 white, and 27@28c for No. 2 white, and 31@33c for barley-oats. Total about 180,000 bu.

RYE—On 'Change, 66 cars No. 2 at 55c; 1 car rejected at 49c; 3 cars and part car by sample at 46c for no grade, 50@51c for rejected, and 55c for not graded on track; 1 car do at 55½c for not graded on track; 1 car do at 49c for no grade and 49@51c for rejected switched. Total about 65,000 bu.

BARLEY—On 'Change, 1 car by sample at 55c for No. 4, 61@62c for No. 4, and 57@59c for No. 3 on track; 3 cars do at 47c for No. 4 and 54c for No. 3 free on board. Total about 4,000 bu.

MEATS—On 'Change, 2,500 pcs green hams, 16 lbs, at 8¾c; 60 tcs sweet-pickled hams (summer), 16 lbs, at 9¾c; 15,000 lbs city cured shoulders at 6½@6¾c; 40,000 lbs short ribs at 8@8½@8.50.

GREASE—Sales 50 tcs brown city at 5c.

SEEDS—On 'Change, 10 cars timothy seed at $1.20 @1.38 spot, $1.28@1.27 for September, and $1.25 for the year; 12 bags clover seed at $6.00; 37 cars and 200 bags flaxseed spot at $1.30@1.32; 5 cars do rejected in store, $1.30 for No. 1 on track, and $1.31 delivered; 2 cars and 5,000 bu at $1.28 for the whole of September, and $1.30 for the whole of October.

HAY—On 'Chance, 1 car new No. 1 timothy at $11.00; 1 car at $11.50 on track; 1 car at $11.00 f. o. b.; 1 car No. 2 and No. 2 at $10.00; 1 car No. 1 upland prairie at $8.00; 4 cars at $10.00; 1 car hot at $4.00 on track.

The following were the receipts of breadstuffs in this city during the last week:

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1.—PROVISIONS—Bacon—Long clear new dull at 32s. Short clear new dull at 41s. Lard—Prime Western dull at 44s 9d. Shoulders—New dull at 25s. Beef—Prime mess dull at 77s; extra India mess dull at 88s.

CHEESE—American choice dull at 51s 6d.

TALLOW—Prime city steady at 41s 6d.

CORN—Mixed new dull at 5s 4½d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—11s@11s 6d.

GRAIN — Wheat — Winter, 8s 8d@9s 2d; spring, 8s 4d@8s 8d. New corn, 5s 2d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 77s. Lard, 44s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 5,000; American, 4,800.

PROVISIONS—Beef—Extra India mess, 88s. Bacon —Long clear, 32s; do short clear, 40s.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 5,000; American, 4,800.

ANTWERP, Sept. 1.—PETROLEUM—19f 75c.

The following were received at the Board of Trade: LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1.—Wheat and corn steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat dull; corn steady. To arrive—Wheat and corn dull. Wheat and corn for the United Kingdom for the week 1,000,000 qrs. Imports for the week 38,500 cattle, 67,700 hogs, and 12,300 sheep, against 35,120 cattle, 80,075 hogs, and 10,146 sheep for the corresponding week last year.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Wheat and corn steady. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat hardly any demand; corn, none offered. Cargoes on passage—Wheat, buyers hold off; corn very little demand. Country markets for wheat—English and French a shade easier. Paris—Wheat and flour quiet.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—COTTON—Quiet but steady; futures dull but steady; September, 10.10c; October, 10.14c; November, 10.17c; December, 10.20c; January, 10.25c; February, 10.40c; March, 10.61c; April, 10.73c; May, 10.85c; June, 10.96c; July, 11.05c.

FLOUR—Dull; receipts, 18,000 bu; exports, 3,300 bu; super State and Western, $3.15@3.75; common to good extra, $3.75@4.40; good to choice, $4.50@7.25; extra Ohio, $3.90@6.75; St. Louis, $3.90@7.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Cash lots ½@1½c lower, closing steadier; options opened firm, subsequently weaker, declined ½@1c, towards the close advanced ½@1c, closing firm. Receipts, 64,000 bu; exports, 84,425 bu. Ungraded red, 90c@1.18¾; No. 2 red, 99c@1.00; steamer No. 2 red, $1.00; No. 3 red, $1.11½@1.11¾; $1.10¾ delivered; steamer No. 2 red, $1.14; No. 2 red, $1.16¾@1.18¾; elevator, $1.16¾@1.16¾; in store, $1.18 delivered; ungraded white, 70c@$1.17¾; No. 2 red, September, sales 633,000 bu at $1.16@1.17, closing at $1.17; October, sales 1,384,000 bu at $1.20@1.21¼, closing at $1.19¾; November, sales 643,000 bu at $1.21@1.21¾, closing at $1.21½; December, sales 80,000 bu at $1.23@1.23¾, closing at $1.23; January, sales 22,000 bu at $1.25@1.25¾, closing at $1.27¾. Corn—Spot without quotable change; options opened firm, afterward declined ¼@¾c, closing steady with a recession of ¼@¾c; receipts, 50,000 bu; exports, 203,100 bu; ungraded, 57@61c; No. 2, 59@59½c; steamer, 62c; No. 2 delivered store, 62¼@62¾c; elevator, 63@63½c; afloat; low mixed, 61c; steamer white, 63@64c; ungraded white, 64@65c; No. 2 September, 61@61½c, closing 61½@61¾c; October, 61¾@62c, closing 62@62¼c; November, 61¾@62¼c, closing 61¾@62¼c. Oats, ½@1c lower; receipts, 163,000 bu; exports, none; Western, 32@35c; white, 35@36c.

HAY—Dull and market firm at 80@90c.

HOPS—New and old hops are quiet, but steady; medium to choice, 20@30c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm and fairly active; refined firmer; C, 6¾@6¾c; extra C, 7¼@7¾c; white extra C, 7⅛@7⅝c; yellow, 6@6¾c; off A, 7¼@7½c; mould A, 8¼@8½c; confectioners' A, 8¼c; pow

ON THE BOURSE.

More Activity in the Produce Markets Owing to September Deliveries.

A Decline of One Cent on Wheat, Corn, and Oats—The Syndicate Unloads.

Provisions Generally Dull—Bluffing Attempts to Bull the Lard Deal.

The Prospects Brilliant for a Big Corn Crop.

There was considerable more activity on 'Change yesterday. Most of it depended upon the fact that it was the 1st of the month, which involved a good deal of settling up on September contracts. Deliveries of wheat were quite large. George Walker and Poole, Kent & Co. were delivering out the wheat that they had been carrying through August. This lessened the confidence of those who had been tailing on the supposed Walker deal in wheat. The grain was mostly placed beforehand, so that it didn't make September particularly bearish, but it weakened the whole line, owing to the lack of confidence, which was emphasized by a further increase in the receipts of wheat, the total being 322 car-loads for the day, including 181 cars of straight spring. There was no very heavy trading in this market; that is, no big lots changed hands, but a good many little lots were sold, and prices dropped gradually from the opening to the close, ending up nearly a cent lower than Friday afternoon.

Corn followed in the same general tenor, dropping one cent, and closing a little below the bottom. The receipts were 846 car-loads, besides some by canal, and there were rumors of heavy loading of corn-cars in the country, the farmers having come to the conclusion that the next corn crop is all right. The information was put out early in the morning that the leading holders of corn had unloaded during the previous day, President Hobbs being, perhaps, the most prominent one of the lot, but with several constituting a smaller following.

Oats declined to about the same extent as corn, with no special features excepting large receipts, the inspection of the day being about 394 car-loads. The deliveries on September contracts were not large, the stock in store not permitting it. The arrivals during the last two or three weeks have been very big, but they were taken mostly by shippers as fast as they came in. Only within the last two or three days were oats emptied into store to any remarkable extent. Even with the inducement offered by the squeeze, if the figures don't lie, some 900,000 bushels of oats passed through the city in car-loads during last week without touching the elevators. This is a movement which probably has no parallel in the history of the trade.

The deliveries of rye were very large yesterday. About 215,000 bushels were turned out in the morning, and probably 150,000 bushels more at 1 o'clock, involving about all the stock in store.

THE PROVISION DEAL.

The deliveries of provisions were very heavy, but the market started up early on a little buying of pork supposed to be on account of Armour & Co., which was taken advantage of by parties believed to represent the Packing Company, who are also short. It is alleged by the envious ones that the Packing Company didn't want to have Armour fill in his shorts at present. The result was the thing was dropped on the call, with the sale of a few thousand tierces of lard by Cudahy, the Armour faction taking the other track. There was not much doing on 'Change except in the transfer from September to October, with a little widening of the premium paid for October lard.

PUTS AND CALLS.

It was thought that N. B. Ream filled in his wheat shorts yesterday.

According to reports, Lindblom controls all the oats, and David Dows & Co. all the corn here.

Crittenden & Harvey is the name of another new firm which arises from the ashes of the late house of McGeoch, Everingham & Co.

Joe Hullinn was fined fifty cents for smoking on 'Change yesterday. He announced to the boys that he should take an appeal.

Charley Singer got back from Rock Island, where he extended vacation yesterday, and announced himself to be a determined bull, which was, perhaps, a cloak to some intentions or wishes in the other direction.

Peter McGeoch was on the floor yesterday. He answered the inquiries of his friends by the statement that he would open out for business the 10th of this month, instead of the 1st as had been expected. As already published, the new partnership will consist of McGeoch and Sumner Everingham.

The new rule with regard to obituary notices was put in force yesterday. A very neat tablet was placed upon the bulletin boards announcing that Charles Wachsmuth had died at 2 o'clock Friday morning, and would be buried Sunday from his late residence, No. 581 North Clark street. This obviated the old method of reading obituary resolutions at a cost of some five minutes of time to each member of the board.

BULLING LARD.

Some little amusement was caused in the provision crowd about noon by Frank Clifton springing his manly voice to its top and offering 3¼ cents above the market price for all of the lard known as the "James Wright" brand that might be offered up to 5,000 tierces. People had scarcely done wondering what was the reason, and what would be the effect of such a bid when another stentorian voice was heard offering 25 cents a hundred pounds more for Armour's brand of lard than for any other brand in the market. It is needless to add that there was scarcely anything on sale at that figure, and perhaps the party who offered the 25 cents knew very well that he would only have to pay it for any considerable quantity. No sale was reported.

THE GROWING CORN CROP.

Joseph McDonald has returned from a protracted tour through Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Illinois. It is understood that he went out under orders of the corn syndicate in this city with instructions to report, and that, in consequence of his advices, the corn syndicate, led by J. B. Hobbs & Co., unloaded their holdings—a little Thursday, mostly Friday, and leaving a small quantity to be sold out yesterday. The fact that the movement was over was probably what made Mr. McDonald more communicative than he had been the previous afternoon, when he was found on the sidewalk and refused to say anything. He intimated yesterday that he found corn all over these States in splendid condition, promising a magnificent crop, except in a part of Illinois. He said that, even with regard to Illinois and Iowa, there is a big mistake on the point of corn from Nebraska seed not yielding well. He made the point, however, that the prospect for the corn crop would not cut so much of a figure in the market here as the magnitude of supplies of old corn yet in the hands of farmers. He says that the farmers of Southern Illinois have practically sold no corn as yet, and he thinks that in Kentucky and Tennessee there is nearly as much corn on hand as is sufficient to last the consumers of those States for another year if they hadn't a bushel of new corn. He quoted as a significant point the fact that in Bowling Green, Ky., he saw corn selling at 15 cents a bushel. Holders there were almost crazy to sell it, especially as they have got a big crop of potatoes, everything promising more stuff for consumption than they will know how to use or find customers for. In regard to wheat, he says the crop is not a large one by any means, and he thinks there will be considerable disappointment about it before another harvest. There has been, however, such a free movement from the thrashing in the field that other farmers have grown discouraged, and are now sending their wheat forward at a rate which threatens to bear prices. He doesn't think that the present movement of wheat can last very long, as people will soon find out that, while there is no failure of the crop in the sense in which that word is generally used, the yield is not large enough to warrant free selling at anything like low prices.

TERRIBLE FIGHT WITH A SHARK.

[London Standard.]—By the arrival at Newcastle, N. S. W., of the bark Aibena, information was received of a terrible encounter which one of her crew had with a shark, from which he escaped by fighting the monster with his jack-knife. The sailor was William Hyde, who, together with another seaman, was aloft bracing the yards during the prevalence of a heavy gale. Hyde was flung into the water, and, notwithstanding the fearful sea and wind, the mate and two sailors put off to his rescue in a small dinky. It was three-quarters of an hour before the craft came near the poor fellow, and it was then seen that he was in a partially nude state. A shark was also close to him, and was making desperate efforts to secure its victim. Hyde had his jack-knife, and with this he managed to keep the monster at bay. When the shark saw the boat approaching it appeared to realize that it was about to be deprived of its prey, and consequently made increased efforts to close with Hyde. The nearer the boat approached the more desperate became the shark, and while one of the men were hauling Hyde into the dingy the other two had to beat the voracious creature off with their oars. The poor fellow was at last got safely into the boat, and shortly afterward reached the Aibena. It seems that the shark never got sufficiently close to bite Hyde. His partial nudity was caused by the fall, as immediately he struck the water his clothes split almost in two.

THAT BIG TROUT.

The Many Ineffectual Attempts to Catch Him, and How He Was Finally Landed.

[*Longman's Magazine.*]—We knew him very well. Year after year, as winter gave place to kindly spring, he used to come back to his old haunt under the culvert that ran over the Middleton Brook, beside the mill plantation. And there on a fine warm evening we could generally see him if we peeped cautiously over, lazily sucking in what flies the eddies carried right into his mouth, for he would barely stir a yard to gobble up the finest "green drake" that ever got into limbo by dallying with the treacherously smiling water's edge. No, he was not a greedy fish, but took what good things Fortune sent him, without troubling himself about the flotsam and jetsam that passed him by on the right hand and on the left. But probably his lazy, easy temperament kept him in high condition, for he was a lusty trout, with a girth and sides that would have done credit to our London Aldermen. To see him was to admire and long after him. For, as near as we could guess from so long an acquaintance with his lordship of the brook, he would be three and a half pounds' weight, or even a little over. And how we did long to have him on dry land, that the accuracy of good British standard weights might decide to a nicety whether our judgment was discriminating or at fault! But the difficulty was to inveigle the monster. And that perhaps lent him his greatest charm. He was so far from curious, so little inclined to be hasty in his action, that minnow and worm and fly, if hooks were cunningly drawn across his nose, never extract from him the faintest semblance of "a glorious nibble." No matter, either, whether the water was thick and brown with a thunder shower, or clear with summer drouth, he let our lures alone. As a family friend, we all used to drop him a line in turn, while our opinions differed as to the best method of enticing him into a correspondence. My father, whose views were of the severely honest order, would never attempt anything but the straightforward if artificial fly, and the times that he has wriggled at full length up the bank, cowering behind some opportune muscles of reed and grass, only to be disappointed of a rise, would make all sympathetic and right-feeling angels weep.

One frequent visitor of ours, a Mr. Clifford, was desperately enamored of this retiring trout, and there were no stratagems that he held too base to employ for his capture. He generally waited till the brook was in flood, and then dropped in large lobworms at the top end of the culvert, letting the stream carry them nicely in the direction of the monster's jaws. Live minnows, too, with a hook very delicately inserted under the skin so as to leave them full scope for their most natural gambols in the water, were dispatched in the same direction; but never a bite came but once. That once I shall never forget. I was sitting on the bridge, when all of a moment I saw my friend's eyes go round as saucers, and his fingers tighten convulsively upon the rod. "I have him now," he hissed between his teeth, as the line came taut and the rod bent double. For one instant there was a determined resistance, the next an audacious quarter-of-a-pounder was flying wildly through the air at the rate of forty miles an hour over the head of the disgusted Mr. Clifford. He never heard the last of that; but it did not make him desist from his efforts at luring the coy beauty. Why the big trout was never caught napping when the water was colored we could not make out. I had a theory (it may be romantic, but I gave that fish credit for all human sagacity) that when he saw one of these tempting lobworms or lively minnows bearing down upon him, he used to sail up stream till he got above the bait, and then drop down sideways in the current a few inches above it to see if his portly form encountered the unseen resistance of a casting line.

To come to my own pet way of angling for him; I had a great idea of "dibbing" or "daubing" with the natural fly, bluebottle, grasshopper, or what not, impaled upon a tiny hook. As my feeling was that this suspicious customer was always looking out for casting lines, my notion was, Don't let him have any of those troublesome things in the water to bother him and get in his way. "Dibbing" is the very thing for him; you keep a big bumblebee flopping up and down on the top of the water, and if you only make it look lifelike enough you'll get him one of these days. But the day was long in coming. I shall never forget peeping cautiously through the reeds and seeing the sardonic look upon his lordship's face as I kept agitating the rod-point and keeping a large mayfly dancing wildly about two feet from his stately nose. He never showed the slightest desire to possess himself of the dainty, and only acknowledged the delicate attention at last by sheering a foot further off. This want of confidence hurt me very much.

The keeper's idea was that a fish like that was better out of the brook than in—"always a-eating of the small fry," as he elegantly condescended to explain. So Velveteens was allowed to have a grand fielday, when he summoned two or three other choice sprites, and, after mature deliberation, they agreed to block up both ends of the culvert with nets and then frighten him into one of them. So the geniuses set to work with their apparatus, and refreshment in the shape of a large stone jar of heady ale. And first they blocked up one end, watching to see he didn't bolt, and then they closed up the other. Now they were sure they had got him, and they sent word up to the house for the gentlemen to come and see the big trout caught. But we didn't quite like the idea of a game fish done to death in that fashion, so none of us went down—fortunately, as it happened, for in the event there was very little to see. When they had got their nets down one intrepid spirit volunteered to go in under the culvert with a stick to "prod" him out. In he went, and splashed under the culvert, in a very cramped and uncomfortable position, I should rather fancy; but after "prodding" away for a quarter of an hour without bolting the big fish, he came out again looking rather in want of the fresh air and said two or three big "snags" had drifted in with the stream under the culvert, and the trout must be trotting up and down under these, for he never could even feel him with all his "prodding."

After some bad language, and finishing the contents of the stone jar, Velveteens then disbanded his talented coterie, and sent up to the house to know if he might shoot him next time he might "appen upon 'im houtside the culvert." But this roused the finer feelings of our very imperfect nature, for so far we had been consenting unto his untimely end by nets and "prodding." But now we felt that his escape was providential, and we unanimously declared that so fine a fish should never come to his end save by fair and lawful methods.

Alas for such a goodly resolution! Only the very next week we had two troublesome schoolboy cousins to stay with us, and we were sorely put to it to provide them with entertainment. Fortunately they were, considering their age and inexperience, determined anglers, and as the contemplative sport took up much of their time and very little of ours, we always encouraged their disposition toward it to the fullest extent. We even went so far as to tell them all about our pet trout, laughing in our sleeve the while to think what a dance he would lead them if they once fairly became engrossed in endeavors for his capture. We really turned an apoplectic purple when giving them full instructions how to approach the culvert without being observed by the ever-watchful fish. But we laughed too soon.

It was only one short hour afterward that two members of our party, as they were leisurely pacing up and down the terrace walk, heard howls of delight proceeding from the vicinity of the Mill plantation culvert—howls so inexpressibly dreadful that their first thought was that one of these unruly schoolboys was murdering the other, and that this devoted other was strenuously resisting his own untimely demise. Full of this idea, they fled wildly in the direction of the culvert, and were rewarded on arriving at the brook by seeing these two pleasant boys squatting like red Indians upon their hams, yelling with irrepressible emotion, and in the midst of them, flopping vainly on the grass, was a four-pound trout!

The rest of this sad story is soon told. Our instructions how to approach unseen had been all too perfect. With an ingenuity that was positively fiendish they had first made a cross-line out of a ball of string we had unwittingly lent them to fly their kites with, and had attached to the middle of this line a yard of strong salmon gut, and to that three powerful hooks tied back to back as in pike-fishing, with live bait. This done, like some crafty Ojibbeway upon the war-path, one wily schoolboy had squirmed along, *ventre a terre*, and across the culvert till he was safe on the further bank, and exactly opposite the unconscious fish, taking one end of the cross-line with him. With Machiavellian cunning had they then approached the water down either bank, till they could both just get a peep of the monster through the rushes, and could drop the hooks softly down into the water not far from his noble tail. He had no suspicion of his danger, but lay, they said, without ever moving, till they worked the hooks stealthily along, using fair "give and take" with the cross-line, right under his belly fins; and then—*horresco referens!*—they regularly "*snatched*" him. One good upward jerk from two powerful schoolboy arms, acting in harmonious accord, fixed the hooks firmly into the under part of his body, and then his "play" (or so they called it, for what was death to him was sport to his inhuman assailants) was brief but tremendous.

Alas for that trout! he was goodly and pleasant in his life, yet the Philistines got him, instead of some more high-minded and right-thinking sportsman.

HEIRS OF BERNADOTTE.

Personal Traits of the Swedish Royal Family.

[Stockholm (Sweden) Correspondence New York *Tribune*.]—A notable wanderer is King Oscar. You can never be sure where to find him during summertime in his two Kingdoms. Today he is perhaps in Stockholm, tomorrow he is inspecting a couple of military camps twenty-five miles apart and more than a hundred miles distant from the Capital. The day after you will hear of him from somewhere on the east coast, where he is inspecting a fortress or a man-of-war, or is on a fishing or hunting expedition. A couple of days afterward he is miles away, opening an agricultural fair or something in that line, running away after a splendid and costly public dinner there by special train to Christiania or to the mountains of Dovre, in Norway, for hunting reindeer. I don't believe there is a reigning monarch in Christendom that personally is so well acquainted with everything and everybody in his Kingdoms as the present King of Sweden and Norway, and in this respect his subjects are indebted to his incesant travels and marvelous memory.

To be King of Sweden, with its 4,650,000 inhabitants, and of Norway, with its 1,900,000, is, from the point of salary, very nice business, as the civil lists from both countries give an income of about $380,000. The royal folk ought to be satisfied, but they aren't, as the Norwegian Government recently made repeated demands upon the "Stor-Thinz" to donate about $10,000 more yearly to the Crown Prince. The "Stor-Thinz," or Norwegian Parliament, has just as many times rejected the proposition, whereby it seems that the sturdy people on the west side of the mountains think that they pay their royalty well enough. Add to the above that the royal family has besides the royal castle at Stockholm, with its 600 rooms, the use of yet another spacious palace in the Capital for the oldest of the heirs-at-law to the throne not being the Crown Prince or his son, and in the vicinity of Stockholm the country palaces of Resendal, Haga Ulriksdal, Drottningholm, Rosersberg, Svartsjo, and Stromsholm; in the southern provinces those of Herrevad's Abbey and Beckaskog, together with Sophiero, the King's private property, and in Norway, besides the royal castle at Christiania, another smaller palace in the same town and the country palaces of Oskarshall, and it must be admitted that a family of ten members is uncommonly well housed, be the family yet a royal one. Of the Swedish naturalized branch of the Bernadotte family at present the King, the Queen, and their three younger sons are living at the summer palace, Rosendal, about two miles from Stockholm; the Crown Prince, with wife and baby boy, are trying the qualities of some medical springs in Germany, and the Princess Eugénie, the King's sister, with the Duchess-Dowager of Dalekarlien, are sojourning in the Island of Gotland, in the Baltic.

Corresponding with the remarkable running-about propensities of the King is his habit of early rising when at home. At about 6 o'clock in the morning he is on horseback, and, accompanied by his adjutant, he takes a trot round the deer park or to the drill place of his Life Guards, returning to Rosendal at about 8. The Princes Charles and Eugene, the third and fourth of his sons, are then off to their garrison duties, and about 9, when the pretty but sickly Queen is arisen, then her company takes breakfast, after which he very diligently scrutinizes the newspapers—the *Daily Journal*, or *Dagbladti*, being, it is said, his favorit among the Swedish. He reads his mail and confers either with the secretaries of the State departments or with the officers of his court up to 1 o'clock, when dinner is partaken of by the whole family. In the afternoon everybody does as he likes, the King generally spending his time upon literary pursuits, as he does a couple of hours in the morning before he takes his trip on horseback. At 6 o'clock dinner is served, to which generally several higher civil and military officers are invited "by royal order." At 10 they partake of a light supper, and for about an hour the members of the royal family proper are privately together discussing the events of the day, family matters, etc. At about 10 a. m. the Queen, the weather permitting, takes an airing in a carriage with four horses and attended by one or two of her ladies of honor in the deer park, the servants generally dressed in the half-dress of the court livery, the life groom, however, with an ostrich feather about three feet high in his cap. Whatever her simplicity of manners, so much spoken of, may be, the Queen will not permit an iota of the royal honors due her to be omitted when out of the castle.

Once in a while some of the liberal newspapers are terribly outspoken. Fifty years ago an editor daring to write such truths as those contained in the following lines which I quote from a current journal would have been thrown into a dungeon, and after a mock trial, or even without that, made an exile for life:

"A weakness very often adhering to the historiographers is their desire to attribute to the Kings the honor of everything done during their reigns worth mentioning. It was scarcely the truth in the days of old, when the fatherly, patriarchal kind of reigning 'by the grace of God' was applied on the largest scale, and in our days the positive influence of the monarchs out of the political sphere proper seems to be vanishingly small. Everywhere the people are the same, and when the reigning heads narrow down their directing attempts within the limits of strictly abstaining from fingering on the keyboard of the State piano, and no warmer acknowledgments are given them than when they have the great merit of not putting themselves in the way of progress, and when they simply with gracious pleasure look down upon the endeavors of others in the service of civilization. Their natural rôle is nowadays generally that of encouragers, not that of creating power."

Such strains now are sounded very often by the liberal trumpets of Sweden around the decaying walls of the royal Jericho.

SOCIETY.

Very little attention is now being paid to social happenings. Tuesday evening the members and ex-members of the First Infantry, I. N. G., celebrated the ninth anniversary of the regiment's organization by a banquet and social session at the Grand Pacific Hotel. A large number of gentlemen were in attendance, and the affair proved exceedingly enjoyable. Tuesday evening Dr. and Mrs. Lewis H. Watson, of No. 297 Indiana street, gave a pleasant reception to Miss Modjeska. Several musical numbers were enjoyed. Miss Julia F. Hogan, daughter of Mrs. M. Hogan, and Mr. Ernest K. Henderson were married Tuesday at the home of the bride's mother, No. 308 Dearborn avenue, by the Rev. Father Carroll.

Miss Annie E. Marshall and Mr. James F. Catlin were quietly married at half-past 8 o'clock Wednesday evening at the residence of the bride, No. 245 Congress street, the Rev. Dr. Thomas officiating.

The last hop of the season was enjoyed at Highland Hall, Highland Park, last evening.

Miss Mary Peril, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. Peril, and Mr. William F. Swiesler will be married Tuesday evening next in St. Paul's Church, corner of Ohio street and La Salle avenue, at 8 o'clock. A reception will follow the ceremony at the residence or the bride's parents, No. 142 North Halsted street.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Legitimate Drama at Haverly's, Hooley's, and the Grand.

New Comedies to Be Offered by Nat Goodwin and John Raymond.

Matters of Interest to Lovers of Music at Home and Abroad.

THE DRAMA.

Review of the Week.

The first week of Miss Margaret Mather's second season at McVicker's Theatre has been a gratifying success financially, and the theatre has been well filled every evening, especially when "Romeo and Juliet" has been the attraction. In her Juliet Miss Mather shows a wonderful improvement over her work of last year, and her representation of the part is now eminently satisfactory. But while her Juliet shows improvement her Rosalind does not call for any great degree of praise. It is the Rosalind of a school-girl, full of undignified playfulness and little tricks that are not at all warranted by the lines of Shakspeare. The company supporting Miss Mather is an admirable and evenly-balanced dramatic organization, and the performances give testimony of careful drilling and oft-repeated rehearsals. Milnes Levick, Alexander Salvini, and William Davidge deserve especial mention for their careful and conscientious work.

At Hooley's M. B. Curtis has been demonstrating the undeniable fact that there is still a barrel of money in "Sam'l of Posen." The play, if it may be called a play, contains nothing of literary merit, but it seems to introduce Mr. Curtis in his funny and original creation of the Hebrew "drummer," and that is all the audience care about. The house has been crowded nightly.

The fourth week of "The Silver King" at Haverly's has been quite as large, so far as financial returns go, as any one of the preceding weeks, and there is no doubt that it could hold the boards with profit to the management for weeks to come, but the last performance was given last evening, and the excellent company breaks up here and the members go East today.

Miss Minnie Maddern, a clever soubret, has been playing at the Academy of Music during the week in her new play, "Juanita," to a large business. At the Lyceum a variety entertainment has attracted large and well-pleased audiences.

Program for the Week.

Lyceum—Vaudeville.
Olympic—Tony Pastor.
Hooley's—Nat Goodwin.
Haverly's—Thomas W. Keene.
McVicker's—Margaret Mather.
Grand Opera-House—Modjeska.
Criterion—"The Blackville Twins."
South Side Dime Museum—Curiosities.

A Season of the Legitimate Drama—Margaret Mather, Modjeska, and Thomas W. Keene.

Tomorrow evening all of the theatres will be opened for the regular fall and winter season of 1883-'84, and the indications are, from the present brilliant outlook, that it will be one of the most notable and eventful theatrical seasons that Chicago has seen in many years. Miss Mather will open her second week at McVicker's tomorrow evening, playing Julia in "The Hunchback"—a character which she has never played before. "The Hunchback" will remain on the bill Tuesday and Wednesday evenings and Saturday matinée. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings Miss Mather will be seen for the first time as Mary Stuart in Schiller's tragedy of that name. During her third and last week she will play Leah and Pauline.

At the Grand Opera-House tomorrow evening Mme. Modjeska begins a two weeks' engagement, opening as Imogen in "Cymbeline." This play of Shakspeare's has not been seen in Chicago for many years, and Manager Stetson promises something elaborate in the way of costumes and scenic effects. In the company supporting Modjeska are Maurice H. Barrymore, Frank Clements, W. F. Owen, and Miss Georgie Drew. "Cymbeline" will be played Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings, and at the Wednesday matinée; "Camille" will be the bill Thursday and Friday nights and at the Saturday matinée; and Saturday evening Modjeska will appear as Viola, in "Twelfth Night." During the second week of the engagement she will probably be seen as Adrienne and Rosalind.

Thomas W. Keene, the tragedian, arrived in the city with his company yesterday morning, and will open his season this evening with a week's engagement at Haverly's. The following is the repertory for the week: Sunday and Saturday, "Richard III."; Monday and Friday, "Macbeth"; Tuesday, "Richelieu"; Wednesday matinée, "The Fool's Revenge"; Wednesday, "Othello"; Thursday, "Hamlet"; Saturday matinée, "The Lady of Lyons." The company supporting Mr. Keene includes J. Newton Gotthold, Miss Constance Hamblin, and Miss Anna Warren Story. Mr. Gotthold will play Richmond to Mr. Keene's Richard this evening.

"A Terrible Time"—Nat Goodwin's Latest Comedy.

Nat Goodwin's new comedy, "A Terrible Time; or, The Monkey and the Parrot," is an adaptation from the French by L. R. Shewell. It received its first production in Louisville Thursday night, and was pronounced a great hit, and Mr. Goodwin will open his season at Hooley's with it this evening. The scene of the play is laid in Marseilles, France, and the story treats of marital complications, giving opportunity for many ludicrous situations and a full play of Mr. Goodwin's peculiarities. In the first act he is the passé French beau, and the succeeding acts his gymnastic powers are said to be decidedly mirth-provoking. Mrs. Goodwin (Eliza Weathersby) plays the part of a dashing American girl, and two eccentric old maids who figure in the comedy are impersonated by Mrs. Julia Brutone and Miss Jennie Weathersby. Miss Emile Weathersby and Frank Roberts are also in the cast. The scenery used in the production is carried by the company, and is said to be novel and unique. The scene in the last act represents a group of tiled roofs, upon which M. Pierre Barnsby (Mr. Goodwin) has "a terrible time" in dodging his matrimonially-inclined pursuers. "A Terrible Time" will be presented during the week, and next Sunday evening the favorit "Hobbies" will be played by request of Mr. Goodwin's Chicago friends.

John T. Raymond's New Play, "The Rocket."

John T. Raymond's new play, "The Rocket," which is to be first produced at Haverly's Sept. 9, was written by A. W. Pinero, author of "The Squire." Edward Terry appeared in it in London the second week in July, and it is still running there to good business. Mr. Raymond, who spent the greater part of the summer in England, saw the first act of the play, and was so pleased with it that he induced Messrs. Brooks & Dickson to purchase the manuscript. The play is in three acts—"Rising," "Midair," "Busted." It pictures a social sky-climber who ascends with a hurrah and descends in humiliating silence. The Chevalier Walkinshaw belongs to a species of society adventurers who will be readily recognized and appreciated. According to Mr. Raymond's idea the character will be just as funny as Col. Sellers without being as extravagant. "Right here," says Mr. Raymond, "I will say that I encounter the difficulty that all comedians do who are too strongly identified with one character. I have discovered that a refined edition of Col. Sellers will not do. My audiences refuse to recognize me. They demand the same amount of hurrah, and noise, and hustling around no matter whether I am in the parlor or in the backwoods. That is why 'The Rocket' is going to be something of an experiment." Mr. Raymond and his company have been in active rehearsal of the new play for two weeks past at the New York Standard Theatre. "The Rocket" and "In Paradise" will constitute the repertory this season.

Amusements at Home.

Joseph Brooks is expected here during the week to witness Raymond's first performance in "The Rocket."

Henry Lacy's company, in "A Planter's Wife," will be seen at Hooley's Theatre the week of Sept. 10.

Baylie and Kennedy's "Bright Lights," a variety organization, opened a season of ten days at the Lyceum Theatre last night.

The regular season of the Olympic Theatre will be opened tomorrow evening by Tony Pastor and his specialty company, including all the old favorits.

Charles P. Flockton, who has been playing the detective in "The Silver King," will start on the road soon with a new version of "The Flying Dutchman."

John Russell's comedy company, including Miss Adah Richmond and R. E. Graham, will open an engagement at the Academy, Sept. 10, in "Carrots," a new farce-comedy.

Minnie Maddern gives her last two performances at the Academy this afternoon and evening. Tomorrow evening Elliott Barnes' new play, "The Girl I Love," will have a hearing.

When Daly's company passed through here from San Francisco about ten days ago Manager Hooley begged them to stay and finish out the Edgar company's week, but they were all too tired from travel and were obliged to refuse.

There will be a novelty at the Criterion this week. The regular season will be opened there tomorrow evening by a company of colored comedians in a comedy called "The Blackville Twins," written up from the well-known cartoons.

The New South Side Dime Museum, Nos. 150 and 152 South Clark street, will be opened tomorrow at 1 p. m. A number of living curiosities and a good stage performance will be seen. The museum will be opened daily, Sundays included, from 1 p. m. until 10 p. m.

For the benefit of those who have been unable to see Miss Margaret Mather's painting, "Francesca da Rimini," by Frank R. Green, the rooms will be opened today from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. The entrance is through the lobby of McVicker's Theatre. No admission fee is charged, and tickets may be obtained at the theatre box-office on application.

Amusements Abroad.

Maurice H. Barrymore has inherited $20,000 by the recent death of his mother.

Miss Florence Elmore, a sister of Marion Elmore, will play the leading part in "Her Atonement" this season.

Miss Maude Granger was so seriously ill in Denver the other night that the management was compelled to dismiss a $700 house.

Frank Tannehill, under the management of Frank Tannehill Jr., will star through the English provinces next season in "The Danites" and "Ten Nights."

McKee Rankin's new theatre in New York will be opened tomorrow night by Joseph Jefferson. Mr. Florence now waits a New York theatre of his own.

Sheridan's "Fun-on-the-Bristol" party, who have been doing a large business in England, go direct to Australia next season to play a two years' engagement.

The McKee Rankin company opened Nunnemacher's Grand Opera-House, Milwaukee, with Robertson's "Caste" last Monday night. The new theatre was packed.

John Rickaby is now the general manager of all of Brooks and Dickson's attractions on the road. Miss Ellie Elisler, in her new play, "Justice," supported by Harry Lee, will be one of them.

Miss Henrietta Vaders, of the defunct Edgar "syndicate," will probably take her old place in Kate Claxton's company. Her husband, Harry Thompson, is already a member of that organization.

George Edgar, who has reached New York, is laying his failure here at the door of the newspapers. Before he left Chicago he said he could not blame the papers for condemning such vile performances.

MUSIC.

Notes About Music and Musicians at Home and Abroad.

Mr. John McCaull and his prima donna, Mme. Cottrelly, are expected to arrive in New York Saturday next.

The "Chicago Ideal opera company" will inaugurate the coming season of Ohio's New Opera-House in Texarkana, Tex., Sept. 28.

Verdi has now finished his new opera, "Othello," which will be produced during the coming carnival season at the Scala in Milan.

Miss Amy Fay has returned from Goshen, Ind., where she had been teaching and giving a series of piano recitals in Prof. Straub's normal school.

"Carmen" was given for the first time in English at her Majesty's Theatre in London, Aug. 20, under Carl Rosa's management. Marie Roze sang the title-rôle.

Mrs. Annie Louise Cary Raymond has consented to sing once more in public, this time at Portland, at a complimentary concert tendered to her friend, Miss Bryant.

Mme. Marie Geistinger will sail for New York Oct. 3. During her summer vacation she has studied three new operas, which will be given during her American tour.

Marcella Sembrich, Abbey's prima donna, is going to marry her first teacher, Mr. W. Henzel, in Dresden, before she starts for America, as stated by the Dresden *Nachreichten*.

Dr. Charles P. Barnes, of the C. C. C. opera company, and Mrs. Louis Falk, will sing at the dedication of the organ in the First Congregational Church in Peoria, Ill., Sept. 6.

Maurice Grau's French Opera Bouffe Company, of which Aimée is the bright and particular star, together with Mlle. Nisan, the pet of the "Bouffes Parisiens," will be at Haverly's in this city for one week beginning Nov. 18.

Mr. Adolf Liesegang will again be the leader of the orchestra during the coming Exposition. His orchestra will contain thirty-two select musicians, and will perform a great number of novelties besides older popular selections.

Mr. Louis Staab, who is remembered in older musical circles of this city as one of the best local pianists, has returned to Chicago to make his home among us again. He will be heartily welcomed by all who are interested in musical progress.

The concert tour of Miss Thursby, under the management of Mr. Strakosch, will probably commence between Sept. 15 and 30, in St. Paul. From there she will go over the Northern Pacific to Portland, Ore., and return to Eastern civilization by way of San Francisco and Salt Lake City.

Milloecker's "Bethel Student," which is to be produced here this season by the Geistinger company, is at present all the rage in Berlin. The opera has been performed over 200 times in succession, and still it is hard to gain admission, standing-room only being the rule night after night.

According to letters received in New York Mme. Etelka Gerster, who is to be one of the stars of Col. Mapleson's operatic company, will sail for New York towards the end of September. Very little else is known about the Maplesonian opera, except that the date of the opening night in New York has been fixed for Oct. 22.

Mr. William H. Thoms speaks very kindly of Pratt's "Zenobia" in the last issue of the *American Art Journal*. After praising the work as being full of promises, although by no means free from defects, he says: "Mr. Pratt has had many difficulties to contend with, and Zenobia will encourage him to more perfect productions."

The London *Figaro* reports that Herr Hans Richter has been in negotiation with Mr. Henry E. Abbey for a concert season in New York, with possibly a season of German opera, if the details can be arranged. Richter would, of course, be in America only during three months, and he would, in any case, return to London in May for the Richter concerts, which are now one of the most successful speculations of their class.

Paul Lindau, the German critic, who never allowed himself to become enthusiastic over Wagner's music, said, when in this city last week, he had never heard an opera performance which was more excellent and which made a deeper impression on the audience than the "Parsifal" performances this summer at Baireuth. He feels sure that the performances will be repeated next year, and advises every friend of musical art to attend them.

Franz Liszt was at Leipzig Aug. 3 to attend the first production there of Berlioz's opera, "Benvenuto Cellini." It was he who first brought out this work in 1854, at Weimar, and who said of it that it was a second "Fidelio," "a work full of lofty, powerful conceptions which, like 'Fidelio,' issued from the mind of a symphonic master, who, however, more quickly grasped the differences of dramatic treatment, and more skillfully utilized the requisit means and resources of the stage." The recent performance at Leipzig was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and it is probable that the opera will now find its way to the other German theatres. When American audiences tire of the old-fashioned "Lucias" and "Favoritas" it may be hoped that we, too, shall hear this work, of which the "Roman Carnival" is the only number so far known in our concert rooms.

Franz Liszt, now at Weimar, notwithstanding his 73 years, is working at a new oratorio. He has just finished his third "Mephistopheles Waltz," and two fresh pages to add to his "Values Oubliées." It is to be hoped these works will be better than his latest published symphonic poem, "From the Cradle to the Grave," which Mr. Theodore Thomas intended to produce, but shelved when he found the work to be without any merit, except the composer's name.

Miss Susie Macauley, of New York, a pupil of Vancini in Florence and of Della Sedia in Paris, who is well known in the Eastern concert rooms, is at present visiting friends in this city. Friday noon she sang before a few friends and musical people in Weber's Music-Hall and all who heard her are satisfied that she is possessed of a fine high soprano voice of great compass and even quality and has learned to make good use of her natural gifts.

The following is from a Milanese newspaper: "Miss Lesbia Montonelli (Elizabeth Scanian of Chicago), the young and coming prima donna, has just signed a contract for our 'Dol Verme,' being chosen from over 500 singers to sustain the leading rôle during the season. Miss Montonelli is in possession of a very beautiful and insinuating dramatic voice, a charming figure, and a good school of singing, and we firmly believe these gifts are sufficient to attract a large audience and assure the success of an artiste who has a brilliant future before her."

The musical critics of the Italian papers all speak in terms of the warmest praise of Miss Teresa Adams, in whose musical education education abroad a number of Boston people have been actively interested. She made her début in Spezia in the Amina rôle of "La Sonnambula." The Spezia correspondent of the Milan *Lomorama Pittoria* says that Miss Adams sang the part as Spezia never heard it sung before, adding that she is destined to shine among the lesser luminaries of the lyric stage like a meteor among the stars.

The Beethoven Society is ready for the fall work. Singers desiring to join the oporus are requested to call upon Mr. George A. Dawson, Room No. 611 First National Bank Building. The patron memberships costing $25, entitling each holder to four season tickets, and associate memberships for $10, giving each holder two season seats, may be had of Mr. Albert Hayden, President of the society, No. 45 Lake street, and at the music stores. The Beethoven society intends to make this an eventful season in its history. It will give four grand concerts, two of which will be by Mr. Heimendahl's orchestra, and two with chorus, orchestra, and the most noted solo talent. Members alone will be admitted to these entertainments.

The romantic discoveries of phenomenal tenors have all been outdone in the sudden début and success in Paris of a pianist by the name of Jules Sparon, says a correspondent from the gay metropolis. M. Sparon, who, according to his quoted statement, composed music in a garret on a f. 7 a month piano, gave lessons at f. 2 an hour when he could find a pupil, and lived on penny rolls and sausage, found his opportunity at a concert given by one of the leaders of Parisian society. The pianist agreed not to appear, and M. Sparon, who was playing in the orchestra, took the vacant seat before the piano unasked. He played an entire symphony, and arose a celebrated man, receiving and accepting f. 50,000 for the unpublished score of the work just played, the congratulations of M. Saint-Saëns, M. Gunned, and everybody present. It is an excellent story, well completed in all its details, but needs further indorsement to make it altogether reliable.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

"B" Is Right.

TOWN OF LAKE, Aug. 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A bet is that Mr. Keifer is still Speaker of the House of Representatives, and will remain in that position until the next House is organized. Which is correct? D.

The First.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—To settle a dispute, will you please state through your paper which is the engagement finger—which